

A
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
MILITARY TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
B R I T I S H N A T I O N
I N
I N D O S T A N,
FROM THE YEAR MDCCXLV.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A DISSERTATION
ON THE ESTABLISHMENTS MADE BY MAHOMEDAN
CONQUERORS IN INDOSTAN.

V O L U M E I.

WITH THE INDEX

THE FOURTH EDITION,

REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR F. WINGRAVE,
SUCCESSOR TO MR. NOURSE, IN THE STRAND.
MDCCXCIX.

TO HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
GEORGE THE THIRD,

THIS ATTEMPT
TO COMMEMORATE THE SUCCESSES
OF THE BRITISH ARMS
IN INDOSTAN

IS MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS MAJESTY'S
MOST DUTIFUL SERVANT,
AND MOST FAITHFUL SUBJECT,

THE AUTHOR.

DISSERTATION

ON THE

ESTABLISHMENTS

MADE BY

MAHOMEDAN CONQUERORS in INDOSTAN.

SECTION I.

EUROPEANS understand by the East-Indies all the countries and empires, which lying south of Tartary, extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia, to the eastern coasts of China. The islands of Japan are likewise included in this denomination; as are all the Malay islands, in which the Dutch have such valuable possessions, and which extend to the southward, as far as the coasts of New Holland, and eastward to lands unknown.

BUT the name of India can only with propriety be applied to the country which is distinguished in Asia as well as in Europe by the name of Indostan.

THAT part of the western side of Indostan, which is not bounded by the sea, is separated from Persia and the Ussbeg Tartary by desarts, and
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by those mountains which were known to the ancients under the name of Paropamisus: Mount Caucasus forms its barrier to the north, separating it from various nations of Tatars, from the great and little Thibet. From mount Caucasus to Chitigan, marshes and rivers divide it from the kingdoms of Tepra, Affam, and Aracan: the sea, from Chitigan to cape Comorin and from hence to Persia, embraces the rest of Indostan.

THIS great extent of country has been inhabited, from the earliest antiquity, by a people who have no resemblance either in their figures or manners with any of the nations which are contiguous to them. Although these nations have at different times sent conquerors amongst them, who have established themselves in different parts of the country: although the Mogul Tartars under Tamerlane and his successors have at last rendered themselves lords of almost the whole of it; yet the original inhabitants have lost very little of their original character by the establishment of these strangers amongst them.

BESIDES the particular denominations which they receive from the casts and countries in which they are born, there is one more general, which is applied indiscriminately to distinguish the original natives from all who have intruded themselves amongst them, Hindoo, from whence Indian.

THE Indians have lost all memory of the ages in which they began to believe in VISTNOU, ESWARA, BRAMA, and a hundred thousand divinities subordinate to these. These divinities are worshipped in temples called Pagodas in every part of Indostan, the whole extent of which is holy land to its inhabitants; for there is no part in which some divinity has not appeared and done something to merit a temple and priests to take care of it. Some of these fabrics are of immemorial antiquity: they are at the same time monuments of such stupendous labour, that they are supposed to have been built by the gods to whom they are consecrated.

THE history of these gods is a heap of the greatest absurdities. It is Eshvara twisting off the neck of Brama; it is the Sun, who gets his teeth knocked out, and the Moon, who has her face beat black and blue at a feast, at which the gods quarrel and fight with the spirit of a mob. They say that the Sun and Moon carry in their faces to this day the marks of this broil. Here and there a moral or metaphysical allegory, and sometimes a trace of the history of a first legislator, is discernible in these stories; but in general they are so very extravagant and incoherent, that we should be left to wonder how a people so reasonable in other respects should have adopted such a code of nonsense as a creed of religion, did we not find the same credulity in the histories of nations much more enlightened.

THE Bramins, who are the tribe of the priesthood, descend from those Brachmans who are mentioned to us with so much reverence by antiquity; and although much inferior either as philosophers or men of learning to the reputation of their ancestors, as priests their religious doctrines are still implicitly followed by the whole nation; and as preceptors they are the source of all the knowledge which exists in Indostan.

EVEN at this day some of them are capable of calculating an eclipse, which seems to be the utmost stretch of their mathematical knowledge. They have a good idea of logic; but it does not appear that they have any treatises on rhetoric; their ideas of music, if we may judge from the practice, are barbarous; and in medicine they derive no assistance from the knowledge of anatomy, since dissections are repugnant to their religion.

THEY shed no blood and eat no flesh, because they believe in the transmigration of souls; they encourage wives to burn themselves with their deceased husbands, and seem to make the perfection of religion consist in a punctual observance of numerous ceremonies performed in the worship of their gods, and in a strict attention to keep their bodies free from pollution. Hence purifications and
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ablutions,

ablutions, as dictated by their scriptures, are scrupulously observed by them, and take up no small portion of their time.

A BRAMIN cannot eat any thing which has been prepared or even touched by any other hand than that of a Bramin, and from the same principle, cannot be married to a person of any other cast in the kingdom, because his own cast is the highest, even above that of the kings. They say that they were formerly the kings of the whole country, and preserve to this day the privilege of commuting capital punishment, when merited, by the loss of their eyes. To kill a Bramin is one of the five sins for which there is scarce any expiation.

THE pre-eminence of the Bramins admitted, it seems as if the Indians had determined to compensate the odium of such a superiority, by forming themselves into a number of distinct tribes or gradations of people, who respectively submit to the different degrees of estimation in which they have at last agreed to abide, as implicitly as the whole agree to acknowledge the superiority of the Bramins.

THE many temporal advantages which the Bramins derive from their spiritual authority, and the impossibility of being admitted into their tribe, have perhaps given rise to that number of Joguees and Facquires, who torture themselves with such various and astonishing penances, only to gain the same veneration which a Bramin derives from his birth.

THE casts or tribes into which the Indians are divided, are reckoned by travellers to be eighty-four: perhaps when India shall be better known, we shall find them to be many more; for there is a singular disposition in the Indian, from very trifling circumstances to form a sect apart from the rest of his neighbours. But the order of pre-eminence of all the casts in a particular city or province, is generally indisputably decided. The Indian of an inferior would think himself honoured by adopting the customs of a superior cast; but this would give battle sooner than not vindicate its prerogatives: the inferior

superior receives the victuals prepared by a superior cast with respect, but the superior will not partake of a meal which has been prepared by the hands of an inferior cast. Their marriages are circumscribed by the same barriers as the rest of their intercourse; and hence, besides the national physiognomy, the members of each cast preserve an air of still greater resemblance to one another. There are some casts remarkable for their beauty, others as remarkable for their ugliness.

ALL these casts acknowledge the Bramins for their priests, and with them admit the transmigration. In devotion to this opinion some afflict themselves at the death of a fly, although occasioned by inadvertence. But the far greater number of casts are not so scrupulous, and eat, although very sparingly, both of fish and flesh; but, like the Jews, not of all kinds indifferently.

THEIR diet is chiefly rice and vegetables dressed with ginger, turmeric, and other hotter spices, which grow almost spontaneously in their gardens. They esteem milk the purest of foods, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost a divinity.

AN abhorrence to the shedding of blood, derived from his religion, and seconded by the great temperance of a life which is passed by most of them in a very sparing use of animal food, and a total abstinence from intoxicating liquors; the influence of the most regular of climates, in which the great heat of the sun and the great fertility of the soil lessen most of the wants to which the human species is subject in austerer regions, and supply the rest without the exertion of much labour; these causes, with various consequences from them, have all together contributed to render the Indian the most enervated inhabitant of the globe.

He shudders at the sight of blood, and is of a pusillanimity only to be excused and accounted for by the great delicacy of his constitution

tion. This is so slight as to give him no chance of opposing with success the onset of an inhabitant of more northern regions.

His manners are gentle; his happiness consists in the solaces of a domestic life; to which sufficiently inclined by the climate, he is obliged by his religion, which esteems matrimony a duty indispensable in every man who does not quit the world to unite himself to God: such is their phrase. Although permitted by his religion, according to the example of his gods, to have several, he is seldom the husband of more than one wife: and this wife is of a decency of demeanour, of a sollicitude in her family, and of a fidelity to her vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries.

His amusements consist in going to his Pagoda, in assisting at religious shews, in fulfilling a variety of ceremonies prescribed to him on all occasions, by the Bramin; for, subject to a thousand lapses from the ideas he has adopted of impurity, the Indian is always offending his gods, who are not to be appeased until their priest is satisfied.

IN a country of such great extent, divided into so many distinct sovereignties, it cannot be expected that there should be no exceptions to one general assertion of the character of the inhabitants. There is every where in the mountains a wild inhabitant, whose bow an European can scarcely draw. There are in the woods people who subsist by their incursions into the neighbouring plains, and who, without the ferocity of the American, possess all his treachery; and according to Mr. Thevenot, India has had its cannibals in the centre of one of the most cultivated provinces of the empire. The Rajpouts by their courage have preserved themselves almost independant of the Great Mogul. The inhabitants of the countries still nearer to the mountains of the frontier, distinguished by the activity of their character from the indolence of the rest of the nation, have easily turned Mahomedans; these northern converts we suppose to be the origin of the present Affghans and Pitans, who are the best troops
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in the emperor's service, and the most dangerous enemies of the throne when in arms against it.

THE arts which furnish the conveniences of life have been carried by the Indians to a pitch far beyond what is necessary to supply the wants of a climate which knows so few. At the same time no ideas of taste or fine design have existed among them: and we seek in-vain for elegance in the magnificence of the richest empire of the globe.

THEIR knowledge of mechanical powers is so very confined, that we are left to admire, without being able to account for, the manner in which they have erected their capital Pagodas. It does not appear that they had ever made a bridge of arches over any of their rivers, before the Mahomedans came amongst them.

IT is to the suppleness with which the whole frame of an Indian is endowed, and which is still more remarkable in the configuration of his hand, that we are indebted for the exquisite perfection of their manufactures of linnen. The same instruments which an Indian employs to make a piece of cambric, would, under the rigid fingers of an European, scarcely produce a piece of canvass.

HIS religion forbids the Indian to quit his own shores: he wants nothing from abroad: he is so far from being solicitous to convert the stranger to his own opinions, or from wishing him to assimilate with the nation, that if a foreigner were to solicit the privilege of worshipping Vistnou, his proposal would be received with the utmost contempt.

NOTHING seems to have been wanting to the happiness of this nation, but that others should have looked on them with the same indifference with which they regard the rest of the world. But not content with the presents which nature has showered on their climate, they have made improvements when they felt no necessities. They have cultivated the various and valuable productions of their soil

soil, not to the measure of their own, but to that of the wants of all other nations; they have carried their manufactures of linnen to a perfection which surpasses the most exquisite productions of Europe, and have encouraged with avidity the annual tributes of gold and silver which the rest of the world contest for the privilege of sending to them. They have from time immemorial been as addicted to commerce, as they are averse to war. They have therefore always been immensely rich, and have always remained incapable of defending their wealth.

SECTION II.

LONG before Tamerlane, mahomedan princes had entered, made conquests, and established themselves in India.

VALID, the 6th of the Kalifs named Ommiades, who ascended the throne in the year 708 of our *Æra*, and in the 90th of the *Hegira*, made conquests in India; so that the *Alcoran* was introduced very early into this country.

MAHMOUD, son of Sebegtechin, prince of GAZNA, the capital of a province separated by mountains from the north-west parts of India, and situated near Kandahar, carried the *Alcoran* with the sword into Indostan in the year 1000 or 1002 of our *Æra*. He maintained himself in a vast extent of territory out of, and seems to have subdued as large a one in India, if it is true that he carried his conquests as far to the south as the present capital of the kingdom of Visapore near Goa. He treated the Indians with all the rigor of a conqueror and all the fury of a converter, plundering treasures, demolishing temples, and murdering idolaters throughout his rout. His historians are quite extravagant in their descriptions of the wealth he found in Indostan. One of them says, no doubt allegorically, that he found a tree growing out of the earth to an enormous size, of which the substance was pure gold, and this the effect of nature.

THE successors of this Mahmoud are called, from the capital of their dominions, the dynasty of the Gaznavides, and maintained themselves in a great part of the countries which he had conquered in India until the year 1155, or 1157, when KOSROU SHAH, the 13th and last prince of Gazna, and of the Gaznavide race, was deposed by HUSSAIN GAURI, so called from the country in which he was born, Gaur, a province lying to the north of Gazna.

THIS Hussain founded the dynasty of the GAURIDES, which furnished five princes who possessed in and out of India nearly the same dominions as their predecessors the Gaznavides, and like them made Gazna their capital.

SCHEABBEDIN, the 4th of the Gauride emperors, during the life of his brother and predecessor GAIATHEDDIN, conquered the kingdoms of Multan and Delhi. He drew such immense treasures out of India, that his favourite daughter inquiring of the officer who had the care of them, to what value they amounted, the treasurer answered, that there was the weight of three thousand pounds in diamonds only, by which she might judge of the rest: after deductions made for oriental exaggeration, we may still gather from this anecdote, that his conquests in India had given him great wealth. An Indian, rendered desperate by the pollutions and insults to which he saw his gods and temples exposed, made a vow to assassinate Scheabbedin, and executed it.

THE race of Gaurides finished in the year 1212, in the person of MAHMOUD, successor and nephew to Scheabbedin. The days of this Mahmoud, like those of his uncle, though for a different cause, were cut off by the swords of assassins. Whatever dominions Mahmoud possessed out of India, he does not seem to have had any great influence in it, or even in Gazna itself; he, contrary to the practice of his predecessors, made not this city the capital of his sovereignty. His uncle Scheabbedin, who had no children, and was remarkable for a spirit of adoption, had prepared the dismemberment of the Indian provinces from the empire of Gazna, by giving the government of two of them to two of his slaves. Nasfereddin received from him the countries of Multan, Cothbeddin-Ibeck those of Delhi. At the same time he made another of his slaves, Tageddin-Ildiz, governor of Gazna.

IN the year 1214 MOHAMED, the 6th Sultan of the dynasty of the KHOWARASMIANS, whose territories were contiguous to those of the Gaurides, took Gazna from the slave who had succeeded the slave Tageddin-

Tageddin-Ildiz in the government of that city. But although he conquered the capital of their empire, it does not appear that he fixed himself in the Indian dominions of the Gaurides. He imprudently quarrelled with GINGISCHAN, and in the year 1218 was compelled to fly before the arms of that mighty conqueror. In the year 1220 he died a fugitive, at a great distance from India.

THE brave GELALADDIN, son of Mohamed, made head in the province of Gazna against the forces of Gingischan: in the year 1221 he was so hard pressed by them as to be forced to fly into India, where, on the western banks of the Indus, he was totally defeated by Gingischan in person, but saved his life by swimming the river with an intrepidity which raised admiration in Gingischan himself. He remained in Multan until the year 1224, when he left India never more to return into it. He was killed in 1231 in Mesopotamia.

WITH Gelaladdin finished the dynasty of the Khowarasmians; and what share Gingischan or his successors took in the affairs of Indostan, we have not had the good fortune to discover. We find that one Turmechirin Chan, stiled in Tamerlane's history a descendant of Gengis, and one of the great emperors of Asia, penetrated in the year 1240 to the city of Mirte lying to the north-east of Delhi, and made conquests which preserved great reputation to his name in India, until the appearance of Tamerlane; but these conquests did not expel from the sovereignty the family which at that time reigned in Delhi.

COTHBEDDIN-IBECK, the slave of Schéabbeddin, rendered himself independant in the sovereignty of Delhi, which had been given to him by his master only in vicegerence. He extended the mahomedan dominions, and died peaceably on his throne in the year 1219. He was succeeded by his son ARAMSCHAH, who was deposed by his father's slave ILETMISCHE SCHAMSEDDIN.

THIS ILETMISCHE conquered from the slave Nassereddin the provinces which composed the new kingdom of Multan. By uniting these to the provinces of Delhi, and by governing all these dominions in person without interesting himself in what passed out of India, he became the first regular and the most powerful mahomedan monarch who had hitherto reigned in Indostan. He died in the year 1235.

HIS descendants formed the dynasty of the first mahomedan kings of Delhi.

FIROUZCHAH ROCNEDDIN succeeded his father Iletmische, and before he had reigned a year was deposed by his discontented grantees, who placed his sister RADHIATEDDIN upon the throne; an extraordinary phenomenon in a mahomedan government. This female sovereign was, after various adventures, deposed by her brother Beharam Schah, and killed in attempting to make her escape from him.

BEHARAM SCHAH, after reigning two years, was killed in a revolt. MASSOUDSCHAH ALAEDDIN, son of Firouz Schah Rocnaddin, then mounted the throne, and in the year 1246 was deposed by his brother MAHMOUD SCHAH NASSEREDDIN, who made great conquests in India.

AFTER the death of Mahmoud Nassereddin, Firouz his uncle and Alaeddin his nephew disputed the throne. ALAEDDIN caused Firouz to be assassinated, and remained in possession of the throne of Delhi until the year 1317.

HERE we arrive at a chasm of near 80 years in the history of these kings, which our guide Monf. D'Herbelot could not find materials to fill up. Sultan MAHMOUD, who reigned at Delhi in the Year 1398, is stiled by Tamerlane's historian the grandson of the emperor Firouz Schah, concerning which Firouz Schah we can determine nothing more than that he was of the family of Iletmische.

MAHMOUD

MAHMOUD SHAH, a weak prince, was governed absolutely by his vizir Mellou Cawn, who placed his brother Sarenk in the government of the provinces which depended on the city of Multan, and the two brothers between them ruled the whole kingdom, without any other than a nominal interposition of their sovereign.

THE Mirza Pir Mohammed Gehanguir had in the year 1392 received from his grandfather Tamerlane the sovereignty of all the countries which had formed the empire of Mahmoud the Khowarasmian, whom Gengischan conquered, and who was father of the brave Gelaledin. Pir Mohammed, at the end of the year 1397, or the beginning of the year 1398, set out from his capital of Gazna, advanced with a numerous army to Multan, and laid siege to the city, which was well defended by Sarenk.

DURING the siege TAMERLANE was advancing from Samarcande. He entered India at the end of the year 1398, descending more terrible than all its inundations from the center of the northern part of the Indian Caucasus. This invincible barbarian met with no resistance from the Indians sufficient to justify, even by the military maxims of Tartars, the cruelties with which he marked his way. He was joined near Multan by his grandson, who had now taken that city, and took in person the strong fortress of Batnir; after which he marched towards Delhi. Here sultan Mahmoud, with his vizir, had the courage to stand their ground, determined to risk a battle with forces every way inferior to their enemies.

TAMERLANE, when in sight of their army, ordered a hundred thousand prisoners, which his own army had gathered in their rout, to be put to death, because they were idolaters, and because some of these wretches had betrayed symptoms of satisfaction at the sight of a skirmish which had been fought with a party of sultan Mahmoud's cavalry. As these marks of disaffection had raised the apprehension of a general insurrection of the slaves, during the battle which

which was impending, Tamerlane enforced his order with the greatest rigour, and it was executed with the utmost diligence.

Two or three days after this massacre, Tamerlane gave battle, and was, as ever, victorious. Sultan Mahmoud and his vizir fled into Delhi, and in the night fled out of it.

DELHI was taken without resistance, and its inhabitants were subjected to the same pillage and cruelties, which we have seen renewed in this century by Thamas Kouli Khan in the present capital of Indostan, which, although bearing the same name, is not situated exactly on the same spot as the ancient Delhi.

AFTER having made the regulations necessary to calm the convulsions which his cruelties had raised in the inhabitants of the metropolis of Indostan, Tamerlane marched to the north-east towards the Ganges, not without resistance maintained in some places with resolution, but in all without success. He crossed the Ganges at Togli-poor, and exposing his person in every skirmish that offered with the spirit of a volunteer, advanced to the straits of Kupele.

AT the foot of the mountains called Kentassi, in the country of Thibet, and in that part of them which lies between the thirty-first and thirty-second degree of latitude and between the ninety-eighth and the hundredth degree of longitude, the Ganges, formed from several sources, passes successively two great lakes, and flows to the west until the opposition of a part of the Indian Caucasus turns it to the south, and soon after to the south-east, when at length flowing due south, and having completed in these various directions a course of two hundred leagues, it enters India by forcing its passage through the mountains of the frontier.

THE pass through which the Ganges disembogues itself into Indostan is called the straits of Kupele, which are distant from Delhi about 30 leagues, in the longitude of 96, and in the latitude of 30. 2.
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These straights are believed by the Indians, who look very little abroad, to be the sources of the Ganges; and a rock 15 miles distant from them, bearing some resemblance to the head of a cow, has joined in the same part of the kingdom two very important objects of their religion; the grand image of the animal which they almost venerate as a divinity, and the first appearance of that immense body of holy water which washes away all their sins.

A GREAT multitude of Indians were assembled, probably for the celebration of a feast, at the straights of Kupele. They made some shew of resistance against Tamerlane's army, but were no sooner attacked than dispersed. The field of this victory is the most distant term of Tamerlane's conquests in India and on the globe.

HE now prepared to return to his capital of Samarcande, and re-passed the Ganges; after which he directed his march along the foot of mount Caucasus, until he arrived at the southern frontiers of Kashmire, the mahomedan king of which country sent ambassadors to make submission. As this rout was through countries which the army had not hitherto passed, the sword was not yet sheathed, but large detachments were making excursions to the south, whilst Tamerlane reserved to himself the task of subduing the mountaineers who made any resistance, or refused to acknowledge his sovereignty.

FROM the frontiers of Kashmire to the frontiers of Indostan, the army passed through countries which had submitted to Tamerlane at his entrance into India; and the march out of India was through the mountains of Sheberto, a part of the Caucasus. From hence Tamerlane hastened to Samarcande. Having reposed a few months in this capital of his vast dominions, he set out on the great expedition in which he subdued Syria and the Kalif of Egypt, vanquished Bajazet, and by the addition of these conquests to those he had made before, rendered himself lord of an empire which extended from Smyrna to the banks of the Ganges.

TAMER-

TAMERLANE never returned into India, but added the conquests he had made in it to the government of his grandson Pir Mohammed Gehanguir, who ruled from Gazna the mahomedan dominions of Indostan until the death of his grandfather, which happened in the year 1404. An event in which so many princes were interested did not fail to raise great commotions amongst the princes of his family. On his death-bed Tamerlane named Pir Mohammed Gehan Ghir the universal heir of all his dominions. The contempt with which his will was treated after his death, was equal to the veneration which had been paid to his authority during his life. The sultan Khalil, another of his grandsons, immediately took possession of the capital of Samarcande, and proclaimed himself emperor. Pir Mohammed did not live long enough to assert his rights, but was assassinated six months after the death of his grandfather.

THE sultan Sharock, the youngest of the two surviving sons of Tamerlane, succeeded to the inheritance designed for Gehan Ghir: he reigned near 42 years, during which the conquests of his father in India seem to have remained in subjection to his authority.

THERE is in Europe an excellent history of the life of this prince, and of his descendants, continued to the year 1497. There are likewise in England materials sufficient to form a history of the dependance in which India remained to the posterity of Tamerlane, until one of them erected the new dynasty of mahomedan emperors in Indostan, which is that of the present great Moguls; but these tracts, hitherto little regarded by those, whose fortunes alone could furnish the expence of presenting them to the public in languages of common use, remain out of the reach of public curiosity by the difficulties attending the study of those in which they are written.

A FEW scraps detached from one another by considerable intervals of time, and by subjects of little connection with each other, would be of
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little use to guide us through such a length of obscurity as that in which we view at present the history of Tamerlane's successors in India, until the time of Sultan Babr: and this obscurity must remain, until the original histories brought into England by Mr. Frazer, or others equivalent to them, shall be published.

THE SULTAN BABR was the 6th in descent, not from Sharoch, but from the Mirza Miran Schah, another of the sons of Tamerlane; this Babr, yielding to the conquests of the Uzbeg Tartars, retired from the country of Mawhranhar towards India: after making several expeditions into Indostan, he at last in the year 1526 defeated Sultan Ibrahim Loudi, and became emperor of Delhi. Who Sultan Ibrahim Loudi was, will in all probability be known, when the commentaries of Sultan Babr, written by himself, and which are at Oxford, shall be translated. After making still farther conquests in Indostan, Sultan Babr died near Agra in the December of the year 1530.

THE pride of the Great Moguls descended from Sultan Babr, in vaunting in their titles and on all other occasions, their descent from Tamerlane, has given rise to the common belief, that the throne of Delhi, and the whole extent of the conquests made by Tamerlane in India, were maintained by his posterity in a regular filiation, and without interruption. But such a succession would have given no room for Sultan Babr's conquests over a stranger, as Sultan Loudi appears to be, and would have excluded him from the honour of being the founder of the present dynasty of Great Moguls.

HOMAION succeeded to his father Babr, and in 1540 fled into Persia before the Pitans, whom we imagine to have been the Mahomedan subjects of Sultan Ibrahim Loudi conquered by Babr. By the assistance of the king of Persia Homaion recovered his empire in 1555, and died in 1556. Before his flight he had conquered and added to the Mogul dominions the kingdoms of Guzerat and Malia; he had likewise taken possession of the kingdom of Bengal.

ACBAR succeeded his father Homaion, and died, after a reign of near 50 years, in 1605. He extended the empire, but not so far to the southward as to prevent him from vouchsafing to stile the king of Portugal his neighbour, in virtue of the territories possessed by this nation near Goa on the coast of Malabar.

To Acbar succeeded his son JEHANGUIR, who died in 1627. A weak prince, enslaved by the influence of his mistress Noujehan, confined in his person, and constrained in his government, by the ambition of his son Gehan Schah. Sir Thomas Roe was sent ambassador to Jehanguir by king James the first.

SCHAH GEHAN succeeded to his father Jehanguir; and after a reign successful until the change of his fortunes, to which a sickness of languor occasioned by intemperance in his seraglio gave rise, was deposed and confined by his son Aurengzebe, and died in 1666.

THERE is not a more curious piece of history than that of the rebellion of Aurengzebe against his father, written by Mr. Bernier. After having murdered his three brothers and some of their children, to acquire the throne, Aurengzebe maintained himself in it near 50 years, with so strict an attention to the government of his empire, as entitles him to be ranked with the ablest princes, who have reigned in any age or country. He conquered more than half the provinces of the Peninsula of India in person, and his viceroys conquered or subjected almost all the rest, the sea coasts of Malabar excepted. The revenues of the empire amounted in his time to near thirty-eight millions of pounds sterling. He died in 1707.

BUT all the abilities of Aurengzebe did not give him the power of securing his crown to one of his sons in preference to the rest, and it appears by his will that he foresaw the contests which ensued amongst them after his death. His sons Azem Schah, and Mahomed Mauzm, fought at the head of armies not equalled since the time of Tamerlane.

lane. That of Mahomed Mauzm consisted of more than three hundred thousand fighting men, of which one hundred and fifty thousand were cavalry. Azem, who seems by his father's will to have been the favourite, was defeated and killed, and Mauzm was proclaimed emperor, under the title of **BAHADR SCHAH**, after which he attacked his brother Kaunbuksh, who was taken prisoner and died of his wounds. Bahadr Schah died after reigning about six years according to Mr. Frazer.

OF four sons which survived their father Bahadr Schah, three joined against the other, defeated and killed him, and then **JEHANDER SCHAH** separated from the other two, defeated and put them to death; after which he was proclaimed emperor; but as he was a very weak prince, and infatuated by his mistress Lal Koar, who had been a public singer; two brothers the principal men of his court dethroned him, and placed on the throne **MAHOMED FURRUKSIR** son to **AZEM SCHAH**, the prince who fell the first of the three brothers, by whose deaths Jehander Schah acquired the crown.

WE know not what term to give to the reign of Jehander Schah, the predecessor of Furruksir, as Mr. Frazer, who is now the guide to whom we are most indebted for the history of this dynasty, seems to have made a mistake in the chronology of this period. Aurengzebe is said to have died in February 1707, and Mahomed Furruksir in February 1719, which dates give an interval of twelve years. At the same time Bahadr Schah the successor of Aurengzebe is said to have reigned about six years, Mahomed Furruksir the successor of Jehander Schah, to have reigned seven: so that we have in the reigns of these two princes, without the interposition of Jehander Schah, more than the term which elapsed between the deaths of Aurengzebe and Mahomed Furruksir, whose deaths are ascertained by dates. Mr. Frazer has not ascertained the term of Jehander Schah's reign; but if those of Bahadr Schah and Furruksir could be authentically reduced into the space to which they must be confined, it would be sufficient, according to the ideas of Mogul history, that Jehander Schah only

once performed the ceremony of sitting in public on the throne of Delhi, to intitle him to be ranked in the list of the emperors of Indostan.

By that dependance to the great men of the kingdom to which their contests for the crown had reduced the descendants of Aurengzebe, the emperors elected, although revered as despotic by the multitude, ascended the throne in bonds, and were in reality nothing more than the slaves of their ministers.

STILL the blood of Tamerlane continued to be held in too great veneration throughout the empire, to permit any others than his descendants to entertain hopes of ascending the throne with impunity. Those who stood nearest to the throne, in virtue of their offices and power, were therefore contented to rule the empire as they pleased, by shewing to the people a pompous sovereign, who in reality commanded nothing but the women of his seraglio.

FURRUKSIR was the first of the Great Moguls, whose father had not been emperor, and we shall soon see more examples of this oblique succession. The same lords who had raised, deposed him as a measure necessary to their own security. Not content with confining him, they put out his eyes; but even this degree of imbecillity and wretchedness did not appease their fears or satisfy their resentments. They murdered him on the 16th of February 1719, aggravating the deed with every indignity and insult.

THESE depoters of Furrukfir placed on the throne his cousin german Raffeih al Dirjat son of Raffeih al Shan, one of the brothers from whom the emperor Jehander Schah won the crown. Raffeih al Dirjat was taken out of the castle in which those of the royal family who are not murdered are suffered to live. This change of his fortunes was not more extraordinary than it was of short duration;

tion; for the same disposers of the throne who had made him emperor, murdered him when he had scarcely reigned three months.

THEY then took Rasseih al Dowlet, brother of Rasseih al Dirjat, probably out of the same place of confinement, and placed him on the throne. The reign of this emperor was of shorter duration than that of his brother, for he died within a few days after his accession, and his death was not suspected to be the effect of poison.

MAHOMED Schah was now proclaimed by the two brothers Abdallah Khan, and Hossan Ally Khan, whom we have seen powerful enough to make four and depose five emperors of Indostan. If there were no interregus, four of these successions happened in the space of four months.

MAHOMED Schah was son of Jehan Schah, one of the three brothers who perished in disputing the crown with their brother Jehander Schah. So that a son of each of these three unfortunate princes became emperor only to be as unfortunate as his father.

BUT the greatest humiliation, if not the most tragical exit, was reserved for Mahomed Schah. But the beginning of his reign was not without a stroke of vigour in the mode of eastern politics; for his courtiers, to please him, assassinated Hossan Ally Khan, one of the two brothers whose hands had been imbrued in so much of the blood of his family.

THE other brother Abdullah Caun immediately appeared in arms, and opposed another emperor of his own nomination to Mahomed Schah. A battle ensued, in which Abdullah was taken prisoner. He died three months afterwards of his wounds; having, it is said, received the assurance of his pardon from Mahomed Schah; which, if true, is an example of clemency very rarely found in the politics of Asiatic monarchs.

THE removal of two such dangerous enemies to the throne, placed Mahomed Schah in possession of it with a security unknown to his predecessors, since the reign of Aurengzebe; but this security served only to render him unworthy of it. Indolent, sensual, and irresolute, he voluntarily gave to favourites as great a degree of power, as that which the ministers of the throne had lately possessed in defiance of the will of their sovereigns. The fatal moment approached, in which a foreigner was to determine whether he should exterminate the race of Tamerlane, and annex the richest empire of the universe to his own. Caundorah the vizir and favourite of Mahomed Schah quarrelled with Nizam al Muluck the viceroy of the southern provinces, who had under his jurisdiction very near a fourth part of the empire, and who without rebellion had rendered himself almost independant of the emperor. Bred under the eye of Aurengzebe, Nizam al Muluck censured openly and in the strongest terms, the lethargick and pusillanimous administration, as well as the profligate and dissolute manners of the court; hoping, no doubt, to impair the influence of his rival Caundorah. At last pretending that there could be no remedy to such desperate evils, but in a total revolution of the empire, he advised Thamas Kouli Khan, who had usurped the throne of Persia, to come and take possession of that of Indostan; and Thamas Kouli Khan followed his advice.

MR. FRAZER has left us an authentic account of this extraordinary revolution. An army furnished by its own numbers, commanded by chiefs unanimous in nothing but their unwillingness to fight, and these by an emperor who could not command his fears, submitted to enemies whom they outnumbered five to one: but these enemies had been inured to conflicts under the most desperate soldier of the age, and were rendered invincible by the expectation of plundering the capital of the richest empire in the world. A skirmish decided the fate of this empire. Mahomed Schah laid his regalia at the feet of Thamas Kouli Khan, who took possession of Delhi, plundered it, and massacred a hundred thousand of its inhabitants.

THE conqueror reserving to himself all the countries lying to the westward of the river Indus and Attock, restored all the rest to Mahomed Schah, and reinstated him in the throne with formalities; after which he returned to Persia, carrying with him out of Indostan a treasure, which in effects, silver, gold and jewels, was valued at more than seventy millions of pounds sterling. He entered India from Kandahar in the beginning of the year 1738, and returned to Kandahar at the end of the year 1739. This dreadful incursion is reckoned to have cost Indostan, besides its treasures, the loss of two hundred thousand lives.

THE cruelties exercised in India by Thamas Kouli Khan, were such, that a dervise had the courage to present a writing to him, conceived in these terms: "If thou art a god, act as a god; if thou art a prophet, conduct us in the way of salvation; if thou art a king, render the people happy, and do not destroy them." To which the barbarian replied, "I am no god, to act as a god; nor a prophet, to shew the way of salvation; nor a king, to render the people happy; but I am he whom God sends to the nations which he has determined to visit with his wrath."

SECTION III.

THE northern nations of India, although idolaters, having scarce a religion, when compared to the multitude of superstitions and ceremonies, which characterise the inhabitants of the southern countries, were easily induced to embrace Mahomedanism, and are at this day the Affghans or Pitans, who figure so much in all the late revolutions of Delhi. Excepting these, few of the other Indians have been converted.

THE armies which made the first conquests for the heads of the respective dynasties, or for other incursors, left behind them numbers of Mahomedans, who, seduced by a finer climate and a richer country, forgot their own.

THE Mahomedan princes of India naturally gave a preference to the service of men of their own religion; who, from whatever country they came, were of a more vigorous constitution than the stoutest of the subjected nation: this preference has continually encouraged adventurers from Tartary, Persia, and Arabia, to seek their fortunes under a government, from which they were sure of receiving greater encouragement than they could expect at home.

FROM these origins, time has formed in India a mighty nation of near ten millions of Mahomedans, whom Europeans call Moors: to them, under the authority of the Great Mogul, the greatest part of Indostan is now subject: but, although the reigning nation, they are out-numbered by the Indians ten to one.

THIS inferiority of numbers, has obliged the Mahomedans to leave in all parts of Indostan, many Indian princes in possession of their respective sovereignties, which they are permitted to govern without molestation, on condition that they pay the stipulated tribute, and do not
infringe

infringe any other part of the treaties by which they or their ancestors have acknowledged the sovereignty of the Great Mogul. These Indian princes are called Rajahs, i. e. kings. more than one half of the empire is at this day subject to these Rajahs, of whom some are princes of very small territories, and others, such as Jasseing and Jessenseing mentioned by Mr. Bernier in the history of Aurengzebe, as also the kings of Mysore and Tanjore mentioned in the history of the present wars of Coromandel, possess dominions almost as large as the kings of Prussia or Portugal. Many of them pretend to great antiquity of family, and one, whom the emperor Acbar conquered, boasted his descent from Porus.

BESIDES the Indians who reside in the territories of the Rajahs, there are every where seen great numbers of them in those parts of the country which are immediately subject to the Great Mogul without the interposition of an Indian prince to govern them. They are the only cultivators of the land, and the only manufacturers of the immense quantities of linnen which are made in the empire; insomuch that at a distance from the capital cities, the great trading towns, the encampments of armies, and the high roads, it is rare to see in the villages or fields a Mahomedan employed in any thing except levying contributions or acting in some other respect as an officer of the Great Mogul.

INTELLIGENT enquirers assert that there are no written laws amongst the Indians, but that a few maxims transmitted by tradition supply the place of such a code in the discussion of civil causes; and that the ancient practice, corrected on particular occasions by the good sense of the judge, decides absolutely in criminal cases. In all cases derived from the relations of blood, the Indian is worthy to be trusted with the greatest confidence; but in cases of property, in which this relation does not exist, as a cunning subtil people they are perpetually in disputes; and for the want of a written code the justice or injustice of the decision depends on the integrity or venality of the judge. Hence the parties prefer to submit their cause to the decision of arbitrators chosen by themselves, rather than to that of the officers appointed by the government.

THE Alcoran is to the Mahomedans at once the source of their religious institutions, of their civil law, and of the administration of justice in criminal cases. The two first of these heads have been as copiously commented as in any religion or government whatsoever.

THE Mulla in Indostan superintends the practice and punishes the breach of religious duties, the Cadi holds courts in which are tried all disputes of property, and the Catwal is the judge and executor of justice in criminal cases.

AN accurate description of the functions allotted to the Cadi and the Mulla, would require a volume, which we have not materials to furnish; and if furnished, this volume would leave us but imperfectly informed of the general administration of justice in the cases supposed to fall under the jurisdiction of these officers; since the sovereign or his delegate perpetually wrests all kinds of causes from the common forms of trial, and decides them himself without appeal. Some notion of the Catwal is given by Mr. Thevenot: the punishments inflicted by this tribunal, are different from those prescribed by the Alcoran; from the precepts of which the Catwal likewise deviates in exercising the torture, and it contradicts them, in being always open to bribery.

WE see in those parts of Indostan which are frequented by the European nations, the customs or laws which regard lands subject to contradictions, not easily reconcileable. The husbandman who possesses a few fields has the power of selling and bequeathing them, at the same time that the district in which these fields are included is annually let out by the government to a renter, who pays a certain sum of money to the lord of the country, and receives from the cultivator a certain part of his harvests. The renter sometimes quarrels with the husbandman, and displaces him from his possessions: clamours as against the highest degree of injustice ensue; the prince interferes, and generally redresses the poor man, who has so much need of support in such a cause of misery; and if he fails to give this proof of his inclination to justice, he is held in execration, and deemed capable of any iniquity.

IN all the countries absolutely subjected, the Great Mogul styles himself proprietor of all the lands, and gives portions of them at will as revenues for life to his feudatories; but still these grants take not away from the cultivator the right of sale and bequest. The policy of all the Indian governments of Indostan, as well as that of the Great Mogul, seems to consist more in a perpetual attention to prevent any one family from obtaining great possessions, than in the intention of multiplying oppressions upon the body of the people; for such a slavery would soon leave the monarch little grandeur to boast of, and few subjects to command. As all acquisitions of land are subject to the inspection of the government, the man who should attempt to make himself proprietor of a large estate in land, would be refused the certificates necessary to put him in possession, and would be marked as a victim necessary to be sacrificed to the policy of the state. From what we see in the histories of this and other eastern countries, the violences committed among the great, lead us to think that the man of more humble condition is subject to still greater violences; when, on the contrary, this humility is the best of protections.

THE Feudatory, by the acceptance of a certain title and the pension which accompanies it, acknowledges the Great Mogul his heir. No man, from the Vizir downwards, has any trust of importance reposed in him but on these terms, and on his decease the whole of his property that can be found is seized for the use of the emperor, who gives back to the family what portion he pleases. The estates of all who are not feudatories descend to the natural heirs.

THESE barriers raised against the aggrandizement of particular families became absolutely necessary in a state, necessitated to repose very great trusts in certain individuals.

THE whole extent of Indostan is not divided into more than twenty-four provinces: each of these include several Indian principalities. A very large army ready to move at the first warning was found neces-

sary to coerce the Rajahs; the same force divided under several distinct commanders would have been ineffectual. Hence it was necessary to give a large tract of country to the government of a single officer, or to relinquish the design of extending the dominion.

THIS officer, now well known in Europe by the title of Nabob, was made subject to the controul of others who resided in the province with him, and over whom he had no authority. The sovereign reserved to himself the power of life and death. Civil causes were reserved to the Cadi, and the revenues and expences of the province were subject to the examination of the Duan, who managed the customs and took possession for the emperor of the estates of the feudatories who died. The Great Mogul gave the government of the strongest holds in the province to governors who were in nothing subject to the Nabob. He was called to court, kept there, or translated into another government, whenever the ministry thought these changes necessary; and there was a time when they were so frequent, that a new Nabob left Delhi riding contrary to the usual manner with his back turned to the head of his elephant, and gave for a reason, "That he was looking out for his successor."

THE divisions of the royal family gave the Nabobs of provinces distant from the capital, opportunities of acquiring a stability in their governments, and the court was now content to receive a stipulated sum, in lieu of the real revenues of the province, in which the Nabob became little less than absolute, and had nothing to fear but an army from Delhi, which was always coming, and never came. But even before they arrived at this state of independence, we find them exercising the cruel caprices of despotism on wretches too weak to raise their complaints to the throne. Mandleslow tells a story of a Nabob who cut off the heads of a set of dancing girls; that is, of a company of very handsome women, because they did not come to his palace on the first summons. In Tavernier we see a man, who murders his wife, four children, and thirteen slaves, and is left unpunished, because he is the person on whom the Nabob relied for the cure of a distemper.

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THE relations of all the travellers into Indostan abound with examples of the vices of these princes. It has been observed, that all the Mahomedans established in India acquire, in the third generation, the indolence and pusillanimity of the original inhabitants, and at the same time a cruelty of character to which the Indians are at present happily strangers. Hence we are almost induced to give assent to the opinion, that the prohibition of shedding blood of any kind, inculcated by the Indian religion, was a political institution, wisely calculated to change into gentler manners the sanguinary disposition, which is said to have characterised all the inhabitants of Indostan before the religion of Brama was introduced amongst them.

The END of the DISSERTATION.

TO THE READER.

SINCE the first edition of this book in 1764, Mr. ALEXANDER Dow has published a translation of *The History of the Mahomedan Conquerors in Indostan*, written originally in Persic by FERISHTA. This work of FERISHTA is an abridgement of other historians, and extends from the beginning of the reign of SEBEGTECHIN, the first of the Ghaznavide Monarchs who made conquests in Indostan, to the end of the reign of the Emperor ACBAR; that is, from the year 977 to 1605 of our Æra; and of the Mahomedan, from 365 to 1014.

FERISHTA gives the origin and regular succession of all the Kings of Ghazna and emperors of Delhi during this period, the progress of their conquests in Indostan, and the other principal events of their reigns; and thus supplies the voids and imperfections of the historical part of our *Dissertation on the Establishments made by Mahomedan Conquerors in Indostan*. We have, nevertheless, left our dissertation in its first state, that the attention of the Reader might be directed to the work of FERISHTA, which is the most curious and valuable piece of Oriental history, of which a translation has hitherto been given to Europe.

H I S T O R Y
OF THE
MILITARY TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
BRITISH NATION
IN
I N D O S T A N,
FROM THE YEAR MDCCXLV.

A Map of the Island of CEYLON 1795

The Kitchin Surveyor

The Kitchen Scrapbook.

H I S T O R Y
OF THE
M I L I T A R Y T R A N S A C T I O N S
OF THE
B R I T I S H N A T I O N,
I N
I N D O S T A N,
FROM THE YEAR MDCCXLV.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

THE English establishments in the kingdom of Indostan are divided into three governments, independent of each other. Bombay commands the factories on the western side of the peninsula, commonly called the Malabar coast; together with those in Persia: the establishments and possessions on the eastern or Coromandel coast are under the government of Madras: and those in Bengal depend on Calcutta. From the year 1745 to the conclusion of the late peace, the English have been continually

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engaged

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

engaged in war, in one or other of these divisions : and the preservation of their commerce in the East-Indies absolutely depended on the conduct and success of the wars of Coromandel and Bengal. We have therefore thought that a general history of their military transactions in Indostan, during this period, would not be unacceptable to the public ; more especially as there is no part of the world in which the British arms have, of late years, acquired more honour.

B O O K I.

THE WAR OF COROMANDEL.

THE war declared between Great Britain and France in 1744, extended its operations to the settlements of the two nations in India: peace was no sooner restored to them by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, than they took up arms against one another, on the coast of Coromandel, as allies to two Moorish lords contending for the possession of the province of Carnatica. The competition between these lords had its rise in events, which happened several years before the English or French took part in it; it therefore becomes necessary, to describe those events; and as the government, policy, and customs of the nations of Indostan differ greatly from those of Europe, we shall endeavour, in the course of our narrative, to give as much of their character and manners, as appears necessary for the intelligence of the facts which we relate.

Most of the countries which have been conquered by the Great Mogul in the peninsula of India, are comprized under one viceroyalty, called from its situation the Decan, or south. From the word Soubah, signifying a province, the viceroy of this vast territory, is called Soubahdar, and, by Europeans improperly Soubah. Of the countries under his jurisdiction, some are entirely subjected to the throne of Delhi, and governed by Mahomedans, whom Europeans as improperly call Moors; whilst others remain under the government of their original Indian princes, or Rajahs, and are suffered to follow their ancient

modes on condition of paying tribute to the Great Mogul. The Moorish governors depending on the Soubah, assume, when treating with their inferiors, the title of Nabob, which signifies Deputy : but this in the registers of the throne is synonymous to Soubahdar, and the greatest part of those who stile themselves Navabs, or Nabobs, are ranked at Delhi under the title of Phous-dar, which is much inferior to that which they assume, signifying no more than the commander of a body of forces. The Europeans established in the territories of these Pseudo-Nabobs (if we may be allowed the expression) following the example of the natives with whom they have most intercourse, have agreed in giving them the title they so much affect. In deference therefore to the custom which has prevailed, we shall leave them in possession of it, and in the course of our narration shall likewise distinguish the great viceroy by that of *Soubah*.

A NABOB ought to hold his commission from Delhi, and if at his death a successor has not been previously appointed by the Great Mogul, the Soubah has the right of naming a person to administer the Nabobship until the will of the Sovereign is known ; but a Nabob thus appointed by a Soubah is not deemed authentically established until he is confirmed from Delhi. The Soubah receives from the several Nabobs the annual revenues of the crown, and remits them to the treasury of the Empire. The Nabobs are obliged to accompany him in all military expeditions within the extent of his viceroyalty, but not in any without that extent. These regulations were intended to place them in such a state of dependance on the Soubah as should render them subservient to the interests of the Empire, and at the same time leave them in a state of independance, which would render it difficult for the Soubah to make use of their assistance to brave the throne.

THE constitution of the Mogul Empire began to lose its vigour immediately after the death of Aurengzebe, the ablest monarch that ever reigned over Indostan ; but since the dreadful incursion of the Persians under Thamas Kouli Khan, it has declined daily more and more : so that during the last fifty years, Soubahs have been seen to maintain themselves in their governments against the will of the throne, and have consequently appointed Nabobs under them with as little regard

to its authority; Nabobs likewise have kept possession of their governments in opposition both to the Soubah and the throne; and what is more extraordinary in the offices of a despotic state, both Soubahs and Nabobs have named their successors, who have often succeeded with as little opposition as if they had been the heirs apparent of an hereditary dominion. What we have said of the government of the southern provinces, is equally applicable to all the other Soubaships of the empire.

THE Carnatic is one of the most considerable Nabobships dependant on the Soubah of the Decan: from its capital it is likewise named the province of Arcot; but its present limits are greatly inferior to those which bounded the ancient Carnatic before it was conquered by the Great Mogul; for we do not find that the Nabobs of Arcot have ever extended their authority beyond the river Gondagama to the north, the great chain of mountains to the west, and the borders of the kingdoms of Tritchinopoli, Tanjore, and Mysore to the south. The sea bounds it to the east. It was not before the beginning of the present century that this country was entirely reduced by the Moors.

SADATULLA, a regular and acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, having no issue, adopted the two sons of his brother; appointing the elder, Doast-ally, to succeed in the Nabobship; and conferring on the younger, Boker-ally, the government of Velore; he likewise directed that Gulam Hassein, the nephew of his favourite wife, should be Duan or prime minister to his successor. Having reigned from the year 1710 to 1732, he died much regretted by his subjects.

THE dispositions he had made were fulfilled without opposition or difficulty; but Nizam-al-muluck, the Soubah of the southern provinces, beheld the accession of Doast-ally with aversion, since it took effect without that deference to his authority which he was determined to establish throughout all the governments under his jurisdiction. The jealousy of this powerful superior prevented Doast-ally from procuring a regular confirmation from Delhi: it is said that he only obtained some letters of approbation from the vizir, without the proper forms of an authentic commission.

32. DOAST-ALLY had two sons, of whom the eldest, Subder-ally, was arrived at man's estate when his father succeeded to the Nabobship; he had likewise several daughters, one of whom he had at that time given in marriage to his nephew Mortiz-ally, son of Boker-ally; and another to a more distant relation named Chunda-saheb. This lord gave his own daughter by a former wife in marriage to Gulam Hassein, and availing himself of the incapacity of his son-in-law, obtained the Nabob's permission to administer the office of Duan in his stead.

THE kingdoms of Tritchinpoly and Tanjore, although tributary to the Great Mogul, were each of them governed by its own prince or Rajah, and the care of levying the tributes of these countries was intrusted to the Nabobs of Arcot, who were sometimes obliged to send an army to facilitate the collection of them. The death of the king of Tritchinpoly in 1736, was followed by disputes between the queen and a prince of the royal blood, which produced a confusion in the government sufficient to give the Nabob of Arcot hopes of subjecting the kingdom to his authority. He therefore determined to send an army under the command of his son Subder-ally and the Duan Chunda-saheb to seize any opportunity which might offer of getting possession of the city of Tritchinpoly; but to prevent suspicions, the collection of the tribute was given out as the only intention of the expedition, and the army was ordered to move leisurely down to the sea-coast, before they proceeded to the south: accordingly they came to Madrafs, where they remained some days, and then went to Pondicherry, where they staid a longer time; during which, Chunda-saheb laid the first foundation of his connexions with the French government in that city: from hence they marched to Tritchinpoly.

By intrigues, of which we have not the details, Chunda-saheb prevailed on the queen to admit him with a body of troops into the city, having first taken an oath on the Koran, that he would act in nothing to her detriment: the people of the country say that she fell in love with him; if so, she was ill requited, for he soon after seduced the garrison, seized the city, and confined her to a prison, where she died of grief. The submission of the rest of the kingdom soon followed that

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of the capital, after which, Subder-ally leaving Chunda-siheb to govern these new acquisitions, returned to his father at Arcot, who appointed Meer-assud, the preceptor of Subder-ally, to succeed Chunda-siheb in the office of Duan

THE new Duan was well acquainted with the ambitious character of his predecessor, and represented to Subder-ally the consequences which were to be apprehended from a man of such dangerous views, placed in a government of such importance. Subder-ally saw his error when it was too late to redress it; for when he represented to his father the necessity of recalling Chunda-siheb to Arcot, the Nabob, apprehensive of open ruptures in his family, and attached to his son in law from an opinion of his abilities, could not be induced to follow Meer-assud's advice.

CHUNDA SAHEB hearing what had been attempted against him, took measures to secure himself: he put the city of Fritchynopoly in a good state of defence, and placed his two brothers in the strongest towns dependant on his sovereignty, Budra-siheb in Madurai, and Saduck siheb in Dindigul: but notwithstanding these preparations, he determined not to throw off his allegiance to the Nabob, before he should be openly attacked.

IN the mean time Nizam ul-muluck's resentments against the family of Dorast ally increased with their acquisitions, for, notwithstanding the independency asserted by Chunda siheb, he did not doubt that the force of Fritchynopoly would always be united with that of Arcot, whenever danger from foreign powers should threaten either of the two governments. But his attention was for some years taken up by affairs of much greater importance than the reducing of this family to his obedience. At one time, he was prepared to join the Great Mogul, whom he wished to see dethroned, against Thamas Kouli Khan, whom he had invited to invade the Empire: and after the Persian left Indostan, he was obliged to keep his arms turned towards Delhi, where he was equally dreaded and detested. Thus prevented from marching into the Carnatic, he at length determined to give the Morattoes permission to attack it. By this measure he satisfied, in part, the obligations he lay under to that nation,

39. tion, and at the same time employed a force, which, next to his own, was the most capable of conquering the dominions of Doast-ally.

THE country of the Morattoes lies between Bombay and Gol-Kondah : its limits are not known with any degree of certainty to Europeans, and we are equally ignorant of the origin and history of the people. It is now a century that they have made a figure as the most enterprising soldiers of Indostan, and as the only nation of Indians, which seems to make war an occupation by choice ; for the Rajpouts are soldiers by birth. Of late years they have often been at the gates of Delhi ; sometimes in arms against the throne : at others, in defence of it against the Affghans or Pitans. The strength of their armies consists in their numerous cavalry, which is more capable of resisting fatigue than any in India ; large bodies of them having been known to march fifty miles in a day. They avoid general engagements, and seem to have no other idea in making war, but that of doing as much mischief as possible to the enemy's country. This they effect by driving off the cattle, destroying the harvest, burning the villages, and by exercising such cruelties as makes the people of the open country take flight on the first rumours of their approach. The rapidity of their motions leaves the prince with whom they wage war little chance of striking a decisive blow against them, or even of attacking with effect any of their detachments. Hence the expence of maintaining an army in the field with very little probability of even fighting such an enemy, and the greater detriment arising from the devastations they commit, generally induce the governments they attack to purchase their retreat with money. Great parsimony in their expences, and continued collections of treasure by the means now described, have been the principal causes of raising them, in less than a century, from a people of inconsiderable note, to a nation which at present strikes terror into all the countries between Delhi and Cape Comorin. They often let out bodies of men, and sometimes whole armies ; but the hiring of them is a dangerous resource ; for the offer of better terms seldom fails to make them change sides ; and they seldom relinquish their practice of plundering even in the countries which they are hired to defend. But notwithstanding their

their warlike character, they are in other respects, the most scrupulous observers of the religion of Brama, never eating of any thing that has life, nor even killing the insects which molest them. however, a buffalo sacrificed, with many strange ceremonies, atones for the blood of their own species which they shed in war. 17

Before the Carnatic was conquered, by the Great Mogul, the Morattoes were in possession of several fortresses and territories in the country retreating from which before the arms of the Moors, they stipulated to receive annually a portion of the revenues, as a recompence for the possessions which they relinquished, and as a tribute for desisting from their usual predatory incursions into the province. The Nabobs of Arcot had for many years neglected to pay this tribute, and the Morattoes had refrained from their usual methods of obtaining reparation, from no other motive than their great fear of Nizam al-muluck but this restraint was now removed by the encouragement which they received from him to invade the Carnatic. At the same time the kings of Mysore and Tanjore, in resentment of the injuries they had suffered from Chunda-Sahib in his government of Trichinopoly, incited them, as brethren of the same religion, to attack the Carnatic, and to revenge the violations committed in their temples and holy places by that Mahomedan governor, and the Moors in his service.

In the month of May, 1740, an army of 10000 Morattoes, under the command of Ragogee Bonfola, approached the province with their usual rapidity, and arrived at the mountains, which separate it from the western country, before Daast ally was able to collect the whole of his forces to oppose them, for a large part of his army happened at that time to be employed to the southward, under the command of his son Subder-ally. The Nabob, however, marched from Arcot with what troops he was able to assemble, about 4000 horse and 6000 foot, and with these determined to defend the passes of Damal-cherri, through which the Morattoes intended to enter the province, until he could be succoured by his son's army, and the other troops of the province, which were advancing to his assistance it is thought he would have succeeded in this intention 174

10. 7 attention if he had not been betrayed by one of his officers, an Indian, who suffered the Morattoes to pass the station where he commanded. The next day, being the 20th of May, the whole army appeared in the Nabob's rear, which was not defended by intrenchments, and having every advantage, attacked his troops with great fury; who, encouraged by the example of their prince, defended themselves resolutely for several hours, until they saw him, together with his son Hassan-ally, fall dead from their elephants on the field of battle; the rout was then general; most of the principal officers of the army were slain, and Meer-assud, the Duan, was taken prisoner.

Subder-ally, with the troops under his command, was advanced as far as Arcot when he heard of his father's fate, upon which he immediately took refuge in Velore. Chunda-saheb likewise took the field with 5000 horse and 10000 foot, giving out that he intended to march to the Nabob's assistance; but by contrived delays he kept at a distance from the field of battle, and as soon as he heard of the Nabob's defeat, hastened back to Trichinopoly.

The Morattoes, after their victory, sent detachments to plunder and levy contributions in every part of the province, but found that what they acquired by these means did not answer their expectations; for the wealthy inhabitants had removed all their valuable effects into the strong holds with which the province abounds. Thus disappointed, they readily listened to the proposals of their prisoner Meer-assud, who was empowered by Subder-ally from Velore to treat with them: it was agreed that they should be paid, at stated periods, 10,000,000 of rupees, equal to one year's revenue of the province, on condition that they quitted the Carnatic immediately; thus much was made public, but another article was kept secret. As soon as the treaty was ratified, Subder-ally assumed the title and authority of Nabob; but this power was now so much impaired, that Chunda-saheb thinking he had nothing to apprehend from it, came to Arcot to do homage to him: however, the splendor of his retinue, and the military force which accompanied him, made him appear rather the equal than the dependant of Subder-ally.

The fortifications of Pondicherry were at this time in such reputation, amongst a people who had never before seen any thing equal to them, that the late Nabob, as well as Subder-ally and Chunda-saheb, had sent their wives, children, and treasures, to remain there during the war. As soon as the Morattoes quitted the province, Subder-ally and Chunda-saheb, attended by a large retinue, went to Pondicherry, where they stayed several days. Subder-ally returning to Arcot, took with him his own and his father's family; but Chunda-saheb proceeding to Trichinopoly, left the women of his family and one of his sons there.

In the month of December the province was again struck with consternation by the return of the same army of Morattoes which had lately afflicted it with so many calamities. This second irruption was in consequence of the secret engagement which they had made with Subder-ally.

Besides the sum of money which he had agreed to pay them, they had farther insisted on receiving some territories in sovereignty, and in this demand Meer-assud found them so inflexible, that, considering the territories of Trichinopoly served only to render the power of Chunda-saheb formidable to his master, he consented to yield those countries to the Morattoes, on condition that they should attack them at their own expence: this they agreed to do, and at the same time engaged to dispose of Chunda-saheb, if he fell into their hands, in such a manner as should be most conducive to the interests of the Nabob of Arcot.

Trichinopoly was strongly fortified in the Indian manner of defence; and Chunda-saheb, on the first news of the approach of the Morattoes against Doast-ally, stored it with a great quantity of grain, which is considered as the best security of a fortified place amongst a people who are very little skilled in the use of cannon or other engines of battery. Meer-assud therefore foreseeing that he would be able to protract his defence as long as his provisions lasted, advised the Morattoes to quit the Carnatic, and to encamp at such a distance as might prevent any suspicion of their intentions to return. This artful conduct produced the effect intended by it; for Chunda-saheb imagining that the Morattoes were meditating expeditions into other

740. provinces, sold his stores of grain; of which they no sooner received intelligence than they set out from their camp at Sevegunga, and by very expeditious marches appeared in sight of Trichinopoly before he could remedy the distress to which he had so unwarily reduced it.

741. They invested the city closely, and were attentive to prevent the introduction of any supplies or reinforcements; nevertheless the brothers of Chunda-sahab attempted to relieve it. Buda-sahab advanced from Madura with a large convoy of provisions, escorted by 3000 horse and 7000 foot: the Morattoes detached 20000 men to intercept this reinforcement, which defended itself with bravery until Buda-sahab fell, when the death of the leader was followed by a general rout, as it always happens in the battles of Indostan: they cut off Buda-sahab's head, and sent it to Chunda-sahab as a confirmation of his brother's defeat. Another detachment attacked Saduck-sahab, approaching from Dindigul with 1500 horse and 3000 foot, who were likewise defeated after a sharp fight, which ended with the death of Saduck-sahab.

Chunda-sahab, notwithstanding these misfortunes, continued to defend the city with great resolution, and protracted the siege until the greatest part of his provisions was consumed, and a considerable number of his men, with some of his best officers, killed; the dread of famine had also caused many to desert: those remaining, worn out with fatigues, called upon him with one voice to surrender. He delivered up the city and himself on the 26th of March, 1741, after having sustained a siege of three months. The Morattoes placed him, with his son, and several principal officers, under the strictest confinement, intending to be well paid for the ransom of their persons. After some time spent in draining Trichinopoly of all they could find valuable in it, they appointed Morari-row, one of their generals, viceroy of the kingdom, and leaving 14000 of their best troops under his command, returned to their own country, where they confined their prisoners in a strong fort in the neighbourhood of Sattarah their metropolis.

The Morattoes, by the possession of Trichinopoly, were now become of enemies, allies to Subder-ally; and the imprisonment of Chunda-sahab at such a distance from the Carnatic, removed the only

only leader deemed capable of exciting intestine commotions. But the resentment of Nizam-al-muluck still remained to be appeased, which could only be done by remitting to him those large arrears of revenues which the Nabob Doast-ally, availing himself of the convulsions of the empire, had withheld. Subder-ally therefore was convinced that a storm would break upon him from this quarter as soon as Nizam-al-muluck himself should have none to fear from Delhi: but as this time was not yet come, he determined not to exhaust his treasures from the apprehension of dangers, which, although probable, were still uncertain; he amused Nizam-al-muluck with humble excuses, founded on the poverty to which he pretended to be reduced by the incursion of the Morattoes, and even demeaned himself so far as to give out he intended to go to Arabia, and there spend the remainder of his days in acts of devotion at the tomb of his prophet.

The poverty to which he pretended to be reduced was as little real as the spirit of devotion which he affected, for the greatest part of his father's treasures had been preserved under the care of his mother, when she took refuge in Pondicherry. However, the late calamities left such an impression of terror upon his mind, that he did not venture to keep his court in the open and defenceless city of Arcot, but took up his residence in Velore, which was well fortified, and its citadel built two hundred years ago by the Morattoes, the strongest in the Carnatic: with the same spirit of precaution he sent the women and children of his family, together with his treasures, to Madras; giving this preference to the English nation by the advice of Meer-assud, who already suspected the connexions which subsisted between Chunda-sahib and Mr. Dupleix, the governor of Pondicherry. From Velore the Nabob made several visits to his family at Madras, and these journies were reported to Nizam-al-muluck as proofs of his intention to proceed from thence by sea to Mecca.

The commanders of all the towns and forts in the Carnatic had been assessed in sums proportioned to their incomes, which were levied at stated periods, in order to discharge the ransom of the province due to the Morattoes. The government of Velore was the richest

richest fief subject to the Nabobship of Arcot, and by the treasures which Mortiz-ally inherited from his father, as also by a very parsimonious management of the revenues of his government, he was become the richest man in the province. Having married the sister of Subder-ally, and being likewise nearly related to him by birth, he thought that these titles of kindred, joined to the reception which he gave to the Nabob and his court, would excuse him from the necessity of furnishing what remained due of his proportion of the general assessment; but the Nabob, who knew the Morattoes were not to be disappointed with impunity, and who was as unwilling as Mortiz-ally to disburse his private treasures until the last extremity, determined to oblige him to furnish his contingent with the same punctuality as the other governors of the province. Many of these were attentive to the conduct of the governor of Velore, and were ready to withhold their proportions of the assessment as soon as they should find a respectable leader to set the example, and to support them in the consequences of refusing to obey the Nabob's orders; they therefore confederated with Mortiz-ally, and represented to him, that Nizam-al-multick, the Soubah of the southern provinces, would behold with satisfaction even the most desperate measure which might be taken by the officers of the Carnatic, against a prince who paid so little deference to his authority.

Mortiz-ally, born cruel and treacherous, had no restraints in his composition to stop his hand from the perpetration of any crime by which his avarice, ambition, or revenge could be gratified: he was indeed by many suspected of being uncommonly deficient in personal courage, but this persuasion seems to have taken its rise from the suspicious habits of his domestic life; since he never moved, even in his own palace, without being surrounded by guards, nor ever ventured to taste any thing that was not brought to him in a vessel to which his wife had affixed her seal. The Nabob therefore held the pusillanimous character of his brother-in-law in the greatest contempt, and apprehended no danger from a man who lived in perpetual apprehensions of poison from his own family and domestics. Mortiz-ally still continued to evade the payment of his arrears of the assessment; and the Nabob,

Nabob, wearied by trifling excuses, one day in public imprudently threatened to dispossess him of his government, if he evaded any longer to comply with his orders. This outrage immediately flung him into the closest connection with the dissatisfied governors, who now flattered his ambition, by assuring him that they would acknowledge him Nabob of Arcot as soon as Subder-ally should be removed.

The Nabob's army was encamped within the suburbs and under the walls of Velore: a body of guards and a numerous retinue constantly attended him within the fort, so that he seemed in no danger from open violence, or secret treachery. But nothing of the conspiracy transpired; and he was unfortunately confirmed in his security by the extreme humility with which Mortiz-ally carried himself after the outrage he had received.

At the time of that festival to which the Mahomedans of Indostan have the greatest devotion, all the Nabob's servants asked permission to be absent for two or three days to celebrate it in their own families. Contrary to the usual custom of the courts of Indostan, the Nabob suffered all his retinue and guards, excepting four persons, to quit him; and so little was he suspicious of the danger to which he exposed himself by this unguarded indulgence, that he even desired some of the officers and menial servants of Mortiz-ally might attend him during the absence of his own. Mortiz-ally determined not to lose this opportunity, which was such as might never offer again, to strike the blow he had meditated. On the 2d of October, the day after the Nabob's retinue had left him, the victuals prepared for his table were poisoned. The Nabob had scarcely finished his meal before he began to be greatly disordered, and although the strength of his constitution, with timely assistance, enabled him to throw off the mortal effects of the poison, yet it left him much enfeebled. Even this attack did not thoroughly awaken his suspicions, which those of Mortiz-ally's family, who waited on him, contributed to stifle, by representing his indisposition to be the access of a bilious disorder, very common in India. Mortiz-ally knew he had no time to lose, and proposed to some of his officers, in whom he had the most confidence, to go and put an end to the Nabob's life. It is said that all refused

refused to serve him in this cruel commission, excepting one, whose wife Subder-ally had formerly debauched: this man, a Pitau, having engaged some Abyssinian slaves, led them at midnight to the Nabob's apartment, where the few servants who attended the Nabob were asleep round his bed. They were immediately seized, and prevented from making resistance. The Nabob himself, instead of taking up his arms, attempted to make his escape through a window. The leader of the assassins seized him before he could pass through it, and upbraiding him with the injury of his adultery, and exulting in the revenge he was taking, killed him with several stabs of a poniard.

Meer-assud the Duan was in the fort, and the inviolable attachment which this minister was known to bear to his master, suggested to Mortiz-ally the intention of destroying so dangerous a witness of the murder which he had committed. The orders were given to put him to death, when some of Mortiz-ally's officers represented to him the necessity of preserving the life of a man, from whom alone he could obtain that knowledge of the affairs of the Carnatic, which would be necessary for his own conduct, as soon as he should be declared Nabob. These representations were dictated by reverence to the character of Meer-assud, whose virtues preserved him in this instant of imminent danger from the destruction to which he had been doomed.

The gates of the fort of Velore were strictly guarded during this night of terror, and those only who produced a particular permission were suffered to pass out the ensuing day. So that the news of Subder-ally Khan's death was carried the next morning to the army encamped near Velore, by emissaries employed by Mortiz-ally himself, who represented it as an accident in which their master had no part, and imputed it to the sudden resentment of some of the principal officers, of whom the Nabob had treated several with ignominious language, and had affronted one by a blow. But such was the general opinion of Mortiz-ally's character, that the soldiery immediately flew to their arms, and cried out in tumult, that their Nabob had been assassinated by the governor of Velore. The principal officers of the army were absent celebrating the feast;

feast; and the soldiery left to their own conduct, in the first impulse of detestation, threatened to storm the fort immediately, and to massacre all who were in it; but, on recollection of its strength, this resolution subsided, and they agreed to wait the return of their officers, before they should proceed to extremities. The emissaries of Mortizally took advantage of this suspension of their rage, and called to their recollection the great arrears of pay, which were due to them from Subder-ally, who, although well able, had constantly evaded to satisfy their demands: whereas if the army, they said, would admit Mortizally's pretensions to the Nabobship of Arcot, and declare in his favour, he would doubtless agree to pay all that was due to them.

The armies of the Mahomedan princes of Indostan are composed of a number of distinct bodies of troops enlisted by different leaders; who, with their bands, enter into, and quit the service of different princes, according to the advantages which they expect to receive. Hence the degree of reliance which a prince can have on his army is proportioned to the treasures of which he is possessed, joined to his inclination to disburse them; and it is common in the wars of Indostan to see large bodies of troops going over to the enemy on the very field of battle. The army at Velore forgot its resentments against Mortizally in proportion as the terms proposed by his emissaries appeared to be real. The officers, as they arrived in the camp, were immediately brought over to his interest by presents; accounts were adjusted, times of payment were stipulated, and all, officers as well as soldiers, agreed to acknowledge Mortizally Nabob of the Carnatic, within two days after he had murdered Subder-ally.

Mortizally now pitched his tents without the gates of Velore, and caused himself to be proclaimed Nabob. In November he made his entry with pomp into the city of Arcot, and was again proclaimed there.

As soon as the first agitations which this sudden and unexpected revolution had occasioned began to subside, several of the principal officers in the Carnatic communicated to one another their sentiments on his accession, and concurred in a detestation of it: These

12. applied to Morari-row, the Morattoe governor of Trichinopoly, who did not hesitate to declare openly against him. The English at Madras were requested to protect the son and family of Subder-ally, together with their wealth, notwithstanding any menaces which they might receive from Mortiz-ally; who did not fail to demand this prey, and had the vexation to find it placed out of his reach. Several of the principal officers of the army, won by the friends of Subder-ally's family, engaged to effect a general revolt. On a sudden the army demanded immediate payment of the whole of their arrears, which at Velore they had agreed to receive at distant periods, and surrounding the palace in tumult, accompanied their demands with threats.

Mortiz-ally had not courage to stand this storm; but immediately determined to place himself out of the reach of danger. Women of rank in Indostan never appear in public; and travel in covered carriages, which are very rarely stopped or examined even in times of suspicion. He therefore disguised himself in a woman's dress, quitted Arcot in the night, in a covered Pallankin, accompanied by several female attendants, and in this equipage gained his fort of Velore without interruption.

As soon as his flight was discovered, the army proclaimed Seid Mahomed Khan, the son of Subder-ally, an infant who resided in Madras with his mother. The government of the province was entrusted to a Duan chosen by the friends of the family, and the young Nabob and his mother were removed from Madras to Vandiwash, the fort of Tuckia-saheb, who had married one of the sisters of Subder-ally.

43. These revolutions in the Carnatic happened at a time when Nizam-al-muluck, having no longer any thing to apprehend from the politics of the court of Delhi, where he had obtained for his son Ghazi-o'din Khan the post of captain general of the Mogul's armies, was preparing to visit the Carnatic. He left Gol-Kondah in the beginning of the year 1743, and arrived at Arcot in the month of March following. His army is said to have consisted of 80,000 horse and 200,000 foot. Their numbers, and the reputation of their leader,

leader, deterred all the princes of the countries through which they passed from making any resistance: and they entered the province of Arcot with as little opposition. When arrived at the city, Nizam-al-muluck was struck with amazement at the anarchy which prevailed in every part of the government. Every governor of a fort, and every commander of a district, had assumed the title of Nabob, and had given to the officers of his retinue the same names as distinguished the persons who held the most considerable employments in the court of the Soubah. One day, after having received the homage of several of these little lords, Nizam-al-muluck said, that he had that day seen no less than eighteen Nabobs in the Carnatic; whereas he had always imagined that there was but one in all the southern provinces. He then turned to his guards, and ordered them to scourge the first person who, for the future, should in his presence assume the title of Nabob.

The young son of Subder-ally, accompanied by several of his principal officers, paid his visit of homage to the Soubah, who refused him the permission of returning to Vandjwash, and ordered some of his own officers to take charge of his person, directing them to treat him with lenity and respect. He then appointed Coja Abdullah Khan, the general of his army, Nabob of Arcot, and of all its dependencies, and sent a summons to Morari-row the governor of Trichinopoly, to surrender the city. Finding that the Morattoe persisted in refusing to obey his orders, he marched with his whole army, and sat down before it: presents and promises supplied the place of hostilities in reducing it. In the month of August Morari-row evacuated Trichinopoly, and soon after quitted the Carnatic with all his Morattoes.

Nizam-al-muluck having thus settled the affairs of the province without unsheathing the sword, returned to Gol-Kondah. Coja Abdullah continued to command the army until it arrived there; leaving one of his dependants to administer the government of Arcot during his absence. It was not before the month of March in the next year that he prepared to return, and after having been distinguished with particular honours on the day that he took leave of the

1744. Soubah, was the next morning found dead in his bed. His body bore marks of poison; but as the hand from which it came could never be discovered, it was imputed to the person who received the most advantage from it, by succeeding him in the government of the Carnatic. This was An'war-odean, who was immediately nominated to that employment, and arrived at Arcot in the month of April.

The introduction of this stranger into the Carnatic was the source of many of the events which it is the intention of this narrative to commemorate; and there are so many and such injurious misrepresentations of his origin, and of that part of his life which preceded his accession to the Nabobship, that it is necessary to invalidate them by an impartial description of his history.

Anawar, the father of An'war-odean, distinguished himself by his great erudition, and by the application of it to explanations of the original text of the Koran: he made the pilgrimage of Mecca, without which proof of piety it is difficult, among Mahomedans, to acquire the reputation of a truly devout man. At his return from this voyage he was appointed by Aurengzebe, to be one of those religious officers who are appointed to offer up daily prayers for the health and prosperity of the sovereign. In consequence of this appointment, he received a pension, and was ennobled by being ranked as a commander of 250 horse, with the right of taking the title of Khan, which signifies Lord, or rather Chieftain. This title would appear incompatible with the character of a religious man, if every title of nobility in Indostan did not consist in a military commission; by which it is supposed, although rarely insisted on, that the person who receives the commission shall maintain a certain number of horse for the Emperor's service. With these honours and advantages Anawar retired to Gopee-mahoo, and there finished his days.

His son An'war-odean went to court with recommendations from his father, which procured him a title of the same rank as had been given to his father: he was afterwards raised to the command of 500 horse, and was appointed governor of the district of Coora-Gehanabad.

nabid. Ill success, or perhaps ill conduct, preventing him from being able to pay the usual revenues of his government to the throne, he quitted it privately and went to Amedabad. Here Gazi-o'din Khan, the Soubah of the southern provinces, gave him a post of considerable trust and profit in the city of Surat, whilst his friends at Delhi took care to prevent further enquiries concerning him, by reporting him dead. After the death of Gazi-o'din Khan, father of Nizam-al-muluck, An'war-odean went to pay his court to Nizam-al-muluck, who had succeeded to the Soubahship of the southern provinces, and was by him appointed Nabob of the Yalore and Rajamundrum countries, which he governed from the year 1725 to 1741. When Nizam-al-muluck was preparing to visit the Carnatic, An'war-odean attended his court, and was left by him in one of the principal stations in the city and territory of Gol-Kondah; and a very few days after the death of Coja Abdulla, Nizam-al-muluck appointed him to administer the government of the Carnatic, in which choice he seems to have been influenced by his opinion of the necessity of placing a province, in which he suspected commotions, under the direction of a brave and experienced soldier; such was An'war-odean.

There is no country in which the titles of descent are less instrumental to the fortunes of men than they are in Indostan; none but those of the royal blood are considered as hereditary nobility; to all others, the exclusion is so absolute, that a new act from the sovereign is necessary to ennoble even the son of the Grand Vizir of the empire. The field of fortune is open to every man who has courage enough to make use of his sword, or to whom nature has given superior talents of mind. Hence it happens, that half the *grandees of Indostan have arrived to the highest employments in the empire from conditions not less humble than that of An'war-odean Khan*; against whose accession to the Nabobship of the Carnatic, the people had taken an aversion, from causes independent of his personal character.

During the 30 years which preceded the visitation of Nizam-al-muluck, the Carnatic had been governed by the same family, in a succession

4. succession of three Nabobs, who, availing themselves of the general confusion of the empire, had acquired a greater stability in their office than is the usual lot of governors in Indostan. The Nabobs of this family, considering the sovereignty as a kind of inheritance, had not conducted themselves in their administration with that spirit of ravage, which is the usual consequence of uncertain and transitory possession. The revenues of the Carnatic depend upon the harvests of grain, and these on the quantities of water, which are reserved to supply the defect of rain during the dry season of the year: for this purpose vast reservoirs have been formed, of which not only the construction, but even the repairs in cases of inundation require an expence much beyond the faculties of the farmer or renter of the land. If therefore the avarice of the prince with-holds his hand from the preservation of these sources of fertility, and at the same time dictates to him an inflexible resolution of receiving his usual incomes; the farmer oppressed, oppresses the labourer, and the misery of the people becomes complete, by the vexations of collectors exercised in times of scarcity, of which the cruel parsimony of the prince has been the principal cause.

It is not therefore to be wondered at that the province which had felt the good effects of a mild and generous administration, from the reigns of the family of Sadatulla Khan, should behold with regret the introduction of any stranger whomsoever to govern the Carnatic. The young son of Subder-ally was the only person whom the province wished to see their ruler.

In deference to this affection, and from the danger of shocking it at once too violently, Nizam-al-muluck gave out that he intended to confer the Nabobship of Arcot on this youth, as soon as he should arrive at the age of manhood. At the same time he gave An'war-odean Khan all the powers necessary for governing the Carnatic during this interval, and committed the young prince to his care, with the authority of a guardian. From the palpable impropriety of reposing so delicate a trust in the very person to whom the greatest advantages would accrue from an unfaithful discharge of it, Nizam-al-muluck may be suspected of having dissembled throughout this transaction.

transaction. The general joy with which the youth was received, on his arrival in the province, eclipsed all the homage that was paid to the sovereign power of his guardian; and it is supposed that the provisional Nabob did not behold without jealousy these demonstrations of the public attachment to the son of Subder-ally.

An'war-odean however did not discover any symptoms of discontent in his treatment of the young prince: on the contrary, he maintained him in a splendor adequate to his birth, and assigned the palace in the fort of Arcot for his residence. Here the young Seid Mahomed passed some time without any other inquietude, than that which he received from the importunities of a band of Pitans soldiers, who had been in the service of his father, and who pretended that a long arrear of pay was due to them.

The Pitans, whose country is in the most northern part of the Empire, are the bravest of the Mahomedan soldiery levied in Indostan. From a consciousness of this superiority, together with a reliance on the national connection which exists amongst them howsoever dispersed into the services of different princes, they have acquired an insolence and audacity of manners, which distinguishes them, as much as the hardness of their physiognomy, from every other race of men in the Empire: they treat even the lords they serve with very little of that respect which characterises all the other dependents of a sovereign in Indostan. From the known ferocity of their temper, it is thought dangerous to inflict punishment on them, even when they deserve it; as a strong spirit of revenge has familiarised them with assassination, which they seldom fail to employ whenever the smallness of their numbers disables them from taking vengeance by more open attacks. The Pitans, who had served Subder-ally Khan, continued to present themselves every day before his son, demanding their arrears with clamour and insolence.

In the month of June a wedding of one of the relations of Subder-ally was celebrated in the fort of Arcot. The young prince, as being the head of the family, was invited to preside at the ceremony: The customary invitations were likewise given to all the other relations,

744. tions, many of whom were lords of governments in the Carnatic; among these was Mortiz-ally. The young Seid Mahomed was taught to conceal the emotions he naturally felt at seeing the murderer of his father named in the list of his friends as a guest invited with his approbation. Such are the manners of a court in Indostan. It was thought that Mortiz-ally would not venture his person out of the forts of Velore, during the first days of a new administration; but, in contradiction to this notion, he came to Arcot, and presented himself before the young prince, as one of the guests at the wedding; and was treated with distinction and respect by the regent Nabob An'war-odean Khan, who was likewise invited to the wedding.

On the day appointed for the solemnization of the marriage, twelve Pitans, with the captain of the band, presented themselves before the young prince, and demanded their arrears with a more determined spirit of insolence than they had hitherto shewn in any of their former applications. It is reckoned the highest indignity that can be offered to a soldier, to order him to retire by an expression of contempt; and if any violence is employed to remove him, he generally resents it in the instant with blood-shed. These considerations were not sufficient to restrain the zeal of Seid Mahomed's attendants from resenting the insult which was offered to their prince; and finding that expostulations did not prevail, they seized on the Pitans, and turned them out of the palace by force. The Pitans suffered themselves to be removed with much less resistance than it was expected they would have made against a treatment so repugnant to the ideas which these haughty soldiers entertain of their own importance. The same day they advanced again into the presence of Seid Mahomed, and apologized for their disrespectful behaviour: their submissions suppressed all suspicions of their conduct during the remaining part of the day.

In the evening Seid Mahomed, with Mortiz-ally and most of the other guests, were assembled, and as soon as the young prince was informed that An'war-odean was approaching, he arose from his seat, and passed into the vestibule of the hall, intending to pay his guardian the compliment of receiving him at the bottom of the steps, which
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led into the palace. He was attended by all the other guests, and many of his own officers and guards. The thirteen Pitans, who had made their submission in the morning, appeared the foremost of the spectators in the court below, and distinguished themselves by the affection of great reverence in their manner of saluting Seid Mahomed Khan, as soon as he appeared in the vestibule. After these compliments, their captain, with the appearance of a man sensible that he had offended his lord, and intended to submit himself at his feet, ascended the steps, and was permitted to approach within the reach of his person, when the assassin drew a dagger, and at the first blow stabbed him to the heart.

A thousand swords and piqueards were drawn in an instant: the murderer was cut to pieces on the very spot, and ten of his accomplices suffered the same fate from the fury of the multitude below. During this scene of bloodshed, An'war-odean Khan arrived, and endeavoured to calm the general trepidation, by giving such orders as were necessary for the discovery of the conspirators, for the multitude had already persuaded themselves that the Pitans had been employed by some superior power.

All who beheld the young prince deprived of life by this assassination, were instantly struck with the remembrance of the murder of his father committed in Velore, murmurs from many had already declared the suspicions that were entertained of Mortiz ally, when it was reported, that, during the general confusion, he had gained the gates of the fort, where a large body of cavalry and other troops, which composed his retinue, were waiting for him, and that, surrounded by these guards, he was already on his way to Velore. The precipitation of this flight, which appeared as much the consequence of previous dispositions as the effect of sudden fear, left no doubt that he was the author of the assassination. Nothing was now heard but curses and imprecations on his head, for the murder of the innocent and much loved Seid Mahomed Khan, and for the murder of the father of this unfortunate prince. The people saw themselves obliged to confine their indignation to these expressions of it, for the strength of Mortiz ally's escort required a larger body of cavalry

44. to be sent in pursuit of it, than could be assembled within the time necessary to overtake him, Velore being no more than twelve miles distant from Arcot.

The multitude now received orders from An'war-odean to retire to their homes; and, as men struck with dismay at a common calamity, assembled in secret companies, to communicate their thoughts on the murder of which they had been spectators.

An'war-odean, either actuated by the same spirit of indignation as the people, or affecting the appearance of it, not only removed the Pitans in his service from their employments, but also gave orders that all of that nation should immediately quit the city; and, as a stronger proof of his resentment, caused their houses to be razed to the ground, a mark of infamy rarely practised, excepting the persons, whom it is intended to stigmatize, have deserved capital punishment. But these expressions of indignation did not exempt him from imputations. Many persons of rank and power in the province asserted that they had discovered secrets, which convinced them that the assassination was the result of a confederacy between him and Mortiz-ally.

They said, that the respect and attachment which were shewn by all ranks of people to Seid Mahomed, joined to the great influence which his relations bore in the Carnatic, by possessing the best forts and governments in the province, had filled the mind of An'war-odean Khan with apprehensions of conspiracies and revolts which might at one time or other remove him, in order to place Seid Mahomed in the sovereignty: that, actuated by these suspicions, he regarded the destruction of Seid Mahomed as necessary to his own security, and was only withheld from executing it by the dread of Nizam-al-muluch's resentment; which suggested to him the scheme of practising on Mortiz-ally, by such insinuations and offers, as might induce him to undertake the destruction of Seid Mahomed; but in such a manner, that, if a discovery should be made, the murder might be imputed to Mortiz-ally alone; who being persuaded of the probability of a revolution in favour of Seid Mahomed, and dreading the revenge of this prince for the murder of his father, hired the assassins,

assassins, having previously assured himself of protection from An'war-odean Khan, and even of rewards by an encrease of the Domain of Velore.

The secrets of the princes of Indostan are very difficult to be discovered. In affairs of consequence nothing, except in the most equivocal terms, is ever given by them in writing; and whenever the matter is of great importance or iniquity, it is trusted to a messenger, a man of low rank and great cunning, who bears a letter of recommendation, testifying that he is to be trusted in all he says. So indefinite a commission reserves to the lord who gives it, the resource of disavowing the transaction of his agent; and this he never fails to do, whenever the iniquity is discovered. Hence the public in Indostan, deprived of authentic evidence, are left to judge of the actions of their rulers either from probable conjectures, or from the general idea of their characters. The constitution and defects of the government have rendered poisons and assassinations, in the practice of the great, the common method of removing those who stand in opposition to the ambition of others; insomuch that a history of one century in Indostan, would furnish more examples of this nature than can be found in the history of one half of the kingdoms of Europe since the time of Charlemagne. From the frequency of these enormous practices, even the deaths which happen in the common course of nature, are imputed to those who receive immediate advantage from them. Such were the principles on which the people of the Carnatic judged and condemned An'war-odean Khan for the murder of Seid Mahomed; although no positive proofs were brought of his having been accessory to it. The most probable argument against him was founded on the early appearance of Mortiz-ally at Arcot in the days of a new administration. This was thought incompatible with the wariness of his character, without supposing a connection which assured him of protection from An'war-odean.

An'war-odean strongly denied all connections with Mortiz-ally, and challenged any proof to be brought that either he himself, or any of his dependents, had ever had any correspondence with the Pitans

14. who committed the murder; which he attributed solely to Mortizally, alledging as a proof, that the Pitans had often been at Velore, and were known to have received many marks of favour from him. On the other hand Mortizally retorted the accusation, but brought no testimonies to support his assertion: It was supposed that the only proof, which he could have brought against An'war-odean, would at the same time have condemned himself.

Although An'war-odean was not able to exculpate himself in the opinion of his subjects, he found means to convince his superior, Nizam-al-muluck, that he was entirely innocent of the blood of Seid Mahomed. Nizam-al-muluck, who never did any thing by halves, thought it necessary to give him support, in proportion as he became odious to the Carnatic, and sent him a full and regular commission for the Nabobship of Arcot soon after the death of Seid Mahomed. The province, irritated by their aversion to a lord, whose sovereignty destroyed their hopes of being ruled by one of the family they so much loved, complained loudly of the avarice and parsimony of his government, and contrasted it, much to his disadvantage, with that of their former Nabobs.

War was now declared between Great Britain and France, in consequence of which a squadron of English men of war appeared in the Indian seas. It consisted of two 60 gun ships, one of 50, and a frigate of 20 guns: these ships did not come immediately to the English settlements in Indostan, but passing beyond them, cruised in two divisions in the straits of Sunda and Malacca. They took in these stations three French ships returning from China to Europe, and one returning from Manilha to Pondicherry; the cargoes of which produced 180,000*l.* sterling. They also took a French ship at Atchin, which was converted into an English man of war of 40 guns, and called the *Medway's Prize*. After rendezvousing at Batavia, the squadron united appeared on the coast of Coromandel in the month of July 1745, at which time the garrison of Pondicherry consisted of no more than 436 Europeans, its fortifications were not completed, and no French squadron had hitherto appeared in India.

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The appearance of the English squadron, and the report of the reinforcements which they expected from England, alarmed Mr. Duplex for the safety of Pondicherry. He prevailed on the Nabob An'war-odeen to insist with the government of Madras, that the English ships of war should not commit any hostilities by land against the French possessions in the territories of Arcot; but the Nabob at the same time assured the English, that he would oblige the French to observe the same law of neutrality, if their force should hereafter become superior to that of the English. The government of Madras remonstrated, that they were always ready to obey his commands as far as their power extended; but that Mr. Barnet, the commander of the English squadron, was the immediate officer of the King of Great Britain, by whose orders and commission he acted, independent of the East India company's agents at Madras. The Nabob replied, that all officers of the English nation who came to the coast of Coromandel were equally obliged to respect his government in the Carnatic; and that if Mr. Barnet, with his squadron, should venture to act contrary to the orders he had now given, the town of Madras should atone for their disobedience.

These threats made so much impression upon the government of Madras, that they requested and prevailed on Commodore Barnet to confine his operations to the sea. He therefore sent one of the 50 gun ships to cruise in the road of Balisore, at the entrance of the river Ganges, where she took two or three French ships returning from different parts of India to the French settlements in Bengal. The rest of the squadron left the coast of Coromandel to avoid the approaching stormy season, and went to Mergui, a port situated on the coast which lies opposite to that of Coromandel in the Gulph of Bengal.

In the beginning of the year 1746 the squadron returned to the coast of Coromandel, and were reinforced by two 50 gun ships, and a frigate of 20 guns, from England. but at this time the 60 gun ship, in which Mr. Barnet hoisted his flag, was found unfit for action, and, together with the 20 gun ship which came first into India, was sent back to England.

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There was now certain intelligence that a French squadron was preparing to come on the coast of Coromandel, when that of the English was deprived of one of its principal advantages, by losing Commodore Barnet, who died at Fort St. David's in April. His death, happening at a time when the English affairs in India were threatened with danger, was generally regretted as a public loss, and indeed he was a man of great abilities in sea affairs.

Early in the morning of the 25th of June, the English squadron cruising to the southward of Fort St. David, near Negapatnam, descried that of the French arriving on the coast of Coromandel. It consisted of nine ships, which were commanded by Mr. De la Bourdonnais, who had equipped them at the isle of Mauritius, and afterwards, when scattered by a hurricane, had refitted them in the island of Madagascar, overcoming the greatest difficulties with such indefatigable perseverance and activity, as intitles him to a reputation equal to that of the ablest marine officer his country has produced. Of these ships one mounted 26 guns, two 28, one 30, three 34, one 36, and that on board of which Mr. De la Bourdonnais hoisted his flag mounted 70 guns, of which 60 were 18 pounders. There were but 14 other guns of this size in the whole squadron, the rest being 12 and 8 pounders. All but the 70 gun ship were bored to mount more guns than the number with which Mr. De la Bourdonnais had been able to equip them; and five of them for 50 guns. On board of the ships were 3300 men, of which 700 were either Caffres or Lascars: 3 or 400 of the whole number were rendered unfit for service by sickness.

The English squadron consisted of one 60 gun ship, three of 50, one of 40, and one frigate of 20 guns, which was too small to be brought into the action. The number of men did not amount to one half of that in the French squadron: but the English had greatly the advantage in the weight of their cannon, by which the fortune of engagements at sea is at present generally decided; and they likewise failed better than the French, and were worked with much greater skill.

Mr. De la Bourdonnais, knowing the advantages and disadvantages of his force, had determined to decide the impending engagement by
boarding

boarding the English ships, if it were possible to bring his own into the situations necessary to accomplish this design. Mr. Peyton, who commanded the English squadron, perceiving this intention, determined to engage with his squadron nearer to the wind than that of the enemy, since in this situation their efforts to board would be easily avoided; and a great part of the day was employed in preserving this advantage. It was not until 4 in the afternoon that the fight began: it was maintained at such a distance that the fire of the small arms from the French ships, notwithstanding the great numbers and expertness of their musketeers, did very little execution; but, on the other hand, the cannon of the English, from the same cause, did much less than might have been expected from them in a closer engagement. The fight finished with the entrance of the night; about 35 men were killed in the English squadron, and the greatest part of these on board the Medway's Prize. We are not exactly informed of the loss sustained by the French; but it was believed that the killed and wounded together did not amount to less than 300. One of their ships, which mounted 30 guns, was in less than half an hour dismasted, and so much shattered, that immediately after the action, Mr. De la Bourdonnais ordered her to proceed to Bengal to be refitted in the Ganges.

The next morning Mr. Peyton called a council of war, when, on a review of the condition of the squadron, it was not thought prudent, especially as the 60 gun ship was extremely leaky, to venture a second engagement, before the damages it had sustained were repaired. In consequence of this resolution, the ships made sail for the harbour of Trincomalee in the island of Ceylon, and in the evening lost sight of the French squadron, which had lain to the whole day, as if challenging the English, who were to windward, to bear down and renew the fight. This appearance of resolution in Mr. De la Bourdonnais was no more than a feint, practised to deter the English from doing what he most dreaded; for most of his ships had expended the greatest part of their ammunition, and several of them had not victuals on board for twenty-four hours.

In the night of the ensuing day the French squadron, now consisting of eight ships, arrived in the road of Pondicherry; where Mr. Du-

6. pleix commanded, for the French East India company, all the establishments of his nation in India, the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon excepted. These were under the government of Mr. De la Bourdonnais, to whom all the operations of the squadron were intrusted, independent of the controul of Mr. Dupleix.

The reputation and riches which it was probable Mr. De la Bourdonnais would gain in the command of his armament, created jealousy in the mind of Mr. Dupleix. Dissensions arose between the two commanders: but the zeal of Mr. De la Bourdonnais did not suffer the interests of his nation to be sacrificed to them. Judging that the force which he commanded could not be employed by land with any probability of success, until the English squadron should be either ruined or forced to quit the coast of Coromandel; he determined to go in quest of them as soon as his own ships were refitted and provided with 30 or 40 pieces more of heavy cannon than they mounted on leaving the island of Mauritius.

On the 24th of July the French squadron sailed from Pondicherry, working to the southward against the southern monsoon, and on the 6th of August discovered the English, which had been refitted at Trincomalee. The English perceiving the addition of cannon with which the enemy had been supplied at Pondicherry, avoided an engagement. The two squadrons were three days in sight of each other, after which, according to Mr. De la Bourdonnais's account, the English ships, availing themselves of the advantage of sailing better than the French, disappeared.

Mr. De la Bourdonnais returned with his ships to Pondicherry, imagining that the English squadron would remain on the coast of Coromandel, at least with the hope of deferring him from attempting any operations against the English settlements. But encouraged by their shyness at the last meeting, he now determined to lay siege to Madras.

The English, informed of the preparations which were making at Pondicherry to attack them, called on the Nabob to fulfil his promise of restraining the French from committing hostilities against them by land. But they omitted to employ the most certain means

means of obtaining his protection; by neglecting to accompany their application for his assistance with a present of money. This ill-judged parsimony left the Nabob so lukewarm in their interests, that although he did not give Mr. Dupleix a positive permission, he refrained from making any preparations, or even from using menaces to prevent the French from attacking Madras.

This settlement had been about 100 years the principal establishment of the English nation on the coast of Coromandel. It was in a territory granted by the Great Mogul to the East India company, which extended about five miles along the sea shore, and about one mile in land. The town consisted of three divisions; that to the south extended about 400 yards in length from north to south, and about 100 yards in breadth: none but the English, or other Europeans under their protection, resided in this division, which contained about 50 good houses, an English and a Roman Catholic church, together with the residence of the factory, and other buildings belonging to the company: it was surrounded with a slender wall, defended with four bastions and as many batteries, but these were very slight and defective in their construction, nor had they any outworks to defend them: this quarter has long been known in Europe by the name of Fort St. George, and was in India called for distinction the White Town. On the north of this, and contiguous, was another division, much larger and worse fortified, in which were many very good habitations belonging to the Armenian and to the richest of the Indian merchants, who resided in the company's territory: this quarter was called the Black Town. Beyond this division, and to the north of it, was a suburb, where the Indian natives of all ranks had their habitations promiscuously. Besides these three divisions, which composed the town of Madras, there were two large and populous villages about a mile to the southward of it, within the company's territory, and these were likewise inhabited by Indian natives.

The trade from England to the coast of Coromandel, together with that which is carried on by merchants of various nations from one part of India to another, had raised Madras to a degree of opulence and reputation, which rendered it inferior to none of the Eu-

5. ropean establishments in India, excepting Goa and Batavia. There were 250,000 inhabitants in the company's territory, of which the greatest part were natives of India of various casts and religions: amongst these were three or four thousand of those Indian christians who call themselves Portuguese, and pretend to be descended from that nation. The English in the colony did not exceed the number of 300 men: and 200 of these were the soldiers of the garrison; but none of them excepting two or three of their officers, had ever seen any other service than that of the parade: the rest of the English inhabitants, solely employed in the occupations of commerce, were still more unfit for military services. At the same time the defence of the place depended on this small number of English subjects; for it was known that the rest of the inhabitants, regarding themselves as neutrals, would take flight on the first approach of danger.

On the 18th of August the French squadron appeared and cannonaded the town, but without doing any damage. They attempted to take a ship belonging to the English company out of the road; but she moved into shoal-water, so near the batteries of the fort, that the French did not venture to attack her with arm'd boats; and it was evident, from the unskilfulness of their operations during this cruise, that Mr. De la Bourdonnais did not command them in person: he was at this time in Pondicherry, confined to his bed by sickness.

The protection of the English settlements on the coast of Coromandel was the principal object for which the squadron had been sent into India; and their appearance before Madras was at this time thought so necessary to its defence, that the inhabitants were in hourly expectation of seeing them, although they had received no intelligence of them since they were last seen, six weeks before, by Mr. De la Bourdonnais. The consternation of the town was therefore little less than despair, when it was reported that they had appeared on the 23d of August 30 miles to the northward of Madras, in sight of the Dutch settlement of Palliacatte, from whence they had again put out to sea, and disappeared. They proceeded to Bengal; for the 60 gun ship was so leaky, that it was feared the shock of firing her
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own cannon would sink her, if she should be brought into an engagement.

On the 3d of September the French squadron anchored four leagues to the south of Madras, having on board the troops, artillery and stores intended for the siege. Here a part of the troops was landed, and marching along the coast advanced the next day within cannon shot of the town, where the rest of the soldiers were landed. The whole consisted of 1100 Europeans, 400 Caffres, and 400 Indian natives disciplined in the European manner. There remained on board of the squadron 1800 European mariners.

Mr. De la Bourdonnais directed his attack against the White Town, in which the English resided: the northern side of this division could not be attacked by cannon, as the houses of the next division almost touched the wall; which separated them from each other: the eastern side could only be battered from the sea; but the south and west lay open to the plain. On the 7th of September the French began to bombard the town, from a battery of nine mortars, which they erected to the westward, under the shelter of a large house, within 500 yards of the walls. In the evening three of their largest ships drew as near as the depth of water would permit, and cannonaded the town. In the night Mr. De la Bourdonnais was flung into great perplexity, by intelligence that some large ships were seen to the southward of Pondicherry; which indeed was contradicted in the morning: but the first report caused so much alarm in the French camp, that they were preparing to reship their heavy cannon.

On the 8th of September the French had finished a battery of five mortars to the south, and bombarded the town without intermission until the next morning, when two English deputies went to their camp, to treat with Mr. De la Bourdonnais, who insisted that the town should be delivered up to him on his own terms: and threatened, in case of refusal, to make a general assault. This resolution arose from his apprehension of the return of the English squadron. As soon as the deputies returned, the bombardment recommenced, and continued until the evening, when it was sus-

46. 2 pended for two hours, during the conference of another deputy sent from the town; after which it continued during the rest of the night.

The next morning, the 10th of September, the deputies returned to the French camp, and, after some altercations, consented to the articles of capitulation, which had been dictated to them in the first conference. It was agreed that the English should surrender themselves prisoners of war: that the town should be immediately delivered up; but that it should be afterwards ransomed. Mr. De la Bourdonnais gave his promise that he would settle the ransom on easy and moderate terms.

The capitulation was signed in the afternoon, when Mr. de la Bourdonnais, at the head of a large body of troops, marched to the gates, where he received the keys from the governor. The French colours were immediately displayed; and, at the same time, the English ship belonging to the East India company, which lay in the road, was taken possession of without resistance by the boats of the French squadron. There was not a man killed in the French camp during the siege; four or five Englishmen were killed in the town by the explosion of the bombs, which likewise destroyed two or three houses. From this period it is useful to contemplate the progress made by the English in Indostan, both in the science and spirit of war.

The English inhabitants were permitted to reside without molestation in their houses; but the magazines and ware-houses belonging to the East India company were taken possession of by the French commissaries.

On the day in which Madras was surrendered, a messenger from the Nabob An'war-odean Khan, dispatched for more expedition on a camel, arrived at Pondicherry, and delivered to Mr. Dupleix a letter, in which the Nabob expressed great surprize at the presumption of the French in attacking Madras without his permission, and threatened to send his army there, if the siege was not immediately raised. Mr. Dupleix sent directions to his agent at Arcot to pacify the Nabob, by promising that the town, if taken, should be given up to him;

and by representing, that the English would certainly be willing to pay him a large sum of money for the restitution of so valuable a possession. By this transaction, Mr Dupleix first discovered that he thought the right of disposing of Madras, was invested in himself as governor general of the French establishments in India.

But Mr De la Bourdonnais, relying on his own commission, did not admit of this authority in the governor of Pondicherry, and, conformable to his promise, proceeded to treat with the English for the ransom of the town. Mr Dupleix and the council of Pondicherry protested against the treaty, as a measure highly detrimental to the interests of their nation, which, they said, would be sacrificed to private advantages, if Madras was not razed to the ground. Disputes ensued, which, fortunately for the English affairs, prevented many evils, which in all probability would have befallen them, if the councils of the enemy had not been divided by these contentions. For on the 27th of September three ships of war, one of 72, the others of 40 guns, with 1360 men on board, arrived at Pondicherry, and with this reinforcement, the French force was sufficient to have conquered the rest of the English settlements in Indostan. Such indeed was the destination and intention of De la Bourdonnais, and he would have immediately began to carry this plan of hostilities into execution, if all his operations had not been contradicted by Mr. Dupleix, and the council of Pondicherry.

However, the effects of Madras, which Mr De la Bourdonnais intended to carry away in his ships, were put on board by the 1st of October, and two of them had sailed to Pondicherry. Mr Dupleix was not as yet reconciled to the treaty of ransom, and Mr De la Bourdonnais was determined not to leave Madras before the governor and council of Pondicherry had given their approbation. At the same time his experience in the navigation of India fully apprized him of the danger to which his ships were exposed, by remaining on the coast of Coromandel at this critical season of the year.

In India the year is divided into two seasons. From the month of October to March the winds blow from the north, and during the rest of the year from the southern points of the compass. These seasons

sons are by mariners called monsoons: the change from one to the other is generally preceded by an interval of about twenty days, in which calms, or light and uncertain winds prevail: the setting in of the northern monsoon generally falls out some time in the month of October, as that of the southern in the month of April. On the coast of Coromandel the northern monsoon sometimes begins with a violent tempest or hurricane; and if the monsoon sets in with moderation, it is often productive of tempestuous weather at different intervals, until the middle of December, and sometimes later; so that it is held dangerous for any vessels to remain on the coast after the 15th of October, or to return to it before the 20th of December.

On the 2d of October the weather was remarkably fine and moderate all day. About midnight a furious storm arose, and continued with the greatest violence until the noon of the next day. Six of the French ships were in the road when the storm began, and not one of them was to be seen at day-break. One put before the wind, and was driven so much to the southward, that she was not able to gain the coast again: the 70 gun ship lost all her masts: three others of the squadron were likewise dismasted, and had so much water in the hold, that the people on board expected every minute to perish, notwithstanding they had thrown over-board all the cannon of the lower tier: the other ship, during the few moments of a whirlwind which happened in the most furious part of the storm, was covered by the waves, and foundered in an instant, and only six of the crew escaped alive. Twenty other vessels belonging to different nations, were either driven on shore, or perished at sea.

The other two ships, laden with part of the effects of Madras, together with the three lately arrived from Europe, were at anchor in the road of Pondicherry, where they felt no effect of the storm which was raging at Madras: It is observed, that the violence of these hurricanes is generally confined to 60 or 80 miles in breadth, although in their progress they generally blow quite across the Bay of Bengal.

The articles of the treaty of ransom had been adjusted the day before the storm happened. It was agreed that the French should
evacuate

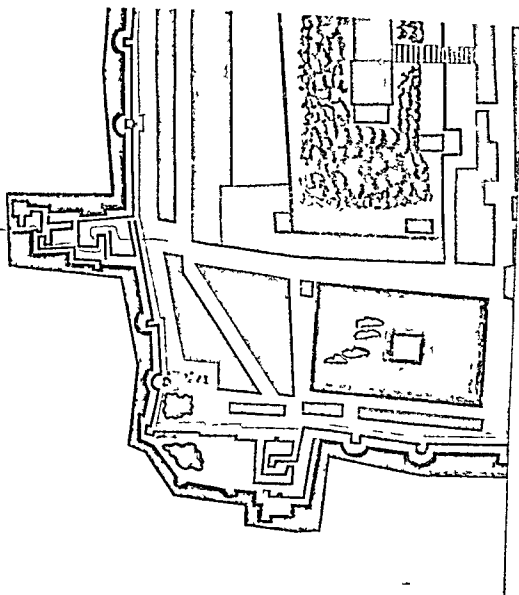
evacuate the town by the 4th of October, and by one of the articles, the artillery and warlike stores remaining in the town, were to be equally divided between the French and English.

Mr Dupleix had represented to Mr De la Bourdonnais, that he would not interfere in any transactions with the English after his departure, unless the French remained in possession of Madras for so much time as might be necessary to adjust all discussions arising from the treaty. Mr De la Bourdonnais therefore represented to the English, the necessity to which he was reduced, by the obstinacy of Mr Dupleix, of protracting for three months, the term in which he had agreed to put them in possession of the town. The English, apprehensive that if they refused to admit of this alteration, they should be left to the mercy of Mr Dupleix without a treaty, acquiesced in this proposal, and the treaty was signed on the 10th of October.

All the merchandizes, and a part of the military stores, belonging to the East India company, together with all the naval stores found in the town, had been laden on board of the French ships. These articles, according to the computation made by the French, amounted to 130,000 pounds sterling, and the gold and silver of which they took possession to the value of 31,000 pounds sterling, the half of the artillery and military stores was estimated at 24,000 pounds sterling. All the other effects and merchandizes were relinquished to the proprietors of them. It was agreed that the French should evacuate the town before the end of the ensuing January, after which the English were to remain in possession of it, without being attacked by them again during the war. Upon these conditions the governor and council of Madras agreed to pay the sum of 1,100,000 pagodas, or 440,000 pounds sterling. Of this sum 240,000 pounds were to be paid at Pondicherry, by six equal payments, before the month of October in the year 1749. And for the remaining 200,000 pounds, bills were drawn on the East India company in London, payable a few months after they should be presented. The English gave hostages for the performance of this treaty.

On the 12th of October, Mr De la Bourdonnais invested one of the council of Pondicherry, appointed by Mr Dupleix, with the government

6. vernment of Madras, and went on board of his own ship, which had
1 been refitted with jury masts. He anchored in the road of Pondicherry on the 15th, and sailed from thence the 20th with seven ships, intending to proceed to Achin: but foreseeing that a part of them would probably be unable to reach that port; he formed the squadron into two divisions; one consisted of the three ships which arrived last from Europe, together with another that had escaped the storm: these were all in good condition; and were therefore ordered to make their way to Achin, without waiting for the other division, which consisted of Mr. De la Bourdonnais' 70 gun ship, one that had been dismasted, and a merchant-ship which had likewise suffered in the storm. The four sound ships very soon sailed out of sight of their comrades: and Mr. De la Bourdonnais, finding that the shattered condition of the other three rendered them incapable of gaining their destined port against a violent and contrary wind, made sail for the island of Mauritius, where they arrived in the beginning of December without any accident. He soon after left Mauritius, which, from a forest, he had rendered a flourishing colony, and the arsenal of all the French military expeditions in India. Every body knows the treatment he received on his arrival in France. The friends of Mr. Dupleix had influence enough at the court to get him confined to the bastille, where he remained a prisoner almost three years: upon an examination of his conduct, his justification, proved by original papers which have been made public, procured him his liberty. Had he survived the subsequent ill successes of his nation at sea, his abilities would probably have raised him to the highest commands in the navy of France. His knowledge in mechanics rendered him capable of building a ship from the keel: his skill in navigation, of conducting her to any part of the globe: and his courage, of defending her against any equal force. In the conduct of an expedition, he superintended all the details of the service, without being perplexed either with the variety or number of them. His plans were simple, his orders precise, and both the best adapted to the service in which he was engaged. His application was incessant; and difficulties served only to increase his activity, which always gave the example of zeal to those he commanded.



1751. first fire, and the convoy entered Verdachelum without any loss. From hence Mr. Pigot sent the detachment through the country of Tanjore to reinforce the battalion at Trichinopoly, which they joined without interruption; the French at this time not having crossed the 'Caveri.' He then returned from Verdachelum to Fort St. David, accompanied by Mr. Clive, 12 Sepoys, and as many servants: in their way they were surrounded by the Polygar's troops, who with matchlocks harassed this little party some hours, and killed seven of the Sepoys, and several of the attendants. The ammunition of the rest being expended; they were ordered to disperse, and Mr. Pigot and Clive saved themselves by the speed of their horses from a party of cavalry, who pursued them several miles.

In the middle of July the presidency prepared to send another reinforcement to Trichinopoly, where the discontent which prevailed amongst the officers made it necessary to remove several of them at a time when there were very few fit to succeed to their posts: a captain's commission was therefore given to Mr. Clive, who proceeded with a detachment into the country of Tanjore, where he was joined by another from Devi-Cotah, under the command of Captain Clarke, who took the command of the whole, which, united, consisted of only 100 Europeans, and 50 Sepoys, with one small field piece. The king of Tanjore, like all other Indian princes, cautious of declaring whilst the event remained doubtful, suffered both the English and French troops to march through his country to Trichinopoly: and this being the only rout by which the English from the sea-coast could now gain the city, the fort of Devi-Cotah began to acquire an importance not foreseen when they took it. The French detached from Coiladdy 30 Europeans and 500 Sepoys, who came in fight of the English party near the village of Condore, situated ten miles to the north of Tanjore; the high road led through the village, and both anxious to get possession of it, entered it hastily at the same time at different ends. A skirmish ensued, in which the French officer was desperately wounded, and 10 of his Europeans were killed, on which the rest with the Sepoys took flight; and the English making a circuit of several miles to avoid the enemy's camp, arrived safe at the city,

Notwith-

Notwithstanding these reinforcements, the English battalion at Trichinopoly did not exceed 600 men, whereas the French had 900, and the troops of Chunda saheb outnumbered the Nabob's ten to one. The strength of the city indeed rendered the reduction of it very difficult, but the Nabob's army, at the same time that they were incapable of retrieving his affairs, exhausted his treasures, and his revenues were duly cut off by the enemy taking possession of the countries which furnished them.

Captain Clive, on his return from Trichinopoly in the beginning of August, represented this situation of affairs to the presidency, and proposed, as the only resource, to attack the possessions of Chunda-saheb in the territory of Arcot, offering to lead the expedition himself, which he doubted not would cause a diversion of part of the enemy's force from Trichinopoly. Fort St. David and Madras were left, the one with 100, the other with less than 50 men, in order to supply the greatest force that could be collected for this enterprize. The detachment, when completed, nevertheless, consisted of no more than 300 Sepoys and 200 Europeans, with eight officers, six of whom had never before been in action, and four of these six were young men in the mercantile service of the company, who, inflamed by his example, took up the sword to follow him. This handful of men, with only three field pieces for their artillery, marched from Madras on the 26th of August, and on the 29th arrived at Conjeeveram, a considerable town with a large pagoda, lying about 40 miles inland, where they received intelligence that the fort of Arcot was garrisoned by 1100 men, on which captain Clive wrote to Madras, desiring that two 18 pounders might be sent after him without delay. On the 31st he halted within 10 miles of Arcot, where the enemy's spies reported, that they had discovered the English marching with unconcern through a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, and this circumstance, from their notions of omens, gave the garrison so high an opinion of the fortitude of the approaching enemy, that they instantly abandoned the fort, and a few hours after the English entered the city, which had no walls or defences, and marching through 100,000 spectators, who gazed on them with admiration and respect, took possession of the fort, in which they found a large quantity of lead and
gun.

1751. gun-powder, with 8 pieces of cannon, from 4 to 8 pounders. The merchants had, for security, deposited in the fort effects to the value of 50,000 pounds, but these were punctually restored to the owners; and this judicious abstemiousness conciliated many of the principal inhabitants to the English interest. The fort was inhabited by 3 or 4000 persons, who, at their own request, were permitted to remain in their dwellings.

Captain Clive made it his first care to collect such provisions and materials as might enable him to sustain a siege; and foreseeing that the enemy would soon recover from their fright, and return into the town, if he confined himself to the fort, determined to go in quest of them: and on the 4th of September marched out with the greatest part of his men, and four field pieces: in the afternoon he discovered the fugitive garrison, consisting of 600 horse and 500 foot, drawn up near Timery, a fort situated 6 miles south-west of the city. They had a field piece, managed by two or three Europeans, from which they fired at a great distance, and killed a camel and wounded a Sepoy: but as soon as they saw the English within musket-shot, retreated to the hills in their rear; upon which the English returned to the fort.

The troops marched out again on the 6th, and found the enemy drawn up within gun-shot of Timery, in a grove, inclosed with a bank and a ditch; about 50 yards in front of which was a large tank, surrounded likewise with a bank much higher than that of the grove; but by age and neglect the tank itself was almost choaked up and dry. Their number now appeared to be 2000, and they had two field pieces, which fired smartly as the English advanced, and killed three Europeans; on which accident the line advanced more briskly towards the enemy, who frightened by the vivacity of their approach, did not think themselves safe in the grove, but hurried with precipitation into the tank, and began to fire from the banks, exposing so little of their bodies that the English fire did no execution amongst them, whilst theirs wounded several of the Europeans and Sepoys. The troops were therefore ordered to move behind some neighbouring buildings, from which ensign Glas was soon after detached with a platoon of 40 men, to attack one side of the tank, whilst another, under the command of lieutenant Bulkley, pushed to attack the enemy in front. Both gained the banks, and gave their

their fire at the same instant, amongst numbers crowded together in the tank; which immediately put them to flight. The troops then took possession of the village under the walls of the fort, and summoned the governor. Messages passed, during which his spies discovered that the English had no battering cannon, which intelligence determined him not to surrender. Several shells were therefore thrown into the fort from a cohorn mortar, which proving ineffectual, the troops marched back to Arcot, and the enemy's cavalry hovered round them as they retreated, but kept out of the reach of their fire.

The garrison remained in the fort 10 days, diligently employed in many necessary works; and the enemy, now augmented to 3000 men, imputing this intermission of their sallies to fear, encamped within three miles of the town, giving out that they intended to besiege the fort. Captain Clive determined to take advantage of their security; and on the 14th of September marched out, two hours after midnight, with the greatest part of his garrison, and entering their camp by surprize, found them, as he expected, asleep. The troops beat up the camp from one end to the other, firing continually on numbers taking flight on all sides with shrieks and confusion: the terror was so great that very few made use of their arms, and even these few, after a single discharge made at random, mingled with the rest of the fugitives; and when the day broke, none of them remained in sight. This success was obtained without the loss of a man.

The two 18 pounders, which had been demanded from Madras, with some military stores, were at this time on the road, but escorted only by a few Sepoys; and the enemy hoping to intercept them, sent a large detachment, which took possession of the great pagoda of Conjeveram: 30 Europeans and 50 Sepoys, with a field piece, were sent from the fort to dislodge them, and on their arrival found the pagoda abandoned; the enemy having retreated to a fort in the neighbourhood, where they were continually reinforced from the main body. Much depending on the safe arrival of the convoy, captain Clive, reserving only 30 Europeans and 50 Sepoys for the guard of the fort, sent all the rest to strengthen the detachment which escorted it. On this the enemy changed their design, and re-

1751. turned hastily to the city in expectation that an assault made on the fort during the absence of so great a part of the garrison, would encourage the inhabitants to rise; and in this confidence, their whole force, horse and foot, advanced as soon as it was dark, and surrounded the fort. Their musketry, from the adjacent houses, kept a continual fire upon the ramparts; and this attack producing no effect, a large body of horse and foot advanced promiscuously to the principal gate, endeavouring by outcries, and the noise of their military music, to confound the attention of the garrison, from whom they sustained several discharges of musketry without quitting their ground. At last some grenades were thrown amongst them, the explosion of which frightening the horses, flung their cavalry into such confusion that they galloped away, trampling over the foot: but within an hour they recovered their spirits, and made such another attack at the other gate, where they were received and beaten off as at the first. Their infantry continued their fire until day-break, when the English detachments, with the convoy, entered the town, upon which they abandoned it with precipitation. The inhabitants in the fort, satisfied with the treatment they had received from the garrison, betrayed no symptoms of insurrection during the attack.

The acquisition of the fort of Arcot soon produced the effect which had been expected from it. Chunda-saheb detached 4000 of his troops, horse and foot, from Trichinopoly, who in their rout were joined by his son Raja-saheb, with 150 Europeans from Pondicherry, and together with the troops already collected in the neighbourhood of Arcot, entered the city on the 23d of September, and Raja-saheb fixed his head-quarters in the palace of the Nabob.

Captain Clive finding himself on the point of being closely besieged, determined to make one vigorous effort to drive the enemy out of the town, which, if it did not succeed, might at least produce the good effect of impressing them with an opinion of the courage of his men. On the 24th at noon, the greatest part of the garrison, with the four field pieces, sallied out of the north-west gate: this faced a street which, after continuing about seventy yards in a direct line to the north, turned off to the east, and formed another street, at the end of which on the left hand was situated the Nabob's palace. This fronted another street, which striking to the south, continued on the eastern side:

side of the fort. The square interval between these three streets and the northern wall of the fort was filled with buildings and inclosures. Captain Clive intending to place the enemy between two fires, ordered a platoon under the command of ensign Glass to march up the street on the eastern side of the fort, which led up to the palace, and advanced himself with the main body along the street leading from the north-west gate. The French troops, with four field pieces, were drawn up at the end of the cross street in front of the palace. Captain Clive's party no sooner came in sight of them than a hot cannonade ensued in the cross street, at the distance of only 30 yards. The French in a few minutes were driven from their guns, and ran into the palace; but by this time the troops of Raja-sahib had taken possession of all the houses in the street; and secure under this cover, kept up a continual fire from their musketry with such good aim, that 14 men, who pushed to bring away the French guns, were all either killed or wounded. There was on one side of the street a large Choultry: these are buildings intended for the reception of travellers, covered and inclosed on three sides with walls, but open in front, where, instead of a wall, the roof is supported by pillars. Captain Clive, to preserve his men, relinquished the intention of bringing off the enemy's cannon, and ordered them to enter the Choultry; from hence the artillery men stepping out and retreating into it immediately after they had performed the services allotted to each of them, continued to load and fire their field pieces until they had recoiled into the north street. The troops then quitting the Choultry, joined their guns and proceeded to the fort without meeting any farther molestation. Ensign Glass's platoon returned at the same time: these had encountered and put to flight 3 or 400 of the enemy's Sepoys, whom they found posted as an advanced guard in an inclosure adjoining to the street through which they intended to pass to the palace; where, by this interruption, they were prevented from arriving in time to render the service expected from them. The garrison suffered this day the loss of 15 Europeans, who were either killed on the spot, or died afterwards of their wounds; amongst them was lieutenant Trenwith, who perceiving a Sepoy from a window taking aim at captain Clive, pulled him on one side,

1751. upon which the Sepoy, changing his aim; shot lieutenant Trenwith through the body. Lieutenant Revel, the only artillery officer, with 16 other men, was likewise disabled. This fally would be condemned by the rules of war established in Europe, for they forbid the besieged to run such a risque; unless they are assured of greatly outnumbering the party they attack; but it is not reasonable to strain the rules calculated for one system, to the service of another differing so widely from it, as the modes of war in Indostan differ from those in Europe.

The next day Raja-saheb was joined by 2000 men from Velloor, commanded by Mortiz-ally in person; and took possession of all the avenues leading to the fort, which seemed little capable of sustaining the impending siege. Its extent was more than a mile in circumference. The walls were in many places ruinous; the rampart too narrow to admit the firing of artillery; the parapet low and slightly built; several of the towers were decayed, and none of them capable of receiving more than one piece of cannon; the ditch was in most places fordable, in others dry, and in some choaked up: there was between the foot of the walls and the ditch a space about 10 feet broad, intended for a faussebray, but this had no parapet at the scarp of the ditch. The fort had two gates, one to the north-west, the other to the east; both of which were large piles of masonry projecting 40 feet beyond the walls, and the passage from these gates was, instead of a draw-bridge, a large causeway crossing the ditch. The garrison had from their arrival employed themselves indefatigably to remove and repair as many of these inconveniences and defects as the smallness of their numbers could attend to. They had endeavoured to burn down several of the nearest houses, but without success; for these having no wood-work in their construction, excepting the beams which supported the ceiling, resisted the blaze: of these houses the enemy's infantry took possession, and began to fire upon the ramparts, and wounded several of the garrison before night, when they retired. At midnight, ensign Glas was sent with 10 men, and some barrels of gun-powder, to blow up two of the houses which most annoyed the fort. This party were let down by ropes over the walls, and entering the houses without being discovered, made the explosion, but with so little skill that it did not produce the intended effect: at their return the rope,

by

by which enſign Glaſs was getting into the fort, broke, and he was by the fall rendered incapable of farther duty; ſo that, at the beginning of the ſiege, the gariſon was deprived of the ſervice of four of the eight officers who ſet out on the expedition; for one was killed, two wounded, and another returned to Madraſs; and the troops fit for duty were diminished to 120 Europeans and 200 Sepoys; theſe were beſieged by 150 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, 3000 cavalry, and 5000 Peons.

The ſtore of proviſion in the fort was only ſufficient to ſupply the gariſon ſixty days, which rendered it neceſſary, to ſend away all the inhabitants, excepting a few artificers, and the enemy permitted them to paſs through their guards without moleſtation: amongſt thoſe who remained was a mason, who had for many years been employed in the fort; he gave information that there was an aqueduct under ground, known to very few, but which, if diſcovered by the enemy, would enable them to drain the only reſervoir of water in the fort: the man was rewarded for this ſeaſonable intelligence, and employed to prevent the miſchief, by choaking up a part of the aqueduct within the walls. For 14 days, the enemy, not yet furniſhed with battering cannon, carried on the ſiege by firing from the houſes with muſketry, and a bombardment from four mortars: The bombardment did little damage, and to avoid the effect of the muſketry, none of the gariſon were ſuffered to appear on the ramparts, excepting the few immediately neceſſary to prevent a ſurprize; but notwithſtanding this precaution, ſeveral were killed, and more wounded: for the enemy, ſecure in the houſes, and firing from reſting-places, took ſuch excellent aim, that they often hit a man when nothing but his head appeared above the parapet; and in this manner three ſerjeants were killed, who at different times ſingly accompanied captain Clive in viſiting the works. Mortiz-ally, a few days after his arrival, pretended to be diſſatisfied with Raja-ſahab, and removed his troops to a different part of the city, from whence he ſent a meſſenger, inviting the gariſon to make a ſally on the quarters of Raja-ſahab, in which he offered to aſſiſt them with his whole force. Captain Clive miſtruſted his profeſſions, but conſidering the advantage of keeping ſuch a number of the enemy's troops inactive, pretended to approve

1751. of the proposal, and carried on for several days a correspondence, until Mortiz-ally, suspecting his scheme was detected, rejoined the army.

On the 24th of October, the French troops received from Pondicherry two 18 pounders, and seven pieces of smaller calibre, and immediately opened a battery to the north-west, which was so well served, that their very first shot dismounted one of the 18 pounders in the fort, and the next entirely disabled it. The garrison mounted the other 18 pounder; and this, after a few shot, was likewise dismounted: after which it was employed only in such parts of the fort, where it was not exposed to the enemy's artillery. The three field pieces were likewise cautiously reserved to repulse the enemy when they should storm; so that their battery firing without much opposition, in six days beat down all the wall lying between two towers, and made a practicable breach of fifty feet. In the mean time the garrison were employed in making works to defend it: a trench was dug just under the rampart, and behind that at some distance another; both of which were scattered with crows feet, and behind them the wall of a house was pulled down to the height of a breast-work; from whence a row of pallisades was carried along on each end of both trenches, and continued up the rampart to the parapet. A field piece was planted on one of the towers which flanked the breach without, and two small pieces of cannon on the flat roof of a house within the fort, opposite to the entrance. In these employments, as indeed in all others, the officers contributed their labour equally with the common men; and the enemy, informed of these preparations to defend the breach, did not think it safe to attack it before they had made another: they had by this time burst one of their 18 pounders, and removed the other, with one nine pounder, to a battery which they erected to the south-west.

The garrison intending to convince Raja-sahab that they were in a condition to execute even labours not indispensibly necessary, thickened the highest tower of the ramparts, and then raised on the top of it a mound of earth to such a height as commanded the palace over the interjacent houses. On the top of this mound they hoisted a vast piece of cannon, sent, according to the tradition of the fort, from Delhi,

Delhi, by Aureng-zebe, and said to have been drawn by 1000 yoke of oxen. There were several iron balls belonging to it, each weighing 7½ pounds. The cannon was laid on the mound, and loaded with 30 pounds of powder, which was fired by a train carried to a considerable distance on the ground. The shot went through the palace, to the no small terror of Raja-sahib and his principal officers; and as this was the only effect intended, the cannon was fired only once in the day, at the time when the officers assembled at the head-quarters: on the fourth day it burst.

The enemy, as if they intended to retaliate this affront, filled up a large house, which commanded the eastern gate, with earth well ramm'd down, and upon this base raised a square mound of earth to such a height as commanded not only the gate, but likewise every part within the fort: from hence they intended to fire on the rampart with musketry and two small pieces of cannon. They were suffered to go on with their work until they had compleated it and mounted the cannon, when the garrison began to fire from the reserved 18 pounder, and in less than an hour the mound gave way and tumbled at once with 50 men stationed on it; some of whom were killed, and many disabled.

Notwithstanding the numbers of the enemy's guards which surrounded the fort, the garrison, by means of able spies, carried on a constant correspondence with Madrafs and Fort St. David, where the company's agents were very solicitous to relieve them, and having received some recruits from Europe, formed a party of 100 Europeans, who with 200 Sepoys, set out from Madrafs under the command of lieutenant Innis. Before they had advanced 30 miles in their way to Arcot, they were surrounded in the town of Trivatore by 2000 of Raja-sahib's troops detached with 20 Europeans and two field pieces from the city. The English party having no cannon, were so severely annoyed by the enemy's, that lieutenant Innis, as the only resource, made a push with all his Europeans to drive them from their guns. The attempt succeeded, but not without a sharp contest, in which 20 of the English and two of their officers were killed, and a greater number wounded. This loss deterred the rest from continuing their march, and they retreated to Ponamalee, a fort built by the Moors, and at this time belonging to the company, 15 miles west of Madrafs.

751.

On the 24th of October the enemy opened their battery to the south-west: the part of the wall against which they directed their fire was in a very ruinous condition, but it had the advantage of being much less exposed than any other to the fire from the houses. The garrison therefore kept up a constant fire of musketry against the battery, and several times drove the enemy out of it, but the breach notwithstanding increased every day.

The retreat of lieutenant Innis left the garrison little hopes of succour from the settlements; but at this time their spirits were raised by the hopes of other resources. A body of 6000 Morattoes, under the command of Morari-row, had lain for some time encamped at the foot of the western mountains, about 30 miles from Arcot: they had been hired to assist Mahomed-ally by the king of Mysore; but the retreat of the English, and the Nabob's troops to Trichinopoly, had been represented in the neighbouring countries so much to their prejudice, that the Nabob's affairs were thought to be desperate, and his allies were suspected of having little intention to support him; and from this persuasion the Morattoes remained inactive. Captain Clive had found means to send a messenger to inform them of his situation, and to request their approach to his relief; the messenger returning safely to the fort, brought a letter from Morari-row, in which he said that he would not delay a moment to send a detachment of his troops to the assistance of such brave men as the defenders of Arcot, whose behaviour had now first convinced him that the English could fight.

Raja-saheb receiving intelligence of their intentions, sent a flag of truce on the 30th of October, with proposals for the surrender of the fort. He offered honourable terms to the garrison, and a large sum of money to captain Clive; and if his offers were not accepted, he threatened to storm the fort immediately, and put every man to the sword.

Captain Clive, in his answer, reproached the badness of Chunda-saheb's cause, treated Raja-saheb's offers of money with contempt; and said, that he had too good an opinion of his prudence to believe that he would attempt to storm, until he had got better soldiers than the rabble of which his army was composed. As soon as the messenger was dispatched, the flag of truce was pulled down; but the enemy not under-

understanding the rules of European war, numbers of them remained near the ditch parleying with the Sepoys, and persuading them to desert. The croud was several times warned to retire, but continuing to disregard the injunction, were dispersed by a volley of small arms, which killed several of them. 175

Lieutenant Innis's party, reinforced to the number of 150 Europeans, and with four field pieces, was now advancing under the command of Capt. Killpatrick; and on the 9th of November a detachment of Morattoes arrived in the neighbourhood, and intercepted some ammunition going to the enemy. They likewise attempted to enter the town; but finding every street and avenue barricaded, they contented themselves with plundering and setting fire to some houses in the skirts of it, after which they retreated.

By this time the enemy had, from their battery to the south-west, made a breach much larger than that to the north-west, for it extended near 30 yards; but the ditch before it was full of water, and not fordable: and the garrison had counterworked this breach with the same kinds of defences as the other.

Raja-sahib, exasperated by the answer he had received to his summons, and alarmed by the approach of the Morattoes, and the detachment from Madrafs, determined to storm the fort. In the evening a spy brought intelligence of this to the garrison, and at midnight another came with a particular account of all the enemy's dispositions, and of the hour of attack, which was to begin at the dawn of day by the signal of three bombs. Captain Clive, almost exhausted with fatigue, laid down to sleep, ordering himself to be awakened at the first alarm.

It was the 14th of November, and the festival which commemorates the murder of the brothers Hassein and Jassein happened to fall out at this time. This is celebrated by the Mahomedans of Indostan with a kind of religious madness, some acting and others bewailing the catastrophe of their saints with so much energy, and several die of the excesses they commit: they are likewise persuaded, that whoever falls in battle, against unbelievers, during any of the days of this ceremony, shall instantly be translated into the higher paradise, without stopping at any of the intermediate purgatories.

1751. To the enthusiasm of superstition was added the more certain efficacy of inebriation; for most of the troops, as is customary during the agitations of this festival, had eaten plentifully of bang, a plant which either stupifies, or excites the most desperate excesses of rage. Thus prepared, as soon as the morning broke, the army of Raja-saheb advanced to the attack. Besides a multitude that came with ladders to every part of the walls that were accessible, there appeared four principal divisions. Two of these divisions advanced to the two gates, and the other two were allotted to the breaches.

Captain Clive, awakened by the alarm, found his garrison at their posts, according to the dispositions he had made. The parties who attacked the gates drove before them several elephants, who, with large plates of iron fixed to their foreheads, were intended to break them down; but the elephants, wounded by the musketry, soon turned, and trampled on those who escorted them. The ditch before the breach to the north-west was fordable; and as many as the breach would admit, mounted it with a mad kind of intrepidity, whilst numbers came and sat down with great composure in the *fausse-braye* under the tower where the field piece was planted, and waited there to relieve those who were employed in the attack: these passed the breach, and some of them even got over the first trench before the defenders gave fire; it fell heavily, and every shot did execution: and a number of muskets were loaded in readiness, which those behind delivered to the first rank as fast as they could discharge them. The two pieces of cannon from the top of the house fired likewise on the assailants, who in a few minutes abandoned the attack, when another body, and then another succeeded, who were driven off in the same manner: in the mean time bombs, with short fuses, which had been prepared and lodged on the adjacent rampart, were thrown into the *fausse-braye*, and by their explosion drove the croud, who had seated themselves there, back again over the ditch. At the breach to the south-west the enemy brought a raft, and seventy men embarked on it to cross the ditch, which was flanked by two field pieces, one in each tower: the raft had almost gained the *fausse-braye*, when captain Clive observing that the gunners fired with bad aim, took the management of one of the field pieces himself, and in three

or four discharges flung them into such confusion that they overset the raft, and tumbled into the ditch; where some of them were drowned, and the rest, intent only on their own preservation, swam back and left the raft behind.

In these different attacks the enemy continued the storm for an hour, when they relinquished all their attempts of annoyance at once, and employed themselves earnestly in carrying off their dead. Amongst these was the commander of their Sepoys, who fell in the *fausse-braye* of the northern breach: he had distinguished himself with great bravery in the attack, and was so much beloved by his troops, that one of them crossed the ditch and carried off his body, exposing himself during the attempt to the fire of 40 muskets, from which he had the good fortune to escape. It seemed as if the enemy expected that the garrison would permit them to fulfil this duty to their friends; but finding that they suffered severely in attempting it, they at last retreated and disappeared. Their loss during the storm was computed to be not less than 400 men killed and wounded, of which very few were Europeans, for most of the French troops were observed drawn up and looking on at a distance. Of the defenders, only four Europeans were killed and two Sepoys wounded. Many of the garrison being disabled by sickness or wounds, the number which repulsed the storm was no more than 80 Europeans, officers included, and 120 Sepoys; and these, besides serving five pieces of cannon, expended 12,000 musket cartridges during the attack.

Two hours after the enemy renewed their fire upon the fort, both with their cannon and with musketry from the houses: at two in the afternoon they demanded leave to bury their dead, which was granted, and a truce allowed until four: they then recommenced and continued their fire smartly till two in the morning, when on a sudden it ceased totally; and at day-break, intelligence was brought that the whole army had abandoned the town with precipitation. On receiving this joyful news, the garrison immediately marched into the enemy's quarters, where they found four pieces of artillery, four mortars, and a large quantity of ammunition, which they brought in triumph into the fort. During the time that the garrison were shut up in the

1751. fort, 45 Europeans and 30 Sepoys were killed, and a greater number of both wounded, most of whom suffered by the enemy's musketry from the houses.

Thus ended this siege, maintained 50 days, under every disadvantage of situation and force, by a handful of men in their first campaign, with a spirit worthy of the most veteran troops; and conducted by their young commander with indefatigable activity, unshaken constancy, and undaunted courage: and notwithstanding he had at this time neither read books, or conversed with men capable of giving him much instruction in the military art; all the resources which he employed in the defence of Arcot, were such as are dictated by the best masters in the science of war.

In the evening the detachment with captain Killpatrick entered the town, which the army of Raja-saheb no sooner quitted than all the troops, sent to his assistance by different chiefs, returned to their homes, and there remained with him only those which had been detached by his father from Trichinopoly. With these and the French he retired to Velore, and pitching his camp close to the eastern side of the town, fortified it with strong entrenchments. Captain Clive leaving captain Killpatrick with a garrison in the fort, took the field on the 19th of November, with 200 Europeans, 700 Sepoys, and three field pieces, and marched to Timery; which the governor now surrendered on the first summons: a small garrison was left in this place, and the army returned and encamped near the western side of the city, waiting to be joined by the Morattoes. Of these 5000 horse, with Morari-row at their head, had proceeded to the southward, and 1000 under the command of Bafin-row, a nephew of Morari-row, remained to assist captain Clive; but, instead of joining him immediately, they employed themselves some days in plundering the country. As they lay encamped with great negligence within a short march of Velore, the French troops with Raja-saheb attacked them with success in the night, killed 40 or 50 of their horses, and plundered their camp. After this defeat they came to the English camp, and intreated captain Clive to march to the place where they had suffered, in hopes of recovering their loss. Their request was complied with to keep them in temper; but nothing was recovered, for the enemy had

had carried off and secured the booty. At this time intelligence was received that a party of Europeans, from Pondicherry were approaching towards Arni, a strong fort situated about 20 miles to the south of Arcot; on which captain Clive requested Basin-row to accompany him with his troops to intercept them before they should join Raja-sahab. The Morattoes seeing no probability of acquiring plunder, refused his assistance, and the English marched without him; but hearing that the French party had retreated to Chittapet, returned to their station near Arcot. Two or three days after, Raja-sahab quitted his encampment near Velore, and in the night made a forced march to Arni, where he was joined by the party from Chittapet. The Morattoes still continued unwilling to accompany the English in quest of the enemy: but, hearing from their spies that the enemy's reinforcement had brought a large sum of money for Raja-sahab, Basin-row now expressed as much eagerness to march against him as he had hitherto shown reluctance. The troops immediately moved; but the Morattoe was not able to assemble more than 600 of his horsemen, the rest being employed in their usual excursions. The next afternoon, by a forced march of 20 miles, the army came in sight of the enemy, just as they were preparing to cross the river which runs to the north of Arni. The enemy, encouraged by the superiority of their force, which consisted of 300 Europeans, 2000 horse, and 2500 Sepoys, with four field pieces, immediately formed, and returned to meet them. Captain Clive halted to receive them in an advantageous post: the Morattoes were stationed in a grove of palm trees to the left; the Sepoys in a village to the right; and the Europeans, with the field pieces, in the center, in an open ground, which extended about three hundred yards between the grove and the village; in the front were rice fields, which at this time of the year were very swampy, and the approach of the enemy's cannon would have been impracticable, had there not been a causeway leading to the village on the right. The French troops, with about 1500 Sepoys, and their artillery, marched along the causeway; and the horse, amongst which the rest of the Sepoys were interspersed, moved in a separate body to the left, and attacked the Morattoes in the grove some time before the other wing was engaged any other way than by cannonading at

1751. at a distance. The Morattoes fought in a manner peculiar to themselves: their cavalry were armed with sabres, and every horseman was closely accompanied by a man on foot, armed with a sword and a large club; and some instead of a club carried a short strong spear: if a horse was killed and the rider remained unhurt, he immediately began to act on foot; and if the rider fell, and the horse escaped, he was immediately mounted, and pressed on again to the charge by the first foot-man who could seize him. Notwithstanding the difference of numbers, and the advantage of the enemy's disposition, they behaved with great spirit, and made five successive charges, in every one of which they were repulsed by the fire of the enemy's Sepoys. In the mean time the other wing advanced towards the village; but their line of march along the causeway was so much galled and enfiladed by the English field pieces, that all but the artillery-men with the cannon, and two or three platoons to support them, quitted the causeway, and formed in the rice fields an extensive front, which reached almost to the grove, where their cavalry were engaged, who imagined that this motion was made to reinforce them. Upon this change in their disposition, two field pieces were sent to support the Morattoes; and the Sepoys, with two platoons of Europeans, were ordered to fall from the village and attack the enemy's artillery. This unexpected motion terrified those who remained to defend the cannon so much, that they immediately began to draw them off and retreat. Their example was followed by the Sepoys in the rice fields, and the retreat of these immediately dispirited the horse and foot fighting at the grove, who had suffered from the two field pieces sent thither; and this whole wing gave way and retreated likewise, pursued by the Morattoes. Capt. Clive, with his infantry and field pieces, advanced along the causeway in pursuit of the enemy, who made a stand at three different choultries in their rout, but were beaten out of each of them; when night coming on, the pursuit ceased. About 50 of the French, and 150 of the enemy's cavalry and Sepoys, were either killed or wounded in the action. The English lost no European, and only eight Sepoys; but of the Morattoes about fifty were either killed or disabled.

The enemy continuing their retreat, crossed the river, and entered the

the town of Arni: which at midnight they quitted in great disorder, intending to make the best of their way to Gingee; and the next morning the English entered the town, in which they found many tents, and a large quantity of baggage. The Morattoes set out in pursuit of the enemy, and, before night, returned with 400 horses, and Raja-sahib's military chest, in which they found 100,000 rupcees. A great number of the enemy's Sepoys came and offered their service to captain Clive, who enlisted as many as brought good arms; of whom the number amounted to 600. Receiving intelligence from them that Raja-sahib had deposited some valuable effects in the fort of Arni, he summoned the governor to deliver them up, together with his fort; who, after some altercations, sent out an elephant and 15 horses, with a great quantity of baggage, and agreed to take the oath of fealty to Mahomed-ally, but refused to surrender his fort; which the army, having no battering cannon, was not in a condition to attack.

The French, during the siege of Arcot, had again taken possession of the great pagoda of Conjeveram, and placed in it a garrison of 30 Europeans and 300 Sepoys, who from hence interrupted the communication between Arcot and Madras, and had surprized a party of disabled men, returning from the siege. Amongst these were the officers Revel and Glass, to whom the French gave quarter, after they had murdered five or six Europeans as they lay in their litters without arms, and incapable of making resistance. Captain Clive determined to avail himself of the dispersion of Raja-sahib's forces to reduce Conjeveram; and two or three days after his victory, marched thither at the head of his own force: for Basin-row, in obedience to orders which he had received from his uncle, proceeded with the Morattoes from Arni to Trichinopoly. The French officer at Conjeveram was summoned to surrender; and none of the garrison understanding the English language, he ordered his prisoners, Revel and Glass, to write a letter, and acquaint captain Clive, that he intended to expose them on the walls, if the pagoda was attacked. They wrote this, but added, that they hoped no regard to their safety would induce him to discontinue his operations against the place. The army waited some days for two 18 pounders, which were coming from Madras; and

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as soon as they arrived began to batter in breach at the distance of 200 yards : the enemy had no cannon, but fired very smartly with their musketry, which killed several men at the battery, and lieutenant Bulkley, reconnoitering the pagoda over a garden-wall in company with captain Clive, was shot through the head close by his side. The wall resisted three days before it began to give way, when the garrison, conscious of their demerits, and dreading the just resentment of the English, abandoned the pagoda in the night, but left behind the two prisoners. After ruining the defences of Conjeveram, captain Clive sent 200 Europeans and 500 Sepoys to Arcot, and returned in the middle of December with the rest to Madras; from whence he went to Fort St. David, to give an account of his campaign to the presidency.

During these successes in the province of Arcot, Chunda-saheb beleaguered Trichinopoly. The French battalion fixed their quarters at a village called Chuckly-pollam, on the southern bank of the Caveri, about two miles and a half from the east side of the town. The troops of Chunda-saheb, for the convenience of water, encamped likewise along the bank of the river, and to the eastward of Chuckly-pollam, which post secured one of the flanks of their camp, and at the other extremity of it, three miles distant, they raised a redoubt, on which they mounted two pieces of cannon. The French, on whom the operations of the siege principally depended, sent to their settlement of Karical for a train of battering artillery; and in the beginning of September they raised their principal battery a little to the south of the north-east angle of the town, and at the distance of 1200 yards from the walls. To save the fatigue of carrying on trenches between this post and the camp, they afterwards made the battery a regular redoubt, by inclosing it on both flanks and in the rear with a parapet and a deep ditch; here they mounted three 8 pounders, and three mortars, which were defended by a constant guard of 100 Europeans and 400 Sepoys. They likewise mounted two 18 pounders on a rock, which has ever since obtained the name of the French rock, and is situated about 2000 yards directly east from the south-east angle of the town; they also raised a battery of two guns on the island of Seringham, from which they fired across the

the Caveri at the northern gate of the city, to interrupt the communication of the inhabitants with the river; these guns, as well as those on the French rock, were at too great a distance to make any impression on the walls. By these works alone they hoped to reduce the city; the insufficiency of them soon raised in the English battalion a contempt of their courage and military abilities, and it was now that they began to be ashamed of having retreated before such an enemy; and judging, as usual, from events, to blame their commander for an excess of caution in his retreat, of which their own panicks had been the principal cause: for captain Gingen was undoubtedly a man of courage, and had seen much service in Europe; but having had no experience against an Indian army, fell into the error of imagining that the cavalry of Chunda-sahab would act with all the vigour of which their number and appearance seemed capable. His prudence, if improper before, became absolutely necessary now, as the French had taken possession of posts in which they could do no harm to the town, but from which they could not be driven without great loss: he therefore determined to preserve his men, whilst the enemy fatigued their troops and exhausted their ammunition to no purpose: and in this intention he kept the greatest part of the battalion and Sepoys encamped close to the western side of the town, where they were out of the reach of annoyance.

To save that part of the wall against which the enemy's principal battery fired, a glacis was raised to such a height as left nothing but the parapet exposed; and the grenadiers, commanded by captain Dalton, were posted behind this glacis: an entrenchment was flung up between the French rock and the south-east angle of the town, in which the company of Coffreys were posted, to protect from surprizes the Nabol's cavalry encamped to the south; and to oppose the enemy's battery in the island, two guns were mounted close to the southern bank of the river.

To infiltrade these, the French mounted two guns on the same side of the river; but were one night driven from this post by captain Dalton: they, a few days after, surprized the English entrenchment opposite to the French rock, and carried off the captain and nine

D d Coffreys;

treaty by his oath, and the Dalaway determined to assist him with efficacy. In consequence of this negotiation, a party of seventy horsemen arrived at Trichinopoly in the beginning of October from Seringapatnam, the capital of Mysore. They brought five hundred thousand rupees: great respect was shewn to their officer; and the day after his arrival a skirmish happened, which, although inconsiderable, gave him a favourable opinion of the Nabob's European allies. A platoon, with two or three companies of Sepoys, were sent to cut down wood at a grove situated about a mile and a half south-east from the city. The enemy having intelligence of this detachment, sent a large body of cavalry to cut off their retreat: their march being discovered from the rock in the city, the grenadiers, with some Sepoys, and one field piece, were sent to support the first party, and the troop of Mysoreans accompanied them. Captain Dalton meeting the wood-carts loaded, ordered them to proceed to the town by a distant road, and forming the two parties into one column, with the field piece in front, marched towards the enemy, instead of returning directly to the city. He first met the French dragoons, who halted on a small eminence to reconnoitre, and waited there until they received the fire of a platoon, on which they retreated to bring up the body of Chunda-saheb's cavalry, who remained at some distance in the rear. These came up some time after at full speed, flourishing their swords, and made a halt within point blank shot, to draw the fire of the English troops before they charged; but captain Dalton ordered his men to preserve it, and wait with fixed bayonets in close order. The field piece alone was fired, and the first shot dismounted three Moors, and a few more discharges put the whole body to flight. They left 22 horses killed on the plain, and the Mysoreans took five prisoners, together with their horses; which at their return, a few days after, they carried in a kind of triumph to their own country.

The French continued to bombard the town without any change in their position; and in the latter end of November the king of Mysore's army began to assemble at Caroor, situated about 50 miles from Trichinopoly, and 5 miles to the south of the Caveri; he likewise took into his pay 6000 Morattoes, under the command of Morari-row, often mentioned in this history: 1000 of them were sent to second

1751. the efforts of captain Clive in the Arcot province; and in the beginning of December, 500 under the command of Innis-Khan, a brave and active officer, came to Trichinopoly. The day after their arrival, they went boldly to reconnoitre the plain, where none of the Nabob's dispirited cavalry had ever ventured to shew themselves, and finding a small detached camp of about 200 horse, which had lain four months unmolested near the French rock, they rode into it sword in hand, and brought off every thing they found with the greatest composure, shewing no fear at the swarms of Chunda-saheb's cavalry, who mounted and marched towards them from their principal camp.

After this exploit, the Morattoes went out several days successively to reconnoitre; and Innis-Khan having observed that the French dragoons were much more alert than any of Chunda-saheb's cavalry, mounting and advancing on every alarm, he formed the design of drawing them into an ambuscade; and having communicated his plan to captain Gingen, a party of Europeans, with two field pieces, were detached before day, who entering a large and deep water-course, which runs across the plain to the south of the city, concealed themselves in it, within 400 yards of the French rock, and at the same time Innis-Khan, with 300 horsemen, marched out from his encampment on the west side of the town. The surface of the plain round Trichinopoly is very uneven, and full of hollow ways. The Morattoe taking a large circuit, placed his men in a hollow, where, when dismounted, they could not be perceived either from the French rock or that in the city. Every thing remained quiet in both camps until noon, when 40 Morattoes, mounted on the best horses, set out from the camp, and keeping out of cannon-shot of the French rock, proceeded to the eastward of it, and then galloped sword in hand directly to the enemy's camp, where they made no small hurry and confusion, either cutting down or driving all the foragers they met, quite up to the tents. This provoking the French, 60 dragoons sallied, and were followed slowly by 400 of Chunda-saheb's cavalry. The Morattoes retreated leisurely before them, halting as they halted, but always keeping at the distance of musket-shot from them: and in this manner they led the enemy as far

as the French rock, when Mr. Pischard, a brave officer, exasperated at the repeated defiance of such a handful of men, formed his troop, and leaving the Moorish cavalry, set out in pursuit of them at full speed. They now flew before the dragoons, until they had led them insensibly out of the reach of the French artillery on the rock, and beyond their own party in ambuscade; when these mounting in an instant, sallied from the hollow way, and charged the dragoons impetuously in the rear, whilst the flying party wheeling, attacked them with equal fury in front. The action was over in an instant; the French had only time to discharge a few pistols, and were all cut to pieces, excepting 10, who had not been able to keep up with the rest. The detachment of Chunda-sahab's cavalry, either from cowardice, or suspicion of the stratagem, never stirred from the rock; but the officer who commanded in that post detached 100 men to succour his unfortunate friends. Lieutenant Trusser, posted in the entrenchment opposite the rock, seeing them march, and not knowing the success of the Morattoes, immediately advanced with the company of Coffrees to oblige the party to return, who finding all lost on the plain, hastened back and saved the rock, which Trusser was on the point of carrying. The success of this ambuscade dispirited the enemy so much, that they suffered their dead to lay on the plain without venturing out to bury them; and when, two days after, the English went to perform this charitable office, they found the bodies devoured by the jackals.

The Morattoes, on the other hand, were so much elevated, and conceived so despicable an opinion of the enemy, that they pressed their allies to march out and offer them battle: promising, that if the English battalion would engage the French, they would prevent it from being incommoded by Chunda-sahab's cavalry, although there were 12,000, and they themselves only 500. The reasonable objections made to this hardy proposal satisfied them, until the arrival of Basin-row with his body of 1000 men from the Arcot country, when thinking that this reinforcement rendered them a full match for the enemy, they aspired at the glory of finishing the war themselves, and became more and more solicitous for a general engagement,

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ment, in which they promised to charge the French battalion on both flanks; finding that the English still declined to put any thing to risque until the arrival of the Mysore army, and of a reinforcement expected from Fort St. David, they did not scruple to tell them, that they were not the same kind of men as those they had seen fighting so gallantly at Arcot.

In the mean time the army of Mysore, with 4000 Morattoes under Morari-row, had assembled on the frontier of Caroor; and the regent, after many delays, at last yielded to the pressing solicitations of the Nabob, and prepared to march to Trichinopoly; when the enemy having intelligence of his intention, ventured to detach a strong party of Europeans, cavalry and Sepoys, to the village of Kistnawaram, situated 30 miles to the west of the city in the high road to Mysore: they found the place, although fortified, without a garrison; and as soon as they were in possession of it, began to improve the defences, spreading a report, that if the Mysoreans offered to move, they would attack them, and afterwards pillage their country. This stopped the regent's march, and he wrote to the Nabob desiring that a strong party of Europeans might be sent to his assistance without delay, as he was utterly ignorant of the manner in which he ought to conduct himself against white men who fought with musketry and cannon.

Lieutenant Trusler was detached on this service with 40 Europeans and 100 Sepoys; but it soon appearing that this force was insufficient, captain Cope proceeded with 100 more Europeans and two small field pieces. He was instructed to dislodge the enemy at all events, and found them posted in a much stronger situation than he expected. The village was inclosed by a mud wall, flanked by round towers, and in the center of it was a fort: the northern side was close to the bank of the Caveri, and the other sides were surrounded by a deep morass, passable only in one part to the westward; to defend which, the French had flung up on an eminence an entrenchment at the distance of gun-shot from the village. Captain Cope encamped to the west of this eminence, which he intended to attack before day-break, but by some mistake the troops were not ready before the sun was risen, by which time the enemy had reinforced the post, and had lined
several

several banks, and water-courses leading to it with Sepoys : he nevertheless, persisted in his intention ; but the forlorn-hope coming to a bank which sheltered them from the enemy's fire, could not be prevailed on to advance beyond it, and this example was followed by the rest. Lieutenant Felix received a shot through the body, as he stood encouraging them on the top of the bank ; and soon after, captain Cope, returning with a platoon from the reserve, was mortally wounded : on which disasters the whole party retreated to their camp in disorder.

Captain Dalton was sent from Trichinopoly to take the command, and found the detachment joined by the van of the Mysore army ; and two days after the regent himself came up with the rest ; the whole consisted of 12,000 horse and 8,000 foot, including the Morattoes. He immediately desired a conference with captain Dalton, whom he received with great politeness, admiring, not without astonishment, the martial appearance and regularity of the English troops ; and forming naturally the same high opinion of the French, he declared, that he should neither expose his men, nor lose time, in attacking them, but proceed at midnight with half the army directly to Trichinopoly by another road at some distance on the plain, leaving the rest with captain Dalton, whom he requested to divert the enemy's attention by a false attack until he was out of the reach of danger : and, not content with these precautions, he desired that some Europeans might accompany him as a safeguard to his person. These dispositions answering the purpose for which the detachment was sent, captain Dalton encouraged him in his resolution, and at midnight began to skirmish against the enemy's posts, which he kept alarmed until morning, by which time the rear of the regent's division was out of sight. This service proved to be much more necessary than it first appeared to be : for such was the military ignorance of the Mysoreans, that they were discovered in the night passing over the plain with ten thousand lights, as if they had been marching in the procession of an Indian wedding.

The next day the rest of their army proceeded, desiring captain Dalton to remain before the village until they were out of sight, and promised to halt and wait for him ; but they were no sooner out of danger than they hurried away to join the regent. Some hours after, the English detachment

752. detachment decamped, and passing by Kistnavaram without molestation from the garrison, returned to Trichinopoly, where they arrived on the 6th of February, and the French soon after recalled their detachment.

The junction of the Mysoreans determined the king of Tanjore to declare for the Nabob; and soon after their arrival he sent to Trichinopoly 3000 horse and 2000 foot under the command of his general Monack-jee. The Polygar Tondiman, whose country lies between Tanjore and Madura, likewise sent 400 horse and 3000 Colliers: these are a people, who, under several petty chiefs, inhabit the woods between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin; their name in their own language signifies Thieves, and justly describes their general character, which however has differences in different parts of the country. Those to the north of Madura are almost savage: their weapon is a pike 18 feet long, with which they creep along the ground, and use it with great address in ambuscades; but the principal service they render to an army is, by stealing or killing the horses of the enemy's camp. Thus the force of Mahomed-ally became on a sudden superior to that of Chunda-saheb; for the troops of his allies joined to his own, formed a body of 20,000 cavalry, 6000 of which were Morattoes, and of 20,000 infantry. The army of Chunda-saheb had likewise since their arrival before Trichinopoly, been augmented to 15,000 horse and 20,000 foot, by the junction of 3000 horse commanded by Allum-Khan, the governor of Madura, and of 4000 Peons and Colliers belonging to the Polygar, Morawar, whose country lies to the south of the kingdom of Tanjore. The king of Mysore, impatient to be put in possession of the places which Mahomed-ally had agreed to give up to him in return for his assistance, pressed the English battalion to make a general attack on the enemy with the whole army, and Morari-row, the Morattoe, seconded him very strongly in this proposal; but captain Gingen knowing that these Indian troops were capable of rendering very little service against fortified posts, defended by Europeans, and considering that if the English battalion, on whom the brunt would lay, should suffer severely in these attacks, such a loss would be irreparable, he determined to wait until he was reinforced by a body of Europeans, which were preparing to take the field in the province of Arcot,

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Here the scattered troops of Raja saheb no sooner saw the English retire to their garrisons, after the taking of Conjeveram, than they re-assembled and moved, in the beginning of January, down to the sea-coast, carrying their ravages into the company's territory of Ponamalee, where they burnt several villages, and plundered the country houses built by the English at the foot of St Thomas's mount after these hostilities, they returned to Conjeveram, and having repaired the damages which the pagoda had sustained from the English, they garrisoned it with 300 Sepoys, and then kept the field between this place and the fort of Ponamalee, which they sometimes threatened to attack. The violences they committed, and the contributions they levied, impaired the Nabob's as well as the Company's revenues so much, that the presidency determined to make an effort, with all the force they could assemble, to reduce this enemy, before they sent a reinforcement to Trichinopoly. Captain Clive, appointed to this service, returned in the beginning of February to Madras, where, whilst he was employed in levying Sepoys, a detachment of 100 Europeans arrived from Bengal with these, and 80 more from the garrison of Madras, he took the field the 22d of February, and was the same day joined by 200 Europeans and 500 Sepoys from the garrison of Arcot. His whole force united consisted of 380 Europeans, 1300 Sepoys, with six field pieces. the enemy were 2500 horse, 2000 Sepoys, and 400 Europeans, with a large train of artillery and, notwithstanding this superiority, they no sooner heard of the preparations that the English were making to attack them, than they fortified themselves strongly in their camp at Vendalore, a village situated about 25 miles south west of Madras. Captain Clive marched towards them with an intent of attacking their camp by surprize in the rear, but had not proceeded far before he received information that they had suddenly abandoned it, and had dispersed with the appearance of people terrified by some disaster, insomuch that it was believed they had received news of some bad success at Trichinopoly, and were hurrying thither to reinforce the army of Chunda saheb. The English however continued their march, and took possession of the ground the enemy had quitted, where, some hours after, intelligence was received, that all the dispersed parties were re-united at

1752. Conjeveram. It was then not doubted that they had received advice of the weakness of the garrison at Arcot; and that they intended to take advantage of it by making a sudden assault on the fort. Captain Clive therefore made a forced march of 20 miles to Conjeveram, where the garrison of the pagoda surrendered on the first summons; and a few hours after, the conjecture which had been made of the enemy's intentions was verified by news that they were in full march towards Arcot. The troops were too much fatigued to follow them immediately, but the next day took the same rout; and on their march, a letter was received from the commanding officer at Arcot, advising that they had entered the town, and skirmished against the fort with musketry for several hours in expectation that the gates would have been opened to them by two officers of the English Sepoys, with whom they had carried on a correspondence; but that the plot had been discovered, and the enemy finding their signals not answered, had quitted the city with precipitation, and it was not yet known what rout they had taken. In this uncertainty it was determined to hasten to Arcot.

The army arrived in sight of Covrepauk at sun-set, when the van marching in the high road without suspicion, were fired upon from the right at no greater distance than 250 yards, by nine pieces of cannon. These were the French artillery, posted in a thick grove of mango trees, which had a ditch and a bank in front: the fire did some mischief before it could be either answered or avoided; but luckily there was a water-course at a little distance to the left of the road, in which the infantry were ordered to take shelter, and the baggage to march back half a mile with one of the field pieces and a platoon to defend it; and two field pieces, supported by a platoon of Europeans with 200 Sepoys, were detached to oppose Raja-saheb's cavalry which appeared extending themselves on the plain to the left of the water-course; in the mean time the rest of the artillery, drawn up on the right, answered the enemy's fire from the grove; the French infantry entered the water-course, and advanced along it in a column of six men in front: the English formed in the same order, and a fire was kept up on both sides for two hours, by moon-light, during which neither ventured to come to the push of bayonet. The enemy's cavalry

cavalry made several unsuccessful attacks both on the party opposed to them, and the baggage in the rear : but their artillery in the grove being answered only by three pieces of cannon, did execution in proportion to this superiority, and either killed or disabled so many of the English gunners that prudence seemed to dictate a retreat, unless their cannon could be taken. Captain Clive did not despair of this last resource, and at ten at night sent one Shawlum, a serjeant, who spoke the country languages, with a few Sepoys, to reconnoitre : he returned and reported that the enemy had posted no guards in the rear of the grove ; on which intelligence 200 of the best Europeans and 400 Sepoys were immediately ordered to proceed thither under the command of lieutenant Keene, with Shawlum as their guide. Captain Clive himself accompanied the detachment half way, and on his return found the troops he had left fighting in the water-course so much dispirited by the departure of Keene's detachment, that they were on the point of taking flight, and some had already run away ; he, however, not without difficulty, rallied them, and the firing was renewed. In the mean time Keene taking a large circuit, came directly opposite to the rear of the grove, and halted at the distance of 300 yards from it, whilst ensign Symmonds advanced alone to examine the enemy's disposition. This officer had not proceeded far before he came to a deep trench, in which a large body, consisting of all the enemy's Sepoys, whose service had not been demanded in the water-course, were sitting down to avoid the random shots of the fight. They challenged Symmonds, and prepared at first to shoot him ; but deceived by his speaking French, suffered him to pass as a French officer ; he then went on to the grove, where he perceived, besides the men employed at the guns, 100 Europeans stationed to support them, who only kept a look-out towards the field of battle ; and passing in his return at a distance to the right of the trench where he had found the enemy's Sepoys, he rejoined his own detachment ; who immediately marched by the same way he had returned, and entering the grove unperceived, gave their fire in a general volley at the distance of 30 yards. It fell heavy, and astonished the enemy so much that they did not return a single shot, but instantly abandoned their

1752. guns, every man endeavouring to save himself by precipitate flight. Many of them ran into a choultry in the grove, where they were so crowded together that they were not able to make use of their arms. The English drew up before the choultry, and to spare the impending slaughter of their fire, offered quarter, which was accepted with joy, and the Frenchmen coming out one by one, as they were ordered, delivered up their arms, and were made prisoners. The English troops fighting at the water-course were immediately convinced of the success of the detachment, by the sudden silence of the enemy's artillery: but the enemy's infantry remained ignorant of it, and continued the fight, until some of the fugitives from the grove informed them of the disaster, on which they immediately took flight, and their horse dispersed at the same time. The field being thus cleared, the whole army united, and remained under arms until day-break, when they found themselves in possession of nine field pieces, three cohorn mortars, and 60 European prisoners. They likewise counted 50 dead on the field, and not less than 300 Sepoys: for the enemy had exposed these troops more freely than the others. Of the English, 40 Europeans and 30 Sepoys were killed, and a great number of both wounded.

Part of the fugitives took shelter in the neighbouring fort of Covrepauk, which was summoned to surrender; but the governor returned answer, that the troops of Raja-saheb were much more numerous than his garrison, and, contrary to his inclination, intended to defend the fort: a detachment was therefore sent to invest it, but before they arrived the fugitives abandoned it, upon which he submitted.

From hence the troops proceeded to Arcot, and the next day marched towards Velore, not in expectation of reducing the place, but in hopes that some hostilities would induce Mortiz-ally to pay a contribution, or at least to deliver up the elephants and baggage, which Raja-saheb had deposited in his fort soon after he had raised the siege of Arcot; but before the troops came in sight of Velore, captain Clive received an order from the presidency of Fort St. David, to repair thither with all his force, for it was now determined to send them

them to Trichinopoly. He therefore changed his rout, and marching across the country, came to the spot where Nazir-jing had been killed: here he found a rising town projected by the vanity of Mr. Dupleix to commemorate that detestable action, and called Dupleix-Fateabad, or the town of Dupleix's victory: it is said, that he was preparing a column, with a pompous inscription in the French, Malabar, Persian, and Indian languages, which he intended to erect in the middle of the town, where he had already caused coins struck with symbols of the victory to be buried. The troops did not quit this place until they had razed to the ground all that was erected, after which they proceeded to Fort St. David. During the whole march they nowhere met a single squadron of the enemy's troops. The defeat at Coorepauk succeeding to their former disgraces, entirely broke their force as well as their spirits: their horse either disbanded, or took service with the governors in the provinces who still acknowledged Chunda-sahib; and the French troops and Sepoys were recalled to Pondicherry, where Mr. Dupleix was so incensed against Raja-sahib, that he would not suffer him for several days to appear in his presence. Thus the English successes in the Carnatic recovered to Mahomed-ally an extent of country 30 miles in breadth and 60 in length, the annual revenues of which, including that of the famous pagoda at Tripetti, amounted to 400,000 pagodas.

Three days after their arrival at Fort St. David, the troops were ready to take the field again under the command of captain Clive, when, on the 15th of March, Major Lawrence arrived from England, and two days after put himself at the head of the detachment. It consisted of 400 Europeans and 1100 Sepoys, with eight field pieces, who escorting a large quantity of military stores, marched through the king of Tanjore's country towards Trichinopoly.

Here the Mysoreans and Marattoes were so much displeased with the precaution of captain Gingen, who constantly refused to attack the enemy's posts before he was joined by the expected reinforcement, that the Dalaway of Mysore, distressed by the great expences of his army, had more than once been on the point of returning to his own country: however, him the Nabob appeased, by making
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1752. over the revenues of all the districts which had been recovered since his arrival: but Morari-row was so exasperated by this inactivity, which deprived his troops of opportunities to get plunder, and removed the prospect of more important acquisitions, which he expected from this war, that he meditated defection, and began to treat with Chunda-saheb.

Both armies were equally solicitous of the fate of the approaching reinforcement, and Mr. Dupleix sent repeated orders to Mr. Law, who commanded the French battalion, to intercept them at all events. They arrived on the 26th of March at a fort belonging to the king of Tanjore, within 20 miles of Trichinopoly; where they deposited such part of the stores, as would have retarded their march and embarrassed their operations. The next day proceeding along the high road, which passeth within point blank shot of Coiladdy, major Lawrence received intelligence that the enemy had posted at this fort a strong party with artillery: on which he ordered his guides to look out for another road; but they, by some mistake, led him within reach of the very spot he wanted to avoid, and the troops were unexpectedly fired upon by six pieces of cannon from across the Caveri. To divert this fire from the baggage, among which it created no small confusion, it was answered from the rear division of guns consisting of four field pieces, supported by 100 Europeans, under the command of captain Clive, whilst the line marched on inclining to the left, which direction soon brought them out of the enemy's reach, but not before 20 Europeans were killed. They then halted, and were joined by the rear division, after which they continued their march without meeting any farther interruption, and in the evening halted within 10 miles of Trichinopoly. From hence captain Gingen detached in the night 100 Europeans, with 50 dragoons, who joined the reinforcement before morning; and at day-break captain Dalton was likewise detached from the city with his own company of grenadiers, and another of the battalion, in all 200 Europeans, 400 Sepoys, and four field pieces, who were ordered to lie at a rock called the Sugar-loaf, about three miles south of the French rock, from whence they were to join the reinforcement, as soon as it came in sight.

In the mean time the major advanced towards Elimiserum. This is a rock with a fortified pagoda on the summit, where the French had mounted cannon: it is situated three miles to the south-east of the French rock; and between these two posts the greatest part of the enemy's army, were drawn up in order of battle: the rest were in a line which extended from the French rock to the village of Chucklypollam by the river side. The major, informed of this disposition, made to surround him if he passed to the north of Elimiserum, directed his march to the south of it: and before he came in sight of the enemy, the whole of the confederate troops, employed for the Nabob, were in the field, and by their appearance deterred the enemy from making any detachments to attack the major. At noon, captain Dalton's party, with the Mysoreans and the Nabob's troops, met him half-way between Elimiserum and the sugar-loaf-rock, whilst Morari-row with the Morattoes remained skirmishing faintly with the enemy.

The sun striking excessively hot, the troops were ordered to halt and refresh themselves; but in less than half an hour the scouts came in at full speed, bringing intelligence that the whole of the enemy's army was advancing, and that the fire of their cannon had put the Morattoes to flight: these soon after came up, and forming with the rest of the allies in the rear of the Europeans and Sepoys, followed them slowly at a distance.

Captain Clive having reconnoitred the enemy, reported, that there was a large choultry, with some stone buildings, not far from the front of the French battalion, which they, busied in forming their line, had neglected to take possession of. On this advice he was ordered to proceed with the first division of artillery, supported by the grenadiers, as fast as possible to the choultry, whilst the rest of the column moved up slowly in regular order. The enemy, instead of sending forward a detachment to prevent them, contented themselves with cannonading as their battalion advanced, which had approached within 800 yards of the choultry by the time the English detachment arrived there: and now made a push against their artillery, which was so well pointed, that it kept them at a distance until the rest of the battalion and Sepoys came up. The confederate troops, unwilling to expose their horses to a cannonade, halted at a distance; but those

752. those of Chunda-saheb, commanded by Allum-Khan, the governor of Madura, kept close to the rear of the French. A cannonade ensued, the hottest without doubt, for the time it lasted, that had ever been seen on the plains of Indostan; for the French fired from 22 pieces of cannon and the English from nine. Such of the English troops as were not employed at the guns found shelter behind the choultry and the buildings near it, whilst the whole of the enemy's army stood exposed on the open plain, suffering in proportion to this disadvantage. The French battalion in half an hour began to waver, and drew off their guns to a greater distance, upon which the English advanced their artillery, and the men of the battalion who supported them were ordered to sit down with their arms grounded; by which precaution many lives were saved. They still continued to retreat, but Chunda-saheb's cavalry kept their ground for some time, and sustained the cannonade with much more firmness than had ever been observed in the troops of India: they were spirited by the example of their commander, Allum-Khan, whose head was at length taken off by a cannon-ball, as he was encouraging them to advance; on which disaster they gave way and retreated likewise. The Captains Clive and Dalton continuing to advance with the first division of artillery, followed the French, who flung themselves into a great water-course near the French rock, where they were on the point of being enfiladed by a fire that would have made great havock amongst them; when Major Lawrence, satisfied with the advantages that had been gained, and unwilling to expose the men to more fatigue under such a burning sun, ordered the pursuit to cease. Seven men of the battalion were struck dead by the heat, and 14 were killed or disabled by the cannonade. The French lost about 40 men; and 300 of Chunda-saheb's troops, with 285 horses and an elephant, were found dead on the plain. The success of this day might have been much greater, had the confederate troops behaved with common activity, instead of which they remained at a distance, idle spectators, nor could they be prevailed on to make a single charge, even when the enemy's cavalry retreated. This inaction proceeded not from want of bravery, but from the treachery of Morari-row, who being at this time in treaty with Chunda-saheb, was unwilling to bring his Morat-
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toes to action; and such was the opinion entertained of their courage, that none of the rest of the allies would venture to fight without them.

Major Lawrence continuing his march, arrived in the evening at Tritchínopoly, and the next day conferred with the Nabob and the other generals on the plan of their future operations: they concurred in opinion that a general attack should be made without delay on the enemy's camp; but when the time was to be fixed, he found both Moors and Indians so attached to lucky and unlucky days, that several were likely to be lost before they would agree in the notion of a fortunate hour, without which none of them thought it safe to risk an engagement. In the mean time, thinking it not prudent to suffer the enemy to recover from the impression which they had received on the day of his arrival, he determined to attempt as much against them as could be executed with his own force; and perceiving that the French posts were too strongly fortified to be carried without the assistance of the whole army, he resolved to attack the camp of Chunda-saheb, which extended along the river without entrenchments. On the 1st of April at night, captain Dalton, with 400 men, was ordered to march, and, by taking a large circuit, to come in at the eastern extremity of the enemy's camp, which he was to enter, beat up, and set fire to. The English troops, from their long inactivity, knew so little of the ground about Trichinopoly, that they were obliged to trust to Indian guides; and these being ordered to conduct them out of the reach of the enemy's advanced posts, fell into the other extreme, and led them several miles out of their way, and through such bad roads, that when the morning star appeared, they found themselves between Elimisrum and the French rock, two miles from Chunda-saheb's camp, and in the center of all their posts. The approach of day not only rendered it impossible to surprize the enemy, as was intended, but likewise exposed the party, if they persisted, to the danger of being surrounded by their whole force: it was therefore determined to march back without delay to Trichinopoly. The French discovered them as they were retreating, and guessing at the intention for which they had been sent, thought themselves no longer safe to the south of the Caveri, and took the resolution of retreating that

1752. very day to the pagodas on the island. Chunda-fahéb strenuously opposed this resolution, for which indeed there appeared no necessity; but finding that he could not prevail on Mr. Law to alter it, he gave orders for his own troops to cross the river likewise. The retreat, as is usual when measures have not been previously concerted, was made with so much precipitation, that his army had time to transport only a part of their baggage, but none of the vast quantity of provisions with which they had stored their magazines; these they therefore set fire to. The French carrying off their artillery, abandoned all their posts excepting Elimiserum, and before the next morning the whole army was on the island, where Mr. Law took up his quarters in the pagoda of Jumbakistna; of Chunda-fahéb's troops some went into the pagoda of Seringham, others encamped under the northern wall, and the rest extended farther eastward along the bank of the Coleroon.

The next day, captain Dalton was sent with the company of grenadiers, some Morattoes and Sepoys, to attack Elimiserum: the party had with them two pieces of cannon and a mortar, the transporting of which through bad roads prevented them from arriving near the place before night, when captain Dalton with two others advanced to reconnoitre. Discovering no centinels, and finding the gate of the wall which surrounds the foot of the rock open, they concluded that the place was abandoned, and entering, began to ascend the steps which led to the pagoda on the summit; but before they got there, the enemy, alarmed by the neighing of the horses, ran to their guns and fired upon the detachment, which they discovered, first by the light of their matches, and soon after by the blaze of some huts to which the Morattoes, as is their custom, had set fire. The smoke of the guns, and the darkness of the night, enabled captain Dalton and his companions to retreat unperceived; and as soon as he rejoined the detachment, he sent some men to lodge themselves under cover of a bank before the lower gate, where they were directed to remain until morning, in order to prevent the enemy from making their escape. But this party, desirous of signalizing themselves, imprudently exceeded their orders, and entering the lower gate, ran up the steps, and endeavoured to force the doors of the pagoda above; where

where they were received with a smart fire, which soon obliged them to retreat with five Europeans and ten Sepoys wounded. A reinforcement was immediately sent to take charge of the bank, and all remained quiet until morning, when the enemy, perceiving that preparations were making to bombard them, surrendered. Fifteen Europeans, thirty Sepoys, and two pieces of cannon, one of them a fine 18 pounder, were found here, the smaller piece of cannon, with some Sepoys, were left to garrison this post, the rest returned with the other gun to Fritchinnopoly, which was presented to the Nabob, as the first which had been taken during the campaign. Two days after the grenadiers, who had always behaved with the spirit peculiar to this class of soldiers, gained another advantage. The great men of the allied army complained, that they were much disturbed in their daily ablutions in the Caveri, by a gun which fired from the choultry lying half-way between the pagoda of Seringham and the river. Captain Dalton was sent to attack this post, who concealed his men behind an old wall on the bank of the river, where they waited till near noon, when the great heat of the sun induced a part of the enemy's guard to return to the camp, and the rest to retire into the choultry to sleep: the grenadiers then rushed across the river, which was fordable, and entered the post with so much rapidity that they took the gun before the enemy had time to fire it more than once. it was brought away without any opposition, for some field pieces had been sent to the river-side to cover the retreat.

Events of such a nature as the attacks of Elimiserum and the choultry, as well as several others, which appear in the course of this work, would have no influence in such sanguinary wars as most writers have only thought worthy of their attention and these details may therefore by many be deemed equally tiresome and superfluous, but the effects of this Indian war lying on the European allies, who rarely have exceeded a thousand men on a side, the actions of a single platoon in India may have the same influence on the general success, as the conduct of a whole regiment in Europe and to give a just idea of the superiority of European arms, when opposed to those of Indostan, is one of the principal intentions of this narrative. The new activity which began to appear in the English battalion, induced Morari-row

1752. to relinquish his correspondence with Chunda-saheb, and impressed the enemy with terrors equal to those which they had formerly raised both in the English and the Nabob's army: there seemed to be no sense in their councils. The whole Carnatic lay before them, and by retreating into it they might protract the war until the want of money should decide the contest; but instead of taking this step, they suffered themselves to be captivated by the apparent strength of the two pagodas, and determined to stand their ground in them, notwithstanding that, by the destruction of their magazines, they were already reduced to the necessity of fetching their provisions from a great distance: they were afraid to fight, and ashamed to retreat.

At the same time nothing but a resolution, justified by very few examples, and bordering in appearance on rashness, seemed capable of putting a speedy end to the war, of which the expences had now greatly distressed the East India company's mercantile affairs. The intimacy and confidence with which major Lawrence distinguished capt. Clive, permitted this officer to suggest to him the resolution of dividing the army into two bodies, and detaching one of these under his command to the north of the Coleroon, whilst the other remained to the south of the Caveri: this was risking the whole to gain the whole; for if the enemy should overpower one of these bodies, by attacking it with their whole force, the Nabob's affairs would again be reduced to the brink of ruin; and if they neglected or failed in this attempt, they would infallibly be ruined themselves. The proposal, hardy as it was, was adopted by the major without any hesitation; and with a spirit of equity rarely possessed by competitors for glory, he was so far from taking umbrage at the author of this masterly advice, that he determined in his own mind to give him the command of the separate body, although he refrained from declaring his intention until he could reconcile it to the rest of the captains in the battalion, who were all of them his superiors in rank; but the scheme was no sooner proposed to the Nabob and the generals of the alliance, than the Morattoes and Mysores removed the difficulty, by declaring that they would not make any detachments of their troops if they were to be commanded by any other person. It was necessary to reduce the posts of which the enemy were in possession to the north of the Coleroon:

room to intercept the reinforcements which might come from Pondicherry through the straits of Utatoor, and above all, that captain Clive's division should not be out of the reach of a forced march from the rest of the army encamped near Trichunopoly, lest the whole of the enemy's force should fall upon him before major Lawrence could move to his assistance. It was therefore determined to chuse such a central situation between the straits of Utatoor and the Coleroon as would best answer all these intentions. Every thing being settled, captain Clive began his march in the night of the 6th of April with 400 Europeans, 700 Sepoys, 3000 Morattoes under the command of Iunis-Khan, 1000 of the Tanjore horse, and eight pieces of artillery, two of which were battering cannon, and six of them field pieces. To conceal their march, they crossed over into the island three miles to the eastward of Jumbakistna. The number of deep water-courses which intersected this part of it, rendered the transporting of the cannon difficult and laborious, and whilst the Europeans were employed at one of the water-courses, a body of the enemy's Sepoys, returning from Coladdy with a convoy of oxen laden with provisions, came up, intending to pass at the same place, and before they could retreat, received two or three volleys, which killed several of them.

The troops having passed the Coleroon before morning, proceeded seven miles to the north of it, and took possession of the village of Samiavaram, in which are two pagodas about a quarter of a mile distant from each other, one on each side of the high road leading to Utatoor. These were allotted for the quarters of the Europeans and Sepoys, ravelins were immediately flung up before the gates, and a redoubt capable of receiving all the cannon was constructed to command the road to the north and south. The Morattoes and Tanjorines encamped round the pagodas.

Whilst the army were employed in these works, a party from Seringham took possession of Munfurpett, a pagoda situated near the high road between Pitchandah and Samiavaram. It commanded a view of the country several miles, which advantage, joined to that of its situation, rendered it the best advanced post that could be chosen by either side, a detachment was therefore immediately sent to dis-

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752. lodge the enemy, who defended themselves all day, killing an officer, three Europeans; and 10 Sepoys, and in the night made their escape to Pitchandah undiscovered.

The next day a party of Sepoys, with a few Europeans, were detached to attack Lalguddy, a mud fort situated about seven miles to the east of Seringham, close to the bank of the Coleroon, and opposite to the eastern part of the enemy's late encampment to the south of the Caveri. They kept a garrison of Sepoys here, intending to make it an intermediate magazine of provisions, which were to be brought from hence to their camp on the island as opportunity offered. The Sepoys attacking the fort by escalade, carried it after a faint resistance, and found in it a quantity of grain sufficient for ten thousand men for two months.

Mr. Duplex, against whose orders Mr. Law had retreated to the north of the Caveri, was much alarmed at the critical situation to which the army of Chunda-saheb and his own troops were reduced. He, however, with his usual perseverance and activity, determined to make the greatest efforts he was able to reinforce them; and immediately on receiving news that captain Clive was encamped at Samiavaram, detached 120 Europeans, 500 Sepoys, and four field pieces, with a large convoy of provisions and stores. This party was led by Mr. D'Auteuil, who was empowered to take the command from Mr. Law. They arrived on the 14th of April at Utatoor, and intended, by making a large circuit to the west of Samiavaram, to gain in the night the bank of the Coleroon. The fate of the two armies depended in a great measure upon the success or miscarriage of this convoy and reinforcement. Captain Clive, apprized of Mr. D'Auteuil's intention, set out the same night with the greatest part of his force to intercept him; but Mr. D'Auteuil receiving advice of his approach, immediately turned back and regained the fort; on which captain Clive returned with the utmost expedition to Samiavaram, where he arrived in the morning. In the afternoon, Mr. Law got intelligence of his march, without hearing of his return, which could not naturally be suspected, as Utatoor is 13 miles from Samiavaram: he therefore, as soon as it was dark, detached 80 Europeans, and 700 Sepoys,

Sepoys, to attack the few troops he imagined to be remaining there of these men forty were English deserters. His party arrived near the camp at midnight, when one of their spies informed the commanding officer that the troops which had marched against Mr D'Auteuil were returned, but he, imputing the information either to cowardice or treachery, gave no credit to the spy, and proceeded, they were challenged by the advanced guard of English Sepoys, on which the officer of the deserters, an Irishman, stepped out and told them, that he was sent by major Lawrence to reinforce captain Clive and the rest of the deserters speaking English likewise, confirmed the assertion and persuaded the Sepoys so fully, that they omitted the usual precaution of asking the counter word, which would certainly have discovered the stratagem and sent one of their body to conduct the enemy to the head quarters. They continued their march through a part of the Morattoe camp, without giving or receiving any disturbance until they came to the lesser pagoda. Here they were challenged by the centinels, and by others who were posted in a neighbouring choultry to the north of it, in which captain Clive lay asleep. They returned the challenge by a volley into each place, and immediately entered the pagoda, putting all they met to the sword. Captain Clive starting out of his sleep, and not conceiving it possible that the enemy could have advanced into the center of his camp, imputed the firing to his own Sepoys, alarmed by some attack at the outskirts he however ran to the upper pagoda, where the greatest part of his Europeans were quartered, who having likewise taken the alarm, were under arms, and he immediately returned with 200 of them to the choultry. Here he now discovered a large body of Sepoys drawn up facing the south, and firing at random. Their position, which looked towards the enemy's encampment, joined to their confusion, confirmed him in his conjecture that they were his own troops, who had taken some unnecessary alert. In this supposition he drew up his Europeans within 20 yards of their rear, and then going alone amongst them, ordered the firing to cease, upbraiding some with the panic he supposed them to have taken, and even striking others. At length one of the Sepoys, who understood a little of the French language, discovering that he was an

752. Englishman, attacked and wounded him in two places with his sword; but finding himself on the point of being overpowered, ran away to the lower pagoda: captain Clive, exasperated at this insolence from a man whom he imagined to be in his own service, followed him to the gate, where, to his great surprize, he was accosted by six Frenchmen: his usual presence of mind did not fail him in this critical occasion, but suggesting to him all that had happened, he told the Frenchmen, with great composure, that he was come to offer them terms; and if they would look out, they would perceive the pagoda surrounded by his whole army, who were determined to give no quarter if any resistance were made. The firmness with which these words were delivered, made such an impression, that three of the Frenchmen ran into the pagoda to carry this intelligence, whilst the other three surrendered their arms to captain Clive, and followed him towards the choultry, whither he hastened, intending to order the Europeans to attack the body of Sepoys, whom he now first knew to be enemies; but these had already discovered the danger of their situation, and had marched out of the reach of the Europeans, who imagining that they did this in obedience to captain Clive's orders, made no motion to interrupt or attack them. Soon after, eight Frenchmen, who had been sent from the pagoda to reconnoitre, fell in with the English troops, and were made prisoners; and these, with the other three which captain Clive had taken, were delivered to the charge of a serjeant's party, who not knowing in this time of darkness and confusion, that the enemy were in possession of the lower pagoda, carried them thither; and on delivering them to the guard, found out their error; but such was also the confusion of the French in the pagoda, that they suffered the serjeant and his party to return unmolested. The rest of the English troops had now joined the others, and captain Clive imagining that the enemy would never have attempted so desperate an enterprize without supporting it with their whole army, deemed it absolutely necessary to storm the pagoda before the troops who were in it could receive any assistance. One of the two folding doors of the gateway had for some time been taken down to be repaired, and the other was strongly stapled down, so that the remaining part of
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the entrance would admit only two men abreast: the English soldiers made the attack, and continued it for some time with great resolution; but the deserters within fought desperately, and killed an officer and fifteen men, on which the attack was ordered to cease until day-break; and in the mean time such a disposition was made as might prevent those in the pagoda from escaping, and at the same time oppose any other body which might come to their relief. At day-break the commanding officer of the French seeing the danger of his situation, made a rally at the head of his men, who received so heavy a fire, that he himself, with twelve others who first came out of the gateway were killed by the volley; on which the rest ran back into the pagoda. Captain Clive then advanced into the porch of the gateway to parly with the enemy, and being weak with the loss of blood, and fatigue, stood with his back to the wall of the porch, and leaned, stooping forward, on the shoulders of two serjeants. The officer of the English deserters presented himself with great insolence, and telling Captain Clive with abusive language, that he would shoot him, fired his musket. The ball missed him, but went through the bodies of both the serjeants on whom he was leaning, and they both fell mortally wounded. The Frenchmen had hitherto defended the pagoda in compliance with the English deserters, but thinking it necessary to disavow such an outrage, which might exclude them from any pretensions to quarter, their officer immediately surrendered. By this time the body of the enemy's Sepoys had passed out of the camp with as little interruption as they had entered it: but orders having been sent to the Morattoes to pursue them, Innis-Khan with all his men mounted at day-break, and came up with them in the open plain before they gained the bank of the Coleroon. The Sepoys no sooner perceived them than they flung away their arms, and attempted to save themselves by dispersing; but the Morattoes, who never figure so much as in these cruel exploits, exerted themselves with such activity, that, according to their own report, not a single man of 700 escaped alive; it is certain that none of them ever appeared to contradict this assertion. Besides the escapes already mentioned, captain Clive had another, which was not discovered until the hurry of the day was over, when it was found that the volley which the enemy

1752. fired into the choultry where he was sleeping had shattered a box that lay under his feet, and killed a servant who lay close to him.

Pitchandah and Utatoor were now the only posts which the enemy held to the north of the Coleroon, but they were in possession of Coilladdy, which commands the eastern extremity of the island; and lest Mr. Law should attempt to force his way on this side, major Lawrence detached Monack-jee the general of the Tanjorines to take it; and to the south of the Caveri, where the enemy had no posts, a line of troops were disposed, which extended five miles on each side of the city of Trichinopoly.

Monack-jee on the 26th of April took Coilladdy, and the enemy losing here their last magazine of provisions, became every day more and more distressed; but the hopes of being joined by Mr. D'Auteuil kept up their spirits, and prevented them from making any attempts to get out of the island: he still remained at Utatoor watching some opportunity to make his way good to Seringham: it was therefore determined to attack him; but as the late attempt on Samiavaram shewed the necessity of keeping the army there intire, major Lawrence resolved to send a party from his own division on this service. Accordingly captain Dalton on the 9th of May crossed the rivers in the night with 150 Europeans, 400 Sepoys, 500 Morattoes, and four field pieces, one of them a 12 pounder; and halting some hours at Samiavaram, arrived at five the next evening at a choultry within two miles of Utatoor, where he intended to pass the night, as the troops were much fatigued. There was at some distance in front of the choultry a village, which appearing a proper post for an advanced guard, some dragoons were sent to reconnoitre it, who discovered that the enemy had already taken possession of it; on which a party of Europeans and Sepoys were sent to dislodge them; which they effected with so much ease, that, flushed with their success, they pursued the enemy beyond the village, until they came in sight of Mr. D'Auteuil marching out of Utatoor, who, instead of waiting to attack with his whole force, sent forward a party to fall upon the English whilst they were forming; a skirmish ensued, and the enemy was repulsed; but the English officer being mortally wounded, the detach-

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ment retreated to the village, where they remained, and sustained the fire of the enemy's cannon until the rest of the troops came up. It was almost dusk, and captain Dalton concluding that the enemy might be deceived in their opinion of his strength, and mistake it for the whole of captain Clive's force, ventured to divide his men into two bodies, who marched to attack each flank of the enemy's line, whilst a few Europeans left with the guns near the village cannonaded them in front. Mr. D'Auteuil no sooner perceived this disposition than it suggested to him the opinion it was intended to produce, and he retreated with great precipitation, pursued within a few yards of the walls of Utatoor: the English were on the point of getting possession of one of his guns, when they were obliged to halt and face about, to defend themselves against the enemy's cavalry, who taking advantage of the dusk of the evening, had made a circuit, and appeared unexpectedly in their rear. The Morattoes however galloping in, flung themselves between, and the two bodies of cavalry remained some time firing carabines and pistols, until one of the English 6 pounders came up, which after a few shot decided the contest, and obliged the enemy's horse to retreat; the Morattoes then charged them sword in hand, and drove them into the fort; but not without suffering themselves; for several of them returned much wounded. The English fired at the fort from the rocks which are close to the walls until eight o'clock, when they retreated back to the choultry, leaving an advanced guard of Europeans at the village, and 200 Morattoes, who promised to patrol all night, and give immediate information if the enemy should make any motion to abandon the fort.

Mr. D'Auteuil continuing in his mistake concerning the force which was come against him, no sooner found that they had returned to the choultry, than he quitted the fort with all his troops, and marched away to Volcondah, leaving behind in the hurry a great quantity of military stores and ammunition, as well as refreshments intended for the officers of Mr. Law's army. The Morattoes performed the duty they had undertaken with so little vigilance, that captain Dalton did not hear of the enemies retreat until two in the

1752. morning, when it was too late to pursue them : he, however, marched to the fort, and took possession of the stores which the enemy had left in it.

Mr. Law received no intelligence of captain Dalton's march across the rivers ; but the next morning discovering from the spire of Seringham, the detachment proceeding from Samiavaram towards Utatoor, imagined it to be a part of captain Clive's army ; and on this supposition crossed the Coleroon with all his Europeans and Sepoys, and a large body of cavalry. Captain Clive immediately marched to meet him with all his troops, excepting the guards necessary to defend the approaches to his camp, and came in sight of the enemy just as their rear had crossed the river. Mr. Law, startled at the appearance of a force which so much exceeded his expectation, halted and formed his line in a strong situation along the bank of the river. Both armies remained in order of battle until evening, each having advantages, which the other respected too much to venture to attack. Some skirmishes passed between the advanced Sepoys, and in the night the French re-crossed the river.

Captain Dalton remained two days at Utatoor, when he received orders to rejoin major Lawrence ; but by this time the Coleroon was so much swelled as to be impassable, and the troops at Samiavaram were preparing to avail themselves of this opportunity to attack the enemy's post of Pitchandah, which could receive no succours from the island till the waters subsided : he therefore, to forward this service, put his detachment under captain Clive's command ; and to prevent the disputes which might arise from the superiority of his rank, resolved to act himself as a volunteer. On the 14th at night the army moved down to the river-side.

There runs along the northern bank of the Coleroon, from Pitchandah to the ground opposite the great pagoda of Seringham, a large mound of earth 50 feet broad at the top, thrown up by the people of the country to resist the current of the river, which in this part sets strongly from the opposite shore whenever the waters rise. The enemy's camp on the island lay opposite and within cannon-shot of this mound ; it was therefore determined to employ the artillery against them, until the battery against Pitchandah could be finished.

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Every common soldier in an Indian army is accompanied either by a wife or a concubine; the officers have several, and the generals whole seraglio's: besides these the army is encumbered by a number of attendants and servants exceeding that of the fighting men; and to supply the various wants of this enervated multitude, dealers, pedlars, and retailers of all sorts, follow the camp; to whom a separate quarter is allotted, in which they daily exhibit their different commodities in greater quantities and with more regularity than in any fair in Europe; all of them sitting on the ground in a line with their merchandises exposed before them, and sheltered from the sun by a mat supported by sticks.

The next morning, the 15th, at sun-rise, six pieces of cannon began to fire upon the camp from embrasures cut through the top of the mound, which sheltered them from the guns of Pitchandah. This unexpected annoyance soon created the greatest confusion: the enemy began immediately to strike their tents, and every one to remove every thing that was either valuable or dear to him: elephants, camels, oxen and horses, mingled with men, women and children affrighted and making lamentable outcries at the destruction which fell around them, pressed to get out of the reach of it in such a hurry as only served to retard their flight: however, in two hours not a tent was standing. The crowd first moved between the pagodas of Srínggham and Jumbakistna, towards the bank of the Caveri, and from this side they were fired on by the guns of Trichinopoly: they then hurried to the eastward of Jumbakistna, where finding themselves out of the reach of danger, they began to set up their tents again. The garrison of Pitchandah attempted to interrupt the cannonade; and finding that their artillery had no effect to dismount the English guns covered by the mound, they made a sally to seize them, but had not proceeded far before they received the fire of a detachment, which captain Clive had taken the precaution to post in the way they were coming; and this instantly drove them back again, not without some loss.

During the rest of the day, the English troops were employed in erecting the battery in a ruined village, about 200 yards to the north of Pitchandah. The pagoda, like most others on the coast of Coromandel, is a square, of which the gateways project beyond the walls,

2. walls, flank the angles: the French had 70 Europeans, 200 Sepoys, and three pieces of cannon in the place. The attack began the next morning at day-break, from two pieces of battering cannon, which fired from embrasures cut through the wall of a brick house; the shock soon brought down the wall, and left the artillery-men for some time exposed; but a large body of Sepoys being ordered to keep a constant fire on the parapet, the enemy were very cautious in making use either of their small arms or cannon. Some time after one of the English guns burst, and killed three Europeans, and wounded captain Dalton; the breach nevertheless was made practicable by four in the afternoon, when it was determined to storm the breach and escalate the walls at the same time. The enemy seeing the preparations for the assault, were discouraged, and beat the chamade. The Sepoys mistaking this signal of surrender for a defiance, fired a volley, which killed the drummer, and then giving a shout, ran to plant the colours on the breach. This motion was so rapid and unexpected, that they got to the top of it before any of the English officers were able to come up and inform them of their mistake, which they were unluckily confirmed in by the behaviour of some of the garrison, who drew up as fast as they could to defend themselves. A body of Europeans immediately marched after them, with orders to repress their violences, even by firing upon them, if necessary: but they did not arrive before the Sepoys had killed several of the garrison, and struck such a terror that 15 Frenchmen jumped over the walls into the Coleroon, where they were drowned. The rest surrendered to the Europeans, whose presence preserved them from another risque equal to that which they had just escaped; for the Morattoes, seeing the Sepoys in motion, imagined that they would carry off all the plunder of the place; and resolving to have a share of it themselves, they mounted and galloped up sword in hand to the breach: and several of them even rode up to the top of it. The enemy's army on the island were spectators of the whole attack, and fired, to very little effect, a great number of random shot at the village in which the English were posted.

By the reduction of Pitchandah, the enemy's communications with the country to the north of the Coleroon were intirely cut off, and their
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Indian camp became again exposed to a cannonade. The dread of this, and of the many other distresses which straitened the army more closely every day, determined the greatest part of Chunda-saheb's officers to quit his service; and they went in a body and informed him of this resolution. He heard it with great temper, and instead of reproaching them for deserting him, said, that if they had not prevented him, he should of himself have proposed what they desired; that although he was not able to discharge the whole of their arrears, they might be assured he would punctually acquit himself of all his obligations whensoever his better fortune should return; and, as a proof of his sincerity, he offered to deliver up to them the greatest part of his elephants, camels, horses, and other military effects, which they received at a valuation in part of what he was indebted to them.

The next day these officers sent messengers to the confederates, some offering to take service, others desiring to pass through their posts: but the Indian allies, who had for some time regarded the whole of the enemy's baggage as a booty which could not escape them, hesitated to comply with their request; and the Morattoes particularly, who scarcely rate the life of a man at the value of his turban, were averse to the granting of any terms which might hinder them from exerting their sabres to get the spoil, being persuaded that, if hostilities were carried on to extremity, their activity would acquire much the larger share of it. The English frustrated these cruel intentions, by determining to give their own passports, if the rest of the allies persisted in refusing; upon which they consented to give theirs likewise.

Accordingly flags were planted on the banks of the Caveri and Coleroon, as a signal to the enemy's troops that they might pass over in security. Two thousand of Chunda-saheb's best horse, and 1500 Sepoys, joined captain Clive at Samnaram; others went to the Myforeans; very few to the Nabob: the troops of Morawar and Madura, and other independent bodies, returned into their own countries. On the 4th day not a tent was standing in the island; and there remained with Chunda-saheb no more than 2000 horse and 3000 foot, who took,

752. took shelter in the pagoda of Seringham: amongst the foot were 1000 Rajpoots, who, from a motive of religion, undertook to defend the inward temples against all intruders. The French battalion, with 2000 Sepoys, shut themselves up in Jumbakistna, giving out, as is the custom of that nation, that they intended to defend themselves to the last extremity. They preferred this to the other pagoda, because its outward wall was in a better condition, and its smaller extent better proportioned to the number of their troops.

The artillery of Trichinopoly and the allied army furnishing no more than three pieces of battering cannon, a train was ordered from Devi Cotah; and to lose no opportunity of increasing the enemy's distresses before it arrived, major Lawrence on the 18th of May, the same day that the French withdrew into the pagoda, quitted his post at Chuckly-pollam, and encamping opposite to it on the island, immediately threw up an entrenchment from one river to the other: at the same time Monack-jee with the Tanjorines moving from the eastward, took possession of Chuckly-pollam; and the army at Samiavaram quitting that post, encamped along the northern bank of the Coleroon. The Mysoreans remained, as before, to the west of the city.

But although the obstacles which now surrounded the enemy were difficult to be overcome, they were not absolutely insurmountable. The troops in Jumbakistna outnumbered those in the major's camp two to one, and both the rivers swelling often at this season of the year, Mr. Law might force his way through it before any succours could come from the main land: if successful in this attempt, he might, as soon as the rivers began to fall, cross the Caveri at some pass farther to the eastward, before captain Clive's division would be able to pass the Coleroon, as this being the deeper channel, does not become fordable again so soon as the other: he might then by hasty marches make his way good to Karical, harassed indeed in his rout by Mysoreans and Morattoes, who, unsupported by the English troops, would probably make few vigorous efforts against a compact body of European infantry provided with a well-appointed train of artillery: but such a plan implied an option of difficulties not to be expected from troops dispirited
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by ill success, and commanded by officers of no great talents; nor does it appear that the French ever entertained any thoughts of carrying it into execution. They flattered themselves in their irresolute councils, that Mr. D'Auteuil would make his way good into the island, notwithstanding this attempt was now become more difficult, than ever; and they hoped, with the supplies he was bringing, to protract the defence of the pagoda to the end of June, at which time, ships were expected at Pondicherry with a considerable reinforcement of troops from France; however, for fear of the worst, Mr. Law determined to take such measures as he thought would place the person of Chunda-saheb out of danger.

Deserters informing the English how much the enemy's future resolutions depended on the arrival of Mr. D'Auteuil's convoy, it was determined to make another attempt against that reinforcement; but as it was reported that they were in possession of all the fortifications at Vol-condah, it was thought necessary, if possible, to bring the governor over to the Nabob's interest. A letter was written to him full of promises: the man changing sides with fortune, answered, that although he had permitted Mr. D'Auteuil to take up his quarters in the pettah, he had not suffered him to take possession either of the stone fort, or the fortifications of the rock; and that if any troops were sent to attack the French, he would assist to destroy them. About the same time Mr. D'Auteuil, pressed by the repeated solicitations of Mr. Law, quitted Vol-condah, and to conceal some other plan gave out that he intended to retake the fort of Utatoor, Such an opportunity of attacking him was more to be relied on than *the promises of the governor, and captain Clive* marched against him without delay.

He left a strong garrison in Pitchandah, and in his camp a number of troops sufficient by well contrived dispositions, to prevent Mr. Law from suspecting the absence of the force he took with him, which consisted of 100 Europeans, 1000 Sepoys, and 2000 Morattoo horse, with six field pieces. They set out on the 27th of May in the evening, and arrived before morning at Utatoor, where they shut themselves up in the fort all that day and the ensuing night, in hopes

752. that Mr. D'Auteuil would inadvertently come near enough to give them an opportunity of falling upon him on the plain before he could regain Vol-condah. He did indeed advance within seven miles of Utatoor; but either from some rumour, or suspicion, his courage failed him on a sudden, and he took the resolution of returning in great haste to the place from whence he came. Captain Clive was no sooner informed of his retreat than he set out in pursuit of him, and early in the morning sent the Morattoes before, instructing them to keep their main body out of sight, and to endeavour to harraßs and retard the enemy's march with small parties, such as might be mistaken for detachments sent only in quest of plunder, and prevent them from suspecting any thing more. Some of them came up with the enemy in the afternoon, within a league of Vol-condah, and amused Mr. D'Auteuil so well, that he, hoping to entice them within reach of his fire, wasted some time in making evolutions; but greater numbers coming in sight, he began to suspect the stratagem, and forming his men in a column with two field pieces in front, retreated. By this time the whole body of Morattoes came up and hovered round him until he reached Vol-condah, where he drew up between the mud wall of the pettah and the river Valarru, which was almost dry. Soon after the Sepoys, who formed the van of the English column, appeared outmarching the Europeans at a great rate; 600 of them had, in the enemy's service, stormed the breaches at the assault of Arcot, and having since that time been employed in the English service in several actions under the command of captain Clive, entertained no small opinion of their own prowess when supported by a body of Europeans. These men no sooner came within cannon-shot of the enemy, than they ran precipitately to attack them, without regarding any order. They received the fire of the enemy's cannon, and musketry, which killed many of them, but did not check the rest from rushing on to the push of bayonet. The Morattoes, animated by such an example, galloped across the river, and charging the flanks, increased the confusion, which the Sepoys had made in the center. The attack was too general and impetuous to be long resisted, and the enemy retired hastily through the

the barrier into the pettah, where they began to make resistance again by firing over the mud wall. By this time the Europeans came up, and assailing the barrier, soon forced their way and put the enemy to flight a second time, who now ran to take shelter in the stone fort, where the governor, according to his promise, shut the gate; but some of them getting over the walls with scaling ladders, in an unguarded part, opened the gate, in spite of the garrison, and let in their fellow fugitives. This passed whilst the English troops, cautious of dispersing in a place they were not acquainted with, were forming to follow them in order, and soon after the field pieces began to fire upon the gate, whilst the musketry under shelter of the houses deterred the enemy from appearing on the ramparts. Mr. D'Auteuil therefore, as the last resource, attempted to get into the fortifications of the adjacent rock; but the governor, who was there in person, sent him word, that if he persisted in using any violence he would fire into the fort. In this perplexity, which the night increased, he consulted his officers, who unanimously agreed to surrender. The white flag was hung out, and the terms were soon settled. It was agreed, that the deserters should be pardoned, that the French commissioned officers should not serve against the Nabob for 12 months, and the private men remain prisoners of war at his discretion. The whole party consisted of 100 Europeans, of which 35 were English deserters, 400 Sepoys, and 340 horse. Their artillery was only three pieces of cannon, but there was found in the pettah three large magazines, which, besides a variety of other military stores, contained 800 barrels of gun-powder and 3000 muskets. It was known that Mr D'Auteuil had with him a large sum of money, but he secreted great part of it amongst his own baggage, which he was permitted to carry away without examination: the troops on both sides embezzled part of the remainder: so that only 50,000 rupees were regularly taken possession of for the use of the captors; whose booty, exclusive of the military stores, which were reserved for the Company, amounted to 10,000 pounds sterling: the horsemen and Sepoys were, as usual, disarmed and set at liberty, and captain Clive returned to his camp with the rest of the prisoners.

2. sacred of all to an Indian soldier, on his sabre and poniard, wishing they might be turned to his own destruction if he failed in his engagements, which were to send away Chunda-saheb as soon as he came into his quarters, with an escort of horse, to the French settlement of Karikal. At the same time a Tanjorine officer assured Mr. Law that he was appointed to command the escort, and shewed the pallankin and other preparations which were intended for the journey. Mr. Law and the officer then repaired to a choultry, where Chunda-saheb himself, with a few attendants, waited the result of the conference. As soon as he had heard it related, he proceeded with the Tanjorine to Monack-jee's quarters, where, instead of the escort he expected, he was met by a guard patrolling for him, who carried him with violence into a tent, where they immediately put him into irons.

The news was instantly communicated to the Nabob, the Mysorean and Morattoe, and kept them up all night debating on the fate of the prisoner. The next morning they repaired together with Monack-jee to major Lawrence's tent, in whose presence they held a council. Each of them insisted that Chunda-saheb ought to be delivered to himself, supporting the demand with the superior importance each thought he bore in the general cause; but Monack-jee firmly refused to give his prize out of his own hands. The major had hitherto remained silent, but finding that the dissention was irreconcilable, proposed that the English should have the care of him, and keep him in one of their settlements. They were all of them averse to this scheme, and broke up the conference without coming to any resolution: the three competitors in high indignation against one another, and against Monack-jee, who had moreover the mortification of seeing that the treachery he had committed was so far from being acknowledged as a service rendered to the general cause, that the Mysorean, the Morattoe, and perhaps the Nabob himself, wished in the bottom of their hearts that Chunda-saheb had not been taken, since they had not the disposal of him in their own power.

Immediately after the conference, major Lawrence sent another summons to Mr. Law, more peremptory than the former: for a decisive answer was demanded before noon the next day; after which his

his flags of truce would be fired upon; and if the batteries once began to play, it was declared that every man in the pagoda should be put to the sword.

He had already been informed of the fate of his ally, and had heard a rumour of the desert at Vol-condah, but this he did not intirely give credit to; when convinced of it by the report of one of his own officers who had seen Mr. D'Auteuil in the English camp, he desired a personal conference with major Lawrence, which, after several messages, was agreed to be held the next day.

He began, by asserting that the peace which existed between the two crowns, entitled him to expect from the English every mark of consideration for the French troops, since they were now left unconnected with any powers contending in the Carnatic, by the dispersion of Chunda-saheb's army, and the imprisonment of its leader; he therefore expected that the English would, instead of acting as enemies, contribute as allies to facilitate the retreat of his army into the French settlements. Major Lawrence replied, that he acted in the conference only as the interpreter of the Nabob's intentions, with whom the English were in close alliance, and as a justification of the Nabob's conduct, produced a letter in which Mr. Duplex had declared that he would never cease to pursue him whilst a single Frenchman remained in India.

After several other altercations, which produced little change in the terms first proposed, the capitulation was signed. It was agreed that the pagoda of Jumbakistna should be delivered up, with all the guns, stores, and ammunition; that the officers should give their parole not to serve against the Nabob or his allies, that the private men of the battalion, Europeans, Costrees and Topasses, should remain prisoners; and that the deserters should be pardoned.

The troops with captain Clive were then ordered to rejoin the major's division, and the next morning, before break of day, captain Dalton marched with 250 chosen men, who halted, beating their drums at an abandoned out-post within pistol-shot of the walls of Jumbakistna, whilst the major remained not far off with the rest of the troops, drawn up ready to prevent the effect of any treachery; , but

2. but none was intended : for Mr. Law soon came out with some of his officers, and conducted the detachment into the pagoda, where they formed with their backs to the gate, opposite to the French troops, who immediately flung down their arms in a heap, and surrendered prisoners. The whole consisted of 35 commission officers, 725 battalion men bearing arms, besides 60 sick and wounded in the hospital, and 2000 Sepoys : their artillery were four 13 inch mortars, 8 cohorns, 2 petards, 31 pieces of cannon, of which 11 were for battering, mostly 18 pounders, and the rest field pieces : they had likewise a great quantity of ammunition, stores and carriages of all sorts in very good condition. The pagoda of Seringham was soon after delivered up, and the horse and foot who had taken refuge in it suffered to pass away without molestation ; but the 1000 Rajpoots refused to quit the temple, and threatened their victors to cut them to pieces if they offered to enter within the third wall : the English, in admiration of their enthusiasm, promised to give them no occasion of offence.

Thus was this formidable army, whose numbers two months before were nearly equal to the confederates, reduced, without a battle, more effectually than it probably could have been by what is generally esteemed a total defeat in the field. The soldier who regards his profession as a science, will discover examples worthy of his meditation, both in the absurdity of the enemy's choice of their situation, and in the advantages which were taken of it. It is indeed difficult to determine whether the English conducted themselves with more ability and spirit, or the French with more irresolution and ignorance, after major Lawrence and captain Clive arrived at Trichinopoly.

Still the fate of Chunda-sahab remained to be decided before the success of this day could be deemed complete. The anxiety which Monack-jee carried away from the conference in major Lawrence's tent was increased every hour by the messages and proposals he received. The Mysorean promised money, the Nabob threatened resentment, and Morari-row; more plainly, that he would pay him a visit at the head of 6000 horse. Terrified at the commotions which would inevitably follow, if he gave the preference to any one of the competitors, he saw no method of finishing the contest but by putting an end to the life of his
§ prisoner ;

prisoner; however, as the major had expressed a desire that the English might have him in their possession, he thought it necessary to know whether they seriously expected this deference, and accordingly, on the same morning that the pagoda surrendered, went to the major; with whom he had a conference, which convinced him that the English were his friends, and that they were resolved not to interfere any farther in the dispute. He therefore immediately on his return to Chuckly-pollam put his design into execution, by ordering the head of Chunda-saheb to be struck off.

The executioner of this deed was a Pitán, one of Monack-jee's retinue, reserved for such purposes. He found the unfortunate victim an aged man, stretched on the ground, from whence the infirmities of sickness rendered him unable to rear himself. The aspect and abrupt intrusion of the assassin instantly suggested to Chunda-saheb the errand on which he was sent. He waved his hand, and desired to speak to Monack-jee before he died, saying, that he had something of great importance to communicate to him: but the man of blood giving no heed to his words, proceeded to his work, and after stabbing him to the heart, severed his head from his body.

The head was immediately sent into Trichinopoly to the Nabob, who now for the first time saw the face of his rival. After he had gratified his courtiers with a sight of it, they tied it to the neck of a camel, and in this manner it was carried five times round the walls of the city, attended by a hundred thousand spectators, insulting it with all the obscene and indecent invectives peculiar to the manners of Indostan. It was afterwards carefully packed up in a box, and delivered to an escort, who gave out that they were to carry it to be viewed by the Great Mogul at Delhi; a practice generally observed to heighten the reputation of the successful cause: but there is no reason to believe that it was ever carried out of the Carnatic.

Such was the unfortunate and ignominious end of this man. The many examples of a similar fate, which are perpetually produced by the contests of ambition in this unsettled empire, have established a proverb, that fortune is a throne; and therefore he who falls in such contests is only reckoned unfortunate, without having the odium of

752. rebellion or treachery charged on his memory, unless he opposes the sovereign of sovereigns, the Great Mogul; all the rest is reckoned the common course of politics: for there is scarcely throughout the empire a Nabob, who has not an open or latent competitor. It therefore only remains to speak of the private character of Chunda-saheb, in which he is generally acknowledged to have been a brave, benevolent, humane and generous man, as princes go in Indostan. His military abilities were much greater than are commonly found in the generals of India, insomuch that if he had an absolute command over the French troops, it is believed he would not have committed the mistakes which brought on his catastrophe, and the total reduction of his army.

But signal as these successes were, they were so far from being the means of restoring tranquillity to the Carnatic, that in the very principles which produced them were intermixed the seeds of another more dangerous and obstinate war: and this the Nabob had the anguish to know, whilst he was giving the demonstrations of joy expected from him on successes which appeared so decisive.

END of the THIRD BOOK.

, B O O K IV.

FOUR hundred of the French prisoners were sent under an escort to Fort St. David; and the rest, together with the artillery and stores taken at Jumbukistna, were carried into Trichinopoly - after these and some other necessary dispositions were made, major Lawrence represented to the Nabob the necessity of his marching without delay at the head of the confederate army into the Carnatic, where it was not to be doubted that the reputation of their late successes would contribute greatly to reduce such fortresses as were in the interest of Chunda-sahab, and facilitate the establishment of his government over the province, from which he had hitherto received neither revenues nor assistance. The Nabob acquiesced in this advice, but continued for several days to shew an unaccountable backwardness, as often as he was pressed to put it into execution. The inconsistency of this conduct perplexed all but the very few who were acquainted with the cause; and the English had no conception of the difficulties which with-held him, when, to their very great astonishment, the Mysorean explained the mystery, by refusing to march until the city of Trichinopoly with all its dependencies was delivered up to him; for such was the price he had stipulated with the Nabob for his assistance.

They had both, for every reason, agreed to keep this important article a profound secret; but the Mysorean had either not been able to conceal it from the sagacity of his subsidiary the Morattoe, or perhaps had made the agreement by his advice. It is certain that the Morattoe had all along projected to turn it to his own advantage at a proper occasion: excepting these principals, and their immediate secretaries, not a man in the province had any idea of it. Great therefore was the general surprize and anxiety when it was made public.

The Nabob finding dissimulation no longer of any service, confessed the truth when major Lawrence demanded an explanation of it; protesting that his extreme distress alone had extorted a promise from him, which the Mysorean himself might very well know was totally out of his power to perform. Trichinopoly, he said, was the Great Mogul's, and himself only a viceroy, appointed to govern it during the pleasure of that great prince: that the resigning of this important place to the government of an Indian king, would involve both himself and the English in continual wars with the whole Mogul empire. In short, firmly resolved at all events not to part with the place, he proposed to amuse the regent with a further promise of delivering it up within two months; in which time he hoped, by collecting the large arrears due from the Arcot province, to repay the expences which the Mysoreans had incurred by assisting him. As a palliative for the present, he meant to give up the fort of Madura with its dependencies, which include a very large district. These terms he thought a full and ample recompence for all that the regent had done for him, more especially as the reduction of Chunda-saheb's power had been an essential advantage to the interests of the Mysoreans as well as to his own. Major Lawrence, whose power was confined to the operations of the field, waited for instructions from the presidency, who received at the same time applications from both parties, setting forth, as usual, the subject in a very different manner. They prudently determined not to interfere in the dispute, unless violence should be used against the Nabob; and professing great friendship to the Mysorean, they strenuously recommended to both parties an amicable adjustment of their differences.

But these differences continued with great warmth; and in the long debate on this subject, Morari-row conducted himself with so much seeming impartiality, that he was chosen, with equal confidence on both sides, to be the mediator between them; and the time being fixed for the conference, he came one evening into the city in great state, accompanied by two commissaries deputed by the regent: they proceeded to the Nabob's palace, where captain Dalton, as commander of the English garrison, was present.

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The usual ceremonies being over, the Morattoe with great deliberation and propriety enumerated the many obligations which the Nabob owed to the regent. He painted in lively colours the distressful state of his affairs, when the regent generously undertook his cause, at which time, although nominal lord of a country extending from the river Pennar to Cape Comorin, he really possessed no more of this great dominion than the ground inclosed by the walls of Trichinopoly, where he was closely besieged by a much superior and implacable enemy. He appealed to the Nabob for the truth of what he asserted, and then demanded in form the delivery of the city and territory of Trichinopoly, in consequence of the solemn agreement he had made with the Mysorean, which he produced signed and sealed.

The Nabob, who expected this harangue, acknowledged the favours he had received, and said, that he was resolved to fulfil his engagements: but that being at this time in possession of no other considerable fortified town, it was impossible to remove his family, which was very large, until he had, by reducing the Arcot province, got a place proper for their reception: he therefore demanded a respite of two months, at the expiration of which he promised to send orders to his brother-in-law to deliver up the city. The Morattoe highly commended this resolution, and after some other vague discourse, he signified an inclination to speak to him in private, and desired the commissaries to withdraw. As soon as they and the rest of the audience, excepting captain Dalton, were retired, changing his countenance from the solemnity of a negotiator to the smile of a courtier, he told the Nabob, that he believed him endowed with too much sense to mind what he had said before those two stupid fellows, meaning the commissaries: you must likewise, said he, think that I have too much discernment to believe you have any intention of fulfilling the promise you have now made. How could you answer to the Great Mogul the giving up so considerable a part of his dominion to such insignificant people: it would be the highest absurdity to think of it. These you may be assured are my real sentiments, whatever my private interest may induce me to say to the contrary in public. The Nabob was not a little delighted to find him in this disposition,

2. disposition ; for it was his resentment more than the regent's that he dreaded ; and immediately made him a present of a draught on his treasury for 50,000 rupees, promising much more if he would reconcile matters, and divert the regent from insisting on the letter of the treaty. This the other assured him he would do, though nothing was farther from his intentions. He was in reality the most improper person that could have been chosen to adjust the difference. His views were, first by ingratiating himself with the Nabob, to persuade him to admit a large body of Morattoes into the city as the best means of deceiving the regent into a belief that he really intended to give it up according to his promise ; and these military umpires would have been instructed to seize on any opportunity that might offer of seducing or overpowering the rest of the garrison ; and if this iniquitous scheme succeeded, he intended to keep possession of the city, which he had formerly governed, for himself. If there should be no opening for this plan, he determined to protract the dispute as long as possible by negotiations, during which he was sure of being kept in pay by the Mysorean, and did not doubt of having the address to get considerable presents from the Nabob. When this double dealing should be exhausted, he purposed to make the Mysorean declare war, knowing that he had too great an opinion of the Morattoes to carry it on without continuing them in his service.

The apprehensions of an immediate rupture obliged the English troops, who had proceeded on the 16th of June as far as Utatoor, to return on the 18th to Trichinopoly ; for the Mysorean had even threatened to attack the Nabob, if he offered to march out of the city in order to join his European allies, as he had promised. Their appearance, more than their remonstrances, produced an accommodation for the present. The Nabob made over to the regent the revenues of the island of Seringham, and of several other districts, empowering him to collect them himself ; promised again to deliver up Trichinopoly at the end of two months ; and in the mean time agreed to receive 700 men, provided they were not Morattoes, into the city. On these conditions the Mysorean agreed to assist him with all his force to reduce the Arcot province. Neither side gave any credit to the other, but both expected advantages by gaining
time.

time. The Nabob knew that an immediate declaration of war, would effectually stop the progress of his arms in the Carnatic, where he hoped to gain some signal advantage; whilst the regent delayed to commence hostilities against him; and the regent wished for nothing so much as the departure of the Nabob and the English battalion, that he might carry on his schemes to surprize Trichinopoly, which he knew their presence would render ineffectual. The excuses he made, when pressed to march, sufficiently explained his intentions; and to frustrate them, 200 Europeans with 1500 Sepoys were placed in garrison in the city, under the command of captain Dalton, who was instructed to take every precaution against a surprize.

The battalion, now reduced to 500 men, together with 2500 Sepoys, began their march on the 28th of June, accompanied by the Nabob at the head of 2000 horse: these, with about the same number of Peons left in Trichinopoly, were all the force he commanded, for none of the numerous allies, whom he saw acting in his service a few days before, remained with him. The Tanjorines had rendered too great services to be refused the permission of returning home; and the troops of the Polygars were not obliged to act out of the districts of Trichinopoly. The Mysoreans and Morattoes remained in their encampment to the west of the city, placing a detachment in Seringham Pagoda, of which the Nabob had permitted them to take possession.

The weakness to which the Nabob's force was reduced by this fatal contest, and the apprehension of still worse consequences from it, destroyed the hopes which the English had entertained a few days before, of carrying his arms in triumph against Velore or Gingee. Their late success, instead of inspiring exultation, served only to im-bitter the sense of their incapacity to reap any advantage from it. They marched away more with the sullenness of men defeated, than with the alacrity of troops flushed with victory; and proceeding without any regular plan for their future operations, they followed the high road until they came to Vol-condah.

Here they halted for some days, whilst the Nabob negotiated with the governor, who refused to deliver up his fort, but took the oath of allegiance, and paying 80,000 rupees as a consideration for the arrears

52. that were due from him, gave security for the punctual discharge of the revenues of his district in future.

From hence the Nabob detached his brother Abdullwahab Khan with 1000 horse to Arcot, appointing him his lieutenant of the countries to the north of the river Palar; and the rest of the army marching by Verdachelum, proceeded to Trivadi, where they arrived on the 6th of July, and found a garrison of French Sepoys in the pagoda, who surrendered on the first summons. The troops then encamped in the neighbourhood, and major Lawrence leaving the command to captain Gingen, went for the recovery of his health into Fort St. David. This place was no longer the seat of the presidency, which, by orders from England, had been removed, two months before, to its ancient residence at Madras.

The death of Chunda-sahib, and the capture of Seringham, struck the inhabitants of Pondicherry with the deepest consternation: for excepting those who received advantages from their employments in the war, few had ever approved of the ambitious views of their governor, and fewer were personally attached to him. The haughtiness and arrogance of his spirit disgusted all who approached him; he exhibited on all occasions the oriental pomp, and marks of distinction, which he assumed as the Great Mogul's viceroy in the countries south of the Krishna; insomuch that he had more than once obliged his own countrymen to submit to the humiliation of paying him homage on their knees. This domineering insolence had created him many enemies, who, with a spirit of malice common to violent prejudices, were not sorry to find their own sense of his romantic schemes justified by the late signal disasters, which they hoped would deter him from prosecuting them any farther. But they did not know the man: difficulties and disappointments, instead of depressing him, only suggested the necessity of exerting himself with more vigour. And indeed his plan of gaining vast acquisitions in the Decan had been laid with so much sagacity, that the successes of his arms to the northward already ballanced the disgrace they had suffered at Seringham,

In the month of February of the preceeding year, Salabat-jing the new Soubah, with the French troops under the command of Bussy, quitted

quitted the country of Cudapah where the unfortunate Murzafajing had been killed. On the 15th of March they came to Canoul, the capital of the Pitau Nabob by whose hand that prince was slain, and it was determined that the city should atone for the treachery and rebellion of its Lord. The place was originally well fortified; but since it had been in the possession of Pitans, these people, as avaricious as they are brave, had suffered the defences both of the town and its citadel to fall to decay; and the river which runs close to the city, had lately carried away 200 yards of the wall; there were 4000 Pitans in the place, who attempted to defend this entrance, but not accustomed to the fire of field pieces, were easily put to flight. they retired into the castle, several parts of which were likewise in ruins; and the French troops, animated by their success, and led by Mr. Kirjean, a nephew of Mr. Dupleix, stormed it, with great vivacity, where the breaches were most practicable; by which time the army of Salabat-jing came up, and assisted with good will in putting all the garrison to the sword; many of the inhabitants were likewise massacred. The wife of the late Nabob and her two sons were made prisoners.

The French doubtless intended, by the unmerciful slaughter which they made at the taking of this city, to spread early the terror of their arms, through the countries in which they were going to establish themselves, where no European force had ever before appeared: and in order to raise an opinion of their good faith and justice, equal to the reputation of their prowess, Mr. Bussy, immediately after Canoul was taken, obliged Salabat-jing to settle the fortune of Sadoudin Khan, the infant son of Murzafajing, their late ally and Soubah. He received the investiture of the government of Adoni, which had been the patrimony of his father, and as a just reparation for the treachery that caused his death, the territory of the Nabob of Cudapah, who planned the conspiracy, and of Canoul, by whose arm he fell, were added to the sovereignty of the young prince, which by the French accounts produced all together an annual revenue of near a million of pounds sterling. An example of generosity, which, if true, could not fail to raise admiration in a country, where the merits of the father are so seldom of advantage to the distresses of the son.

52.

The army then crossed the Krishna, between which and Golcondah were posted 25000 Morattoes, employed by Gazy-o-din Khan, the eldest brother of Salabat-jing, and generalissimo of the empire, to oppose their passage towards the city. They were commanded by Balagerow, the principal general of the Sahah Rajah, or king of all the Morattoe nations. A negotiation ensued, and the Morattoes, having hitherto received nothing from Gazy-o-din Khan, who was at Delhi, were easily persuaded, with some ready money, not only to retire, but also to make an alliance with the prince they were sent to oppose.

Nothing more remained to obstruct the passage of the army, which entered Gol-condah in the procession of an eastern triumph on the 2d of April. Salabat-jing was acknowledged Soubah without opposition, and went through the ceremony of sitting on the *Musnud* or throne in public, and of receiving homage not only from his own immediate officers, but also from most of the governors of the neighbouring countries.

The services which the French battalion had rendered were now amply rewarded. A present supposed to be 100,000 pounds sterling was given to the commander in chief, the other officers likewise received gratuities, and that of an ensign, amounted to 50,000 rupees. The monthly pay of a captain, besides the carriage of his baggage furnished at Salabat-jing's expence, was settled at 1000 rupees, of a lieutenant at 500, of an ensign at 300, of a serjeant at 90, and of a common soldier at 60 rupees. The policy of Mr. Dupleix, in taking possession of Masulipatnam, was now manifested by the facility with which the army at Gol-condah was supplied with recruits of men, stores, and ammunition from that port.

In the mean time, Gazy-o-din Khan had obtained from the ministry at Delhi a commission for the Soubahship of the Decan, and the rumour of an army marching by his orders towards Brampore, determined Salabat-jing to proceed immediately to Aurengabad. He left Gol-condah in the beginning of May, and during the rout, intelligence was received that several principal men in the city had declared against him, and Shanavaze-Khan, who had been the prime minister of Nazir-jing, and had ever since his reconciliation with the French

after

752. the Mogul's dominions : its inhabitants, when the Soubah is there, are computed at a million and a half of souls. The French had a convenient quarter assigned them, to which Mr. Buffly strictly obliged the troops to confine themselves, lest the disparity of manners should create broils and tumults which might end fatally.

* In the month of August, Salabat-jing exhibited another ceremony to amuse the people, receiving a delegate from Delhi, who brought, as was pretended, the Serpaw or vest, with the sword, and other symbols of sovereignty, which the Great Mogul sends to his viceroys, on appointment. But by this time, Balagerow appeared again at the head of 40,000 men, ravaging the neighbouring countries. Battles and negotiations succeeded one another alternately during the rest of the year, and until the end of May in the next, without producing either a decisive victory, or a definitive treaty. The Morattoes would in more than one action have been successful had not the French battalion, and their field pieces, repulsed their onsets. These services gave Mr. Buffly supreme influence in the councils of his ally, which, on hearing of the decline of Chunda-saheb's affairs at Trichinopoly, he employed to obtain a commission, appointing Mr. Dupleix Nabob of the Carnatic, notwithstanding that Chunda-saheb was still alive ; this, with several other pompous patents, was sent to Pondicherry, and Salabat-jing promised they should soon be followed by an ambassador from the Great Mogul.

Mr. Dupleix published these mandates and marks of favour to awe the Carnatic, astonished and rendered wavering by the catastrophe of Chunda-saheb : nor were these his only resources. He had been early apprized of the discontent of the Mysoreans at Trichinopoly, and was already deeply engaged in fomenting their defection. The annual ships from France arriving at the time Mr. Law surrendered, brought a large reinforcement to Pondicherry, which he increased, by taking the sailors, and sending Lascars on board to navigate the ships to China. Thus armed, and relying on no vain expectations, the disasters at Seringham were so far from inducing him to make any proposals of accommodation either to the English or the Nabob, that he immediately discovered his intentions of continuing the war, by pro-

* See the Alteration after the end of the Vth Book, page 435.

proclaiming Raja-sahab, the son of Chunda-sahab, Nabob of the province, in virtue of the pretended authority invested in himself, and by ordering a body of 500 men to take the field.

Mahomed-ally felt more severely every day the bad consequences of his promise to the Mysorean, for none but the most insignificant chiefs in the province offered voluntarily to acknowledge him; the rest waited to be attacked before they made their submission; and he being little skilled in military matters, but deeply sensible of the decline of his fortune, conceived a notion, that the English troops were capable of reducing the fortress of Gingee; in this persuasion he requested of the presidency in the most pressing terms to render him this service, and they with too much complaisance determined to give him the satisfaction of seeing the experiment tried, notwithstanding that major Lawrence went to Madras on purpose to represent the improbability of succeeding in the attempt.

Accordingly on the 23d of July, major Kineer, an officer lately arrived from Europe, marched with 200 Europeans, 1500 Sepoys, and 600 of the Nabob's cavalry, and the next day summoned Villaparam, a fort twelve miles to the north of Trivadi: it surrendered without making any resistance. Proceeding on their march, they found difficulties increase; for the country 10 miles round Gingee is inclosed by a circular chain of mountains, and the roads leading through them are strong passes, of which it is necessary that an army attacking the place should be in possession, in order to keep the communication open. Major Kineer's force being much too small to afford proper detachments for this service, he marched on with the whole to Gingee, where he arrived the 26th. The garrison was summoned to surrender, and the officer answered with civility, that he kept the place for the king of France, and was determined to defend it. The troops were in no condition to attack it; for by some unaccountable presumption, they had neglected to wait for two pieces of battering cannon, which were coming from Fort St. David. Mr. Dupleix no sooner heard that the English had passed the mountains, than he detached 500 Europeans and 500 Sepoys, with seven field pieces, who took possession of Vicravandi, a town situated in the high road, and

752. not far distant from the pass through which the English had marched; upon which major Kineer, who upon a view of Gingee despaired of reducing it even with battering cannon, immediately repassed the mountains, and being reinforced by the rest of the Nabob's cavalry, and some other troops from Trivadi, marched on the 26th of July, with 300 Europeans, 500 Sepoys, a company of Caffrees, and 2000 horse, to give the enemy battle.

They were posted in a strong situation. The greatest part of the town was encircled by a rivulet, which serving as a ditch, was defended by a parapet, formed of the ruins of old houses, and interrupted at proper intervals to give play to the cannon. The outward bank was in many parts as high as the parapet, and that part of the village which the rivulet did not bound might be easily entered; but the English, neglecting to reconnoitre before they began the attack, lost the advantages which they might have taken of these circumstances.

They marched directly to the enemy, who, in order to bring on the engagement in that part where they were strongest, appeared at first drawn up on the outward bank of the rivulet, but as soon as the field pieces began to fire, recrossed it with precipitation, and the appearance of fear. The English, elated with the imagination of their panic, advanced to the bank, and leaving their field pieces behind, began the attack with the fire of their musketry only. The enemy answering it, both from musketry and field pieces, and under shelter, suffered little loss, and did much execution. The company of English Caffres were first flung into disorder by carrying off their wounded as they dropped, and soon after took flight; they were followed by the Sepoys; and major Kineer in this instant receiving a wound which disabled him, the Europeans began to waver likewise. The enemy perceiving the confusion, detached 100 of their best men, amongst which were 50 volunteers, who, crossing the rivulet briskly, advanced to the bank. The vivacity of this unexpected motion increased the panic, and only 14 grenadiers, with two ensigns, stood by the colours: these indeed defended them bravely, until they were rejoined by some of the fugitives, with whom they retreated in order; and the French, satisfied with their success, returned to the village, having, with very little

little loss to themselves, killed and wounded 40 of the English battalion, which suffered in this action more disgrace than in any other that had happened during the war: Major Kineer was so affected by it, that although he recovered of his wound, his vexation brought on an illness, of which he some time after died.

The troops retreated to Trivadi, and the enemy, quitting Vicravandi, retok the fort of Villaparum, which they demolished. Mr. Dupleix, animated by these successes, slight as they were, reinforced them with all the men he could send into the field; the whole, consisting of 450 Europeans, 1500 Sepoys, and 500 Moorish horse, marched and encamped to the north of Fort St. David, close to the bounds; upon which the English and the Nabob's troops quitted Trivadi, and encamped at Chimpundelum, a redoubt in the bound hedge, three miles to the west of St. David; here they remained for some days inactive, waiting for more troops from Madras, where the ships from England had brought a reinforcement, consisting principally of two companies of Swiss, each of 100 men, commanded by officers of that nation.

To avoid the risque and delay of a march by land, one of these companies was immediately embarked in Maffoolas, the common and lightest boats of the country, and ordered to proceed to Fort St. David by sea; for it was not imagined that the French would venture to violate the English colours on this element; but the boats no sooner came in sight of Pondicherry than a ship in the road weighed anchor, and seizing every one of the boats, carried the troops into the town; where Mr. Dupleix kept them prisoners, and insisted that the capture was as justifiable as that which had been made of his own troops at Seringham.

As soon as the news of this loss reached Madras, Major Lawrence embarked with the other company of Swiss, on board of one of the company's ships, and arrived the 16th of August at Fort St. David. The next day he took the command of the army, which consisted of 400 Europeans, 1700 Sepoys, and 4000 of the Nabob's troops, cavalry, and Peops, with eight field pieces. The enemy hearing of his arrival, decamped in the night, and retreated to Bahoor, and finding themselves

752. selves followed, the next day went nearer to Pondicherry, and encamped between the bound hedge and Villanore, from whence the commanding officer sent a letter protesting against the English, for not respecting the territory of the French company. Major Lawrence being instructed by the presidency not to enter their antient limits, the bound hedge, unless they should set the example, contented himself with attacking their advanced post at Villanore, which they immediately abandoned, and their whole army retreated under the walls of the town.

They shewed so little inclination to quit this situation, that major Lawrence, imagining nothing would intice them out of it but a persuasion that the English were become as unwilling as themselves to venture a general engagement, retreated precipitately to Bahoor. The stratagem took effect, not with the commanding officer Mr. Kirjean; but with his uncle Mr. Dupleix, who ordered him to follow the English, and take advantage of their supposed fears. The remonstrances of his nephew only produced a more peremptory order, in obedience to which Mr. Kirjean marched, and encamped within two miles of Bahoor, where major Lawrence immediately made the necessary dispositions for attacking him.

The troops began to march at three the next morning: the Sepoys formed the first line, the battalion the second, and the artillery were divided on the flanks; the Nabob's cavalry were stationed to the right on the other side of a high bank, which ran from the English to the enemy's camp: the attack began a little before the dawn of day. The Sepoys were challenged by the advanced posts, and not answering, received their fire, which they returned, and still marching on came to an engagement with the enemy's Sepoys, which lasted till day-light, when the French battalion were discovered drawn up; their right defended by the bank, and their left by a large pond. The English battalion halted to form their front equal to that of the enemy, who, during this operation, kept up a brisk fire from eight pieces of cannon, and continued it until the small arms began. The action now became warm, the English firing as they advanced, and the French standing their ground until the bayonets met.

This

This crisis of modern war is generally decided in an instant, and very few examples of it occur. The company of English grenadiers, with two platoons, broke the enemy's center, on which their whole line immediately gave way, and no quarter being expected in such a conflict, they threw down their arms as incumbrances to their flight. This was the moment for the Nabob's cavalry to charge, as they had been instructed; but instead of setting out in pursuit of the fugitives, they galloped into the camp, and employed themselves in plunder; however, the Sepoys picked up many of them. Mr. Kirjean, with 13 officers and 100 private men, were made prisoners, and a greater number were killed; all the enemy's artillery, ammunition, and stores were taken. Of the English battalion, 4 officers and 78 private men were killed and wounded.

This victory broke the enemy's force so effectually, that Mr. Dupleix was obliged to wait the arrival of farther reinforcements before he attempted any thing more in the field; nor was this the only advantage obtained by it, for it checked the resolution which the Mysorean had just taken of declaring openly for the French.

The English battalion no sooner quitted Trichinopoly, than the regent set about accomplishing his scheme of surprizing the city, and by disbursing large sums of money, endeavoured to gain 500 of the Nabob's best Peons, armed with firelocks. The Jemautdars, or captains of these troops, received his bribes, and promised to join the 700 Mysoreans in the garrison whenever they should rise. Captain Dalton receiving some hints of the conspiracy, kept waid in the city with as much vigilance as if he had been in an enemy's country, and caused the artillery on the ramparts to be pointed every evening inwards on the quarters of the Mysoreans, and of the suspected Peons.

These precautions naturally alarmed those who had been treating with the regent; but still none of them made any discovery; whereupon, at a general review of arms ordered for this purpose, he directed their flints to be taken out of their firelocks, under pretence of supplying them with some of a better sort. This convincing them that their practices were discovered, the Jemautdars came and confessed all that had passed, imploring forgiveness: each brought the sum he had received, and that of the principal man was 16,000

752. rupees. They protested that they had no view in taking the money, but to keep their troops from starving, who had scarcely received any pay from the Nabob for nine months; and as a proof that they had no intention of assisting the Mysorean in his designs, they said, that not one of them had removed his wife and family out of the city. Captain Dalton made them few reproaches, but ordered them to march with their troops the next morning to join the Nabob's army at Trivadi. The regent finding this scheme frustrated, hired two fellows to shoot captain Dalton as he walked on the ramparts, who luckily receiving intelligence of their design a few hours before they intended to put it in execution, sent a detachment, which took them prisoners in the house where they had concealed themselves with their arms. One was sullen, and said little, but the other confessed the whole, and declared, that three more were engaged in the plot, who had undertaken to watch the gate of the palace, and shoot Kiroodin Khan, the Nabob's brother-in-law, when he should come out on the tumult which the death of the English commander would naturally occasion; but these, on seeing the soldiers march to the house, had made their escape. The regent, when reproached for this treachery, denied that he had any knowledge of it. He employed, however, Morari-row to solicit the pardon of the assassins; and the friendship of the Morattoe being at this time thought very valuable, Kiroodin Khan granted his request, but did not reprieve the men before they had gone through the ceremony of being fastened to the muzzles of two field pieces in sight of the whole garrison drawn up under arms. Five days after two other Mysoreans came to another Jemautdar, who commanded 180 Sepoys at one of the gates of the city, and attempted to seduce him; but this officer, an old and faithful servant of the company, secured the fellows, and carried them to captain Dalton. The articles signed by the regent were found on them, which leaving no room for equivocation; they confessed the act, and were the next morning blown from the muzzles of two field pieces. This execution struck such a terror, that the regent could not get any more of his own people to undertake such commissions; and having remained quiet for some days, he at length pitched upon one Clement Poverio, a Neapolitan, who

who commanded a company of Topasses in the Nabob's service, and had often the guard over the French prisoners in the city. This man, trading a good deal, went frequently into the camp of the Mysoreans, which gave the regent an opportunity of making application to him in person. He assured Poverio that he had, besides the Mysoreans in garrison, a strong party in the city, and offered great rewards if he would join them on the first commotion. The Neapolitan gave him cause to believe he was to be wrought upon, but said he must first sound the disposition of his officers; and on his return he made a faithful report to captain Dalton of what had passed. He was ordered to return to the camp the next morning with instructions how to proceed, and conducted himself so dexterously, that a few conferences intirely gained him the confidence of the regent. Having settled the plan of operations, he brought to captain Dalton the agreement signed by the regent and himself, sealed with the great seal of Mysore: it was specified, that captain Poverio should receive 20,000 rupees for himself, and 3,000 more to buy firelocks, in order to arm the French prisoners, who were to be let out the first time his company took the guard over them; he was at the same time to seize on the western gate of the city, near which the Mysoreans were encamped, and to hoist a red flag, on which signal the whole army were to move, and enter the town.

On the day fixed for the execution of this enterprize, all the cannon that could be brought to bear on the Mysore camp were well manned, and above 700 musketeers, Europeans and Sepoys, were concealed in the traverses and works near the western gateway, with a great number of hand grenades; the rest of the garrison was under arms, and the Mysoreans would certainly have suffered severely; but the fears of the Nabob's brother-in-law put a stop to the enterprize. He was apprehensive that the attempt might succeed, and to avoid the risque, sent a messenger to upbraid the regent, and to acquaint him that the garrison were prepared to receive him.

The regent thinking himself no longer safe under the cannon of the city, decamped, and fixed his head quarters three miles to the westward, at the Pagodas of Wariore, which were garrisoned by

52. English Sepoys ; but finding that captain Dalton had reinforced this post, he moved again, and encamped near Seringham. .

The mutual distrust increased daily, although the outward appearance of friendship subsisted ; for the regent sent every day one of his principal officers to enquire after captain Dalton's health, in order to have an opportunity of discovering what he was doing. When the two months stipulated for the delivery of the city were expired, he sent four of his principal officers in form to demand the surrender of it ; but Kiroomin Khan, a man haughty and insolent, when no danger was near, flew out into a passion, and reproaching the commissaries with the treacherous and clandestine practices of their prince, produced the agreement with captain Poverio, signed and sealed, and then told them plainly, that they had no city to expect, but should be paid the money which the regent had disbursed, as soon as the Nabob's finances were in a better condition.

The regent pretended to be much offended with this answer ; however, after some consideration, he sent his minister to lay the accounts before the Nabob, declaring that he was willing to relinquish his claim to Trichinopoly, provided the money was immediately paid. This appearance of moderation was only intended to lessen the Nabob's character with the publick, and to justify the measures he was determined to take himself ; for he was too well acquainted with his circumstances, to imagine him able to pay so large a sum, which, by the accounts he produced, amounted to 8,500,000 rupees.

There now remained little hopes of reconciling the difference, which Mr. Dupleix had from the beginning diligently inflamed : knowing that it was the interest of the Morattoes to protract a war, he addressed himself particularly to Morari-row, who continually received presents and letters from him, as also from his wife. In these letters the English were represented as a plodding mercantile people, unacquainted with the art of war, and not fit to appear in the field, opposed to a nation of so martial a genius as the French ; and the success at Seringham was totally ascribed to the valour and activity of the Morattoe cavalry.

Morari-

Morari-row having settled his plan, easily persuaded the regent to acquiesce in it, and ambassadors were sent to Pondicherry, where a treaty was soon concluded, and war resolved; Mr. Dupleix promising to take Trichinopoly, and give it to the Mysores. In consequence of this alliance, Innis Khan, with 3000 Morattoes, was detached from Seringham in the middle of August, with instructions to join the French, but first to go to the Nabob's camp, and endeavour to get some money from him; for this object never failed to be interwoven in all Morari-row's schemes. The detachment taking time to plunder the province as they marched along, were at some distance from the coast when they received news of the battle at Bahoor; startled at this success, Innis Khan halted, waiting for farther instructions from Trichinopoly; in consequence of which he joined the Nabob, with great protestations of friendship and seeming joy at the late event, pretending to lament that he had not come up in time to have a share in it; and in order to accomplish his intention of getting money, he did not hesitate to take the oath of fidelity to the Nabob.

Major Lawrence, notwithstanding his late success at Bahoor, did not think it prudent to engage in any farther operations, whilst he remained in uncertainty of the resolution which these Morattoes might take; but as soon as they joined him, he moved from Fort St. David to Trivadi, and prepared to employ the remainder of the season, before the rains began, in reducing the country between Pondicherry and the river Palar. At the same time the Nabob requested the presidency to send a force to attack Chinglapet and Cobelong, two strong holds, situated to the north of that river, which kept in subjection a considerable tract of country, and from whence detachments frequently plundered the territory belonging to the Nabob and the company.

Madras was able to furnish no more than 200 European recruits, just arrived from England, and, as usual, the refuse of the vilest employments in London, together with 500 Sepoys newly raised, and as unexperienced as the Europeans. Such a force appeared very unequal to the enterprizes of laying siege to strong forts; and it could hardly be expected that any officer, who had acquired reputation, would wil-

lingly

52. lingly risque it by taking the command of them; but captain Clive, whose military life had been a continued option of difficulties, voluntarily offered his service on this occasion, notwithstanding that his health was at this time much impaired by the excess of his former fatigues.

The troops, with four 24 pounders, marched on the 10th of September against Cobe-long. This fort, called by the Moors Saudet Bundar, and situated twenty miles south of Madras, and within musket shot of the sea, was built by An'war-odean Khan, near the ruins of another belonging to the Ostend company. The French got possession of it in the beginning of the year 1750 by a stratagem. A ship anchored in the road, making signals of distress, and the Moors who repaired on board were told, that most of the crew had died of the scurvy, and that the rest would perish likewise, if they were not permitted to come ashore immediately, since they were no longer able to navigate the vessel. The Nabob's officer, in hopes of being well paid, granted their request; on which thirty Frenchmen of lean and yellow physiognomies, counterfeiting various kinds of infirmities, were admitted, and having arms concealed under their cloaths, overpowered the garrison in the night. The fort had no ditch, but a strong wall flanked by round towers, on which were mounted thirty pieces of cannon, and it was garrisoned by 50 Europeans and 300 Sepoys.

The English troops arrived in the evening at an eminence about two miles to the westward, from whence half of them marched in the night under the command of lieutenant Cooper, to take possession of a garden, situated about 600 yards to the south of the fort. At break of day the garrison detached 30 Europeans and 100 Sepoys, who advancing to the garden unobserved, began to fire through several large crevices in the gate, which was in a ruinous condition, and a shot killed lieutenant Cooper. The troops were so terrified by this alarm, and by the death of their officer, that they fled precipitately out of the garden, and would probably have run back to Madras, had they not been met by captain Clive advancing with the rest of his force, who obliged them, not without difficulty, and even violence, to rally, and return with him to the garden, which the enemy abandoned on his approach.

The

The next day he sent a summons to the French officer, who answered, that the Fort belonged to the king of France, and that if the English committed any hostilities, his nation would deem it a declaration of war: he therefore expected that they should immediately withdraw; but if they persisted, and attacked the place, he and his garrison were determined to die in the breach. This blustering language proceeded from his reliance on a reinforcement of 700 Sepoys and 40 Europeans, which Mr. Dupleix had detached from Pondicherry to Chinglapet, with orders to the officer commanding there to introduce them at all events into Cobelong. The English the next day began to erect a battery between the garden and the Fort, at the distance of 300 yards from the walls, and at the same time placed a strong guard on a rock about 100 yards to the left of the battery. The enemy brought many of their guns to bear upon the face of the attack, and fired smartly; whilst it was with the greatest difficulty the English troops could be kept to their posts, both Europeans and Sepoys taking flight on every alarm: an unlucky shot, which struck the rock, and with the splinters it made, killed and wounded fourteen men, frightened the whole so much, that it was some time before they would venture to expose themselves again, and one of the advanced centries was found several hours after concealed in the bottom of a well.

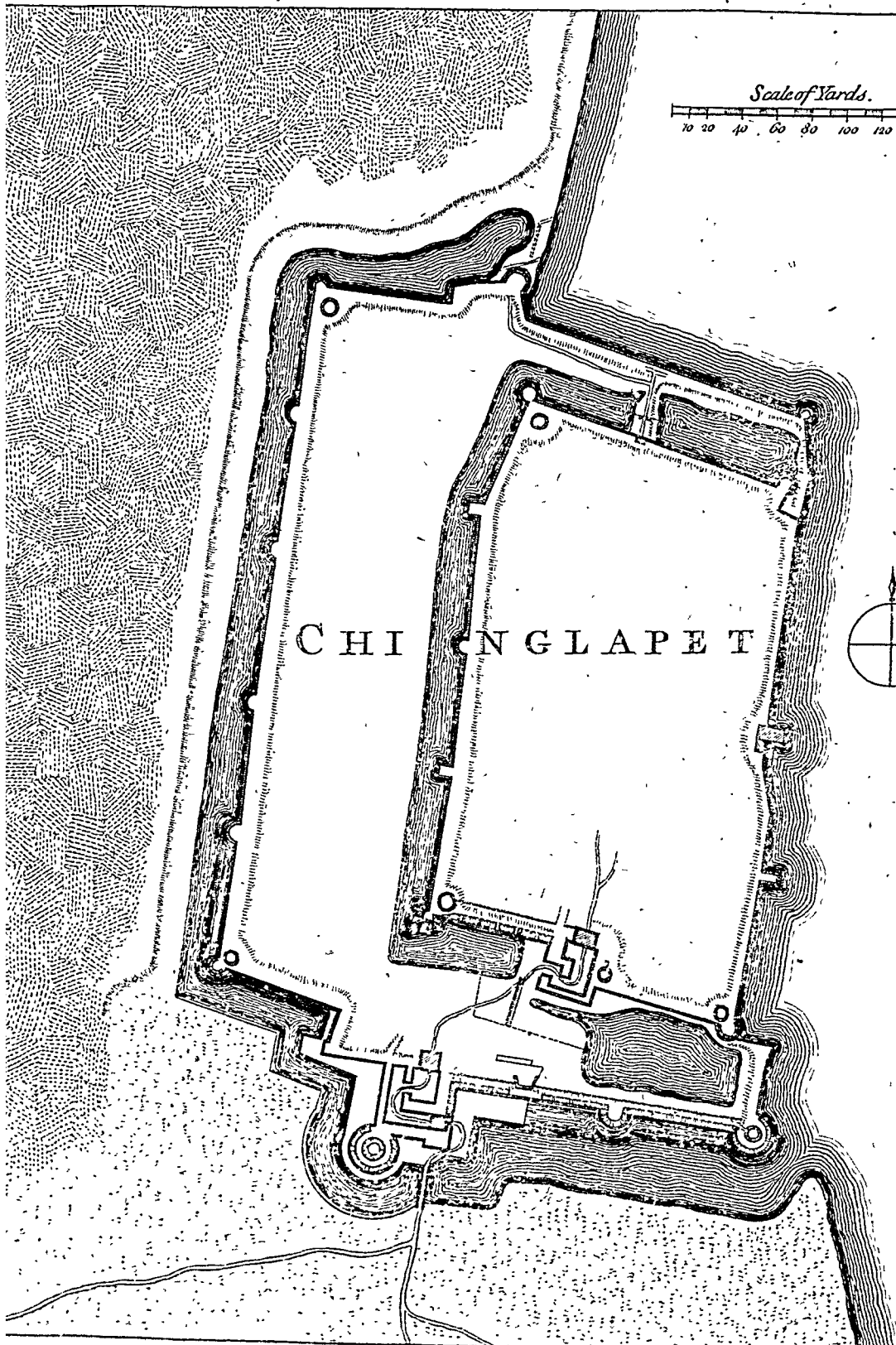
Captain Clive judging that shame would avail more than severity to reclaim them from their cowardice; exposed himself continually to the hottest of the enemy's fire, and his example brought them in two days to do their duty with some firmness. On the third, intelligence was received that the party from Chinglapet were advanced within four miles, on which he immediately marched with half his force to give them battle; but they, on hearing of his approach, retreated with great precipitation. On the fourth at noon, the battery was finished, and just as the English were preparing to fire, to his great surprise, he received a message from the commanding officer, offering to surrender at discretion, on condition that he might carry away his own effects: these terms were immediately accepted, and the English before the evening received into the place, where it was found that

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that all the effects of the commandant consisted of a great number of turkies, and a great quantity of snuff, commodities in which he dealt. Besides the cannon mounted on the walls, there were found 50 other pieces of the largest calibres, which proved to be part of the artillery that the company had lost at Madras, when taken by Mr. De la Boudonnais.

The next morning ensign Joseph Smith, walking out at day break, discovered a large body of troops crossing a small river that runs about half a mile to the west of the Fort, and concluding that they were the reinforcement coming again from Chinglapet, immediately informed captain Clive, who instantly hastened from the fort to join the troops, which ensign Smith had already posted in ambuscade amongst the rocks and underwood, which commanded the high road. Ensign Smith was not deceived in his conjecture; for the commanding officer at Chinglapet having received the day before a letter from the officer at Cobelong, advising him that the place could not hold out 24 hours unless relieved, determined to make an effort more vigorous than the former, and being ignorant of the surrender, intended to surprize the English camp early in the morning. The Nabob's colours were hoisted in the fort, and these being white, skirted with green, were at a distance mistaken by the enemy for their own flag; which confirmed their notion that the place still held out; and they continued to advance with great security, until the whole party were within the reach of the troops in ambuscade, who then gave their fire from all sides with great vivacity. It fell heavy, and in a few minutes struck down 100 men; the rest were so terrified that not more than half retained even presence of mind to provide for their safety by flight: the commanding officer, 25 Europeans, and 250 Sepoys, with two pieces of cannon, were taken: those who fled, flinging away their arms, hurried to Chinglapet, where they communicated no small consternation, of which captain Clive determined to take advantage by marching with the utmost expedition against the place.

It is situated 30 miles west of Cobelong, 40 south west of Madras, and within half a mile of the northern bank of the river Paliar. The



Scale of Yards.

0 20 40 60 80 100 120

CHI ENGLAPET

French took possession of it in the beginning of the preceding year, when their troops marched out of Pondicherry with Chunda-sahab to reduce the Arcot province. It was, and not without reason, esteemed by the natives a very strong hold. Its outline, exclusive of some irregular projections at the gateways, is nearly a parallelogram, extending 400 yards from north to south, and 320 from east to west. The eastern, and half the northern side is covered by a continued swamp of rice fields, and the other half of the north, together with the whole of the west side, is defended by a large lake. Inaccessible in these parts, it would have been impregnable, if the south side had been equally secure; but here the ground is high, and gives advantages to an enemy. The Indian engineer, whoever he was, that erected the fort, seems to have exceeded the common reach of his countrymen in the knowledge of his art, not only by the choice of the spot, but also by proportioning the strength of the defences to the advantages and disadvantages of the situation: for the fortifications to the south are much the strongest, those opposite to the rice fields something weaker, and the part that is skirted by the lake is defended only by a slender wall; a deep ditch 60 feet wide, and faced with stone, a *fausse-braye*, and a stone wall 18 feet high, with round towers on and between the angles, form the defences to the land: nor are these all; for parallel to the south, east, and north sides of these outward works, are others of the same kind repeated within them, and these joining to the slender wall which runs to the west along the lake, form a second enclosure or fortification. The garrison consisted of 40 Europeans and 500 Sepoys, and 15 pieces of cannon were mounted in the place.

A battery, consisting of four twenty-four pounders, was raised to the south about 500 yards from the wall, which resisting at this distance longer than was expected, the guns were removed and mounted within 200 yards, and from hence in four days they made a breach through both the outward and inward wall; but still it remained to drain and fill up the ditches, and even after this a much greater number than the besiegers might have been easily repulsed. But the officer, on seeing the English preparing to make approaches to the outward

752. ditch, imagined that he had sufficiently asserted the honour of his nation, and hung out the flag to capitulate, offering to give up the fort if the garrison were permitted to march away with the honours of war. Captain Clive, thinking that the risk of storming a place so capable of making an obstinate resistance, was not to be put in competition with the ideal honour of reducing the garrison to severer terms, immediately complied with the enemy's proposals, who on the 31st of October evacuated the fort, and marched away to Pondicherry.

A garrison of Europeans and Sepoys, under the command of an English officer, was placed in Chinglapett; and some time after, at the Nabob's request, the fortifications of Cobelong were blown up. The capture of these two places completed the reduction of all the country that remained unsubdued to the north of the river Paliar, between Sadrafs and Arcot.

The health of Captain Clive declining every day after this expedition, induced him not only to quit the field, but also to take the resolution of returning to his native country. He left Madras in the beginning of the next year, universally acknowledged as the man whose example first roused his countrymen from that lethargy of their natural character, into which they were plunged before the siege of Arcot; and who, by a train of uninterrupted successes, had contributed more than any other officer, at this time, to raise the reputation of their arms in India.

During these sieges, major Lawrence, accompanied by the Nabob, advanced from Trivadi to Vandiwash. This place, situated 20 miles to the north of Gingee, was under the government of Tuckea-saheb, who had, as well as Chunda-saheb, and Mortiz-ally, married one of the sisters of the Nabob, Subder-ally Khan: the widow of this unfortunate prince, together with his posthumous and only surviving son, called Ally Doast Khan, resided with Tuckea-saheb in the fort. It was imagined that a place capable of sending forth such pretenders to disturb the title of Mahomed-ally, would have been attacked with the utmost vigour; but the Nabob was in such distress for money, that he preferred to listen to the offers of Tuckea-saheb to ransom his

his town and fort from hostilities. Whilst an officer deputed for this purpose was settling the terms, a cannon shot from the fort was by some accident fired into the camp. The Sepoys, vexed at the negotiation, which disappointed their expectations of plunder, seized on this opportunity to break it off, and under pretence of resenting the insult, rushed into the Pettah, and broke open the houses. the poor surprized inhabitants were incapable of making resistance; but it being apprehended that the garrison might fall from the fort, a party of Europeans were sent to support the Sepoys. Lucka-sheeb, ignorant of the cause of this sudden act of violence, imputed it to treachery, and ordered his garrison to fire at the troops they saw in the Pettah. This brought on farther hostilities; the English bombarding the fort with two mortars, and the garrison keeping up a constant fire from their musketry and cannon until morning; when a parly ensued, which explaining matters, the troops were recalled out of the Pettah, and the contribution was settled at 300,000 rupees, which were paid the same day.

The Morattoes during this expedition were continually roaming for plunder, which they took indifferently, as well in the countries acknowledging the Nabob as in the districts of disaffected chiefs; at the same time that they were doing this mischief, they expected to be paid, only because they had it in their power to do more by openly joining his enemies.

The army returned from Vandiwash to Trivadi, where they prepared to canton themselves during the rainy monsoon, which began on the 31st of October at night, with the most violent hurricane that had been remembered on the coast; the rain that fell continually for several days after laid the whole country under water, and spread such a sickness amongst the troops, as obliged them, on the 15th of November, to retire to Fort St. David; which place affording quarters only for the English, most of the Nabob's men, unaccustomed to remain in the field in this inclement season, left him, and went to their homes.

By this time the regent at Seringham, perceiving that the Nabob and the English had made so little advantage of their success at Bahoor, recovered from the consternation he had been struck with by

2. that event; and he no sooner heard that they had returned into winter quarters, than he sent away Morari-row, with all his Morattoes excepting 500, to Pondicherry; and Innis Khan, with those under his command, quitted the Nabob at Trivadi in the beginning of November, but not without having got some of the money received at Vandiwash. Mr. Dupleix promised to send some Europeans to Seringham, and the regent hoping to divert the garrison of Trichinopoly from making any attempt against him before they arrived, pretended that he had no design to make war with the Nabob, and that Morari-row had left him in consequence of a dispute which had arisen on settling their accounts; but notwithstanding this declaration, his patrols of horse stopped and carried to his camp all the provisions that were coming to the city: the effects of this hostility were soon felt; and the presidency of Madras, who, in consideration of his pretensions to Trichinopoly, had hitherto declined to take revenge of his treacherous attempts to get possession of it, now thought it time to treat him as a declared enemy.

In consequence of this resolution, captain Dalton on the 23d of December marched out of the city at ten o'clock at night, with the greatest part of the Europeans and Sepoys, to beat up his camp, which extended under the northern wall of Seringham; but the regent himself with a considerable guard remained within the pagoda. An artillery officer with three pieces of cannon, was previously posted on the southern bank of the Caveri, opposite the pagoda, with orders to create what alarm he could by throwing shot into the place, as soon as he should hear the fire of the mucketry in the camp: the troops passed the Caveri at Chuckly-pollam, and then crossing the island marched along the bank of the Coleroon, until they came within a quarter of a mile of the enemy's camp, when they halted in order to refresh themselves, and to form for the attack: but on the review it was found that no less than 500 of the Sepoys were absent, having, as they afterwards affirmed, inadvertently missed the line of march in the dark; however the rest not seeming to be discouraged, it was determined to proceed: they were divided into two bodies, the first marched only four in front, being designed to penetrate through the camp, firing two to the right, and two to the left; whilst

whilst the other, drawn up in a more compact manner, were ordered to halt as soon as they came amongst the tents, and there remain as a support to the first party; who moving on, found the enemy's advanced guard fast asleep, and stabbing them with their bayonets, entered the camp without opposition, and to the right and left began a brisk fire from front to rear. The alarm was instantly spread, and produced such consternation, that nothing was heard but the shrieks of men wounded, and the outcries of others warning their friends to fly from the danger. The enemy, according to their senseless custom, raised a number of blue lights in the air, in order to discover the motions of the column, but these lights served much better to direct the fire against themselves; in the mean time those within the pagoda manned the walls, but refrained from firing for fear of killing their own people in the camp, who in less than an hour were totally dispersed; and if the English had brought with them a petard, they would probably have forced into the pagoda, and have finished the war by securing the person of the regent. Every thing being now quiet, the Sepoys were permitted to take as many horses as they could conveniently lead away; and marching foremost out of the camp, were followed by the Europeans in good order; but by this time, the Mysoreans within the pagoda, finding by the extinction of the lights, that none of their own army remained within reach, began to fire smartly from the walls, and killed and wounded 20 men, of whom seven were Europeans.

The troops reached the city by day break, when they discovered the enemy returning to the island, who immediately struck all their tents, and retired into the pagoda. This sufficiently shewed their panic; but nevertheless it was evident that their continuance in the neighbourhood would prevent the inhabitants from bringing in provisions, of which they began already to feel the want; captain Dalton therefore determined to bombard the pagoda, not doubting, that if he could drive the enemy out of it, their fears would deter them from encamping again within a night's march. With this view he sent half his force the following night across the river, and dislodged them from a great choultry that stands by the water side, directly opposite

1752. opposite to the south-gate of Seringham; the building was 100 feet square, and 30 high; a great number of Coolies were immediately set to work, and before morning they inclosed the choultry with a strong entrenchment, and likewise made a parapet with sand bags round the roof, on which two field pieces were mounted. As it was not doubted that the enemy would make an effort to recover a post so capable of molesting them, captain Dalton determined to support it with the rest of his force; the bed of the Caveri having at this time little or no water, he took post over against the choultry, on the southern bank of the river; where a low wall served the party as a parapet; who had with them four field pieces, which might easily flank the choultry, as the river in this part was only 400 yards wide: the enemy remained quiet until noon, when having sufficiently intoxicated themselves with opium, they began to swarm out in great numbers; but the field pieces kept them for some time at a distance, every shot doing execution. During the cannonade a party of the Nabob's Sepoys crossed the river, and taking possession of a small choultry at a little distance to the right of the other, began to fire from this untenable post; upon which, a body of 300 Morattoe horse galloped up to attack them, but before they arrived the Sepoys took flight; several of them were cut to pieces, and the rest re-crossing the river, ran into the city; the Morattoes, encouraged by this success, now galloped up towards the entrenchment of the great choultry, where they were suffered to come so near, that several of them made use of their sabres across the parapet before the troops within gave fire, which then began, and seconded by that of the four pieces of cannon on the other side of the river, killed and wounded a great number of men and horses, and obliged the enemy to retire in confusion: in this instant an officer unadvisedly took the resolution of quitting his post, and passed the river, in order to give captain Dalton some information concerning the artillery: some of the soldiers seeing this, imagined that he went away through fear, and concluding that things were worse than appeared to them, followed his example, and ran out of the entrenchment; which the rest perceiving, a panic seized the whole, and they left the post with the greatest precipitation,

precipitation, notwithstanding they had the minute before given three huzzas, on the retreat of the Morattoes: a body of 3000 Myfore horse, who were drawn up on the bank, immediately galloped into the bed of the river, and charging the fugitives with fury, cut down the whole party excepting 15 men: flushed with this success, they made a push at captain Dalton's division on the other side. All these motions succeeded one another so rapidly, that he had hardly time to put his men on their guard; more especially as many of them had caught the panic, from having been spectators of the massacre of their comrades: however some of the bravest hearkening to his exhortations stood firm by the artillery; their behaviour encouraged the Sepoys, who made a strong fire from behind the low wall in their front, which, accompanied by the grape-shot of the four field pieces, soon abated the ardour of the enemy, and obliged them to retreat, leaving some horses, whose riders fell within 20 yards of the muzzles of the guns: captain Dalton then advanced a little way into the bed of the river, where he remained until he had collected the dead and wounded. Not a man who escaped could give any reason why he quitted his post, all of them acknowledging that at the time when they took flight only one man in the entrenchment was wounded, and that they had nine barrels of ammunition.

This disaster diminished the strength of the garrison near one half, not by the number, but the quality of the troops that were lost; for the killed and disabled were 70 Europeans, and 300 of the best Sepoys, together with the lieutenants Wilkey and Crow; who having endeavoured in vain to rally the men, gallantly determined to stay in the entrenchment, where they were cut down. No farther hopes therefore remained of driving the regent out of Seringham; on the contrary, it became necessary for the garrison, thus lessened, to give their whole attention to the security of the city; and all negotiations between the Nabob and the regent being at an end, captain Dalton turned out the 700 Myforeans, suffering them to retire peaceably with their arms and baggage: but he detained their commander Gopaulrauze, the regent's brother, permitting him however to keep such domesticks as he thought proper.

2. But lest the enemy should imagine that he was totally dispirited, if he should remain inactive, captain Dalton determined to make some attempt, which, at the same time that it might be executed without much risque, might make them believe he was still in a capacity to act in the field. They had a post about four miles west of Trichinopoly, at a pagoda called Velore, where the guard prevented the country people from carrying provisions into the city. The pagoda had a strong stone wall, and they had choaked up the great gate with mud, leaving at the bottom a wicket, by which only one man could enter at a time, and this they carefully shut every evening: 30 Europeans marched in a dark night, and having concealed themselves in a watercourse near the gate, a serjeant of artillery, carrying a barrel of gun powder with a long sausage to it, went forward, and digging, placed the barrel under the wicket unobserved, although the centinel was sitting at the top of the gate singing a Moorish song: the explosion not only brought down the mud-work, but also blew up the terrace of the gateway, with the guard asleep on it, so that the soldiers entered immediately without difficulty, and having fresh in their memory the loss of their comrades at the choultry, put all the Mysoreans they met to the sword.

The regent, convinced by this exploit that famine would be the surest means of reducing the garrison, ordered a party of 200 horse to lie on the plain every night, between the city and the country of the Polygar Tondiman, from whence alone provisions were obtained: they seized some of the people bringing in rice, and according to their ancient and barbarous custom, cut off their noses, and sent them thus mangled to Trichinopoly. This cruelty struck such a terror, that for some days no one would venture to bring in supplies: in order therefore to dislodge this detachment, 400 men, Sepoys and Europeans, with two field pieces, marched in the evening and took possession of the ground where they used to pass the night; the enemy coming up some time after, did not discover their danger before they received the fire of the troops, which immediately put them to flight, and by their outcries it was imagined they suffered considerably.

Whatever

Whatever might be their loss, the surprize struck such a terror, that no more small detachments could be prevailed on to remain within reach of the garrison during the dark nights; and their refusal suggested to the regent the resolution of dividing his force, and of forming a considerable camp between the city and Tondiman's country, whilst he remained with the rest at Seringham. A multitude of people set to the work finished in a few days an entrenchment, with a stout mud wall, at a place called Facquire's *Tope*, or the grove of the Facquire, situated four miles to the south, and one to the west of the city; after which 5000 horse and 3000 foot, being nearly one half of the army, and the best troops in it, moved from the island with their baggage, and pitched their tents within this fortification. The effect of this disposition was soon severely felt; no more grain was brought to the market, the shops were shut, and the inhabitants began to cry famine, whilst the garrison had the mortification to perceive themselves incapable of removing the distress, being, since the loss at the choultry, too weak to cope with the enemy, in either of their camps.

Such was the situation of affairs at Trichinopoly at the end of March 1753. In the mean time the junction of the Morattoes enabled Mr. Dupleix to make head against the Nabob in the Carnatic, and he had likewise received the satisfaction of hearing that his ally Salabad-jung had removed a most dangerous competitor for the Soubahship, by the murder of his brother Gazi-o-din Khan.

This prince having long sent before him many threats and rumours of his approach to the Decan, at length marched from Delhi; and in the beginning of October 1752, appeared before Aurengabad at the head of 150,000 men: at the same time, and by his instigation, Balagerow and Ragogi Bonfola entered the province of Gol-condah, with 100,000 Morattoes. Balagerow is known; and Ragogi Bonfola we have seen invading the Carnatic in 1740, ten years before which he had made conquests and established the Morattoe dominion in some parts of the province of Berar, from whence, in conjunction with Balagerow, he invaded Bengal in 1744. Salabad-jung and Mr. Bussy were at Gol-condah when they received intelligence of the approach of these armies, and immediately took the field with their ut-

1752. most force, and at Beder, a very strong and ancient city 60 miles north-west of Gol-condah, were met by the Morattoes. Meanwhile Ghazi-o-din Khan entered Aurengabad without opposition. He had brought with him from Delhi a French surgeon named De Volton, who had long been principal physician to the Great Mogul. This man, Ghazi-o-din Khan sent forward to Pondicherry, as an envoy empowered by the Great Mogul to offer Mr. Dupleix many advantages, if he would withdraw the French troops from the service of Salabad-jing: and as a proof of this commission, De Volton was furnished with a blank paper, to which the great seal of the empire was affixed. Salabad-jing receiving intelligence of these intentions, set about to frustrate them by a method which could not fail of success, as it could not naturally be suspected; for he prevailed on his mother, who was at Aurengabad, to poison his brother, who, however was not her son; which she effected by sending him a plate of victuals, prepared, as she too truly assured him, with her own hands. On his death the greatest part of his army returned to their homes; but some joined the Morattoes at Beder.

Whatsoever apprehensions Salabad-jing might have, that Schebeddin the son of Ghazi-o-din Khan at Delhi, would obtain the Soubahship of the Decan, and revenge the murder of his father; he affected to fear nothing from him, either as an enemy or a competitor: and asserting with more confidence than ever, that he himself was the real Soubah, sent, immediately on Ghazi-o-din Khan's death, an ambassador of his own to Pondicherry, who likewise pretended to come from the great Mogul, with a patent, as Salabad-jing had promised, confirming Mr. Dupleix Nabob of the countries to the south of the Kristna. The man was received with great pomp and respect, and the patent published throughout the province with much ostentation.

But still this title, specious as it might be, furnished Mr. Dupleix with no money, which in the wars of Indostan is of more service than any title whatsoever; for the revenues which Salabad-jing received at Aurengabad were continually exhausted by the great army he was obliged to maintain, and the charge of Mr. Buffy's troops alone amounted to 400,000 pounds a year. The distress was as great at
Pondi-

Pondicherry ; for although many chiefs in the Carnatic had without compulsion contributed to support the cause of Chunda-saheb during his life, their zeal ceased at his death, from their sense of the incapacity of his son Raja-saheb, little qualified to prosecute a contest in which a man of his father's abilities had perished : and in this time of anarchy and confusion, whilst the authority of no one extended farther than his sword could reach, every chief reserved for himself whatever revenues he could collect. So that notwithstanding Mr. Dupleix's title was acknowledged by all who did not wish well to Mahomed-ally, his power was confined to the districts which lie between Pondicherry and Gingee, and these did not furnish more than 50,000 pounds a year : at the same time the French company, misled by his representations, sent out no more money than was necessary for their commerce, and with positive orders that it should not be employed to any other purpose. These disadvantages would probably have reduced the French to cease hostilities after the capture at Seringham, had not Mr. Dupleix been endowed (and this at least is much to his honour) with a perseverance, that even superseded his regard to his own fortune, of which he had at that time disbursed 140,000 pounds, and he continued with the same spirit to furnish more ; but as this resource could not last long, and as the slender capacity of Raja-saheb rendered him rather a burthen than a support to the cause, he determined to make him relinquish the title of Nabob, and to give it to some other person, from whose wealth, ability, and connexion, he might reasonably expect considerable resources for carrying on the war. The man he pitched upon was Mortiz-ally Khan of Velore, to whom he displayed all the commissions he had received from Salabat-jing, and discovered the state of his negotiations with the Morattoes, and Mysoreans. The Phoufdar, sensible that there could not be much risk in taking part with such an apparent superiority, accepted the proposal, levied troops, and resolved to go to Pondicherry, as soon as the journey might be undertaken without danger. In the mean time 50 Europeans were sent from Pondicherry to Velore, and with their assistance he formed a conspiracy with the French prisoners in the fort of Arcot, who were to rise and overpower the English garrison, which they greatly outnumbered ; but a suspicion of this treachery was luckily enter-

52. tained in time to prevent the success of it, and the prisoners were removed in the latter end of December to Chinglapett. Thus ended the year 1752 in the Carnatic.

53. On the 3d of January 1753, the French, consisting of 500 Europeans, and a troop of 60 horse, together with 2000 Sepoys, and 4000 Morattoes under the command of Morari-row, marched from Val-dore, and entrenched on the banks of the river Pannar, in sight of Trivadi: upon which Major Lawrence, with the Nabob, returned from Fort St. David to their former encampment at that place. Their force consisted of 700 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, and 1500 dastardly horse belonging to the Nabob. On the 9th the Morattoes, supported by two companies of Topasses in their own pay, advanced with three field pieces, and began to cannonade the village of Trivadi. The battalion was immediately under arms, and the grenadiers, with some Sepoys, were ordered to attack their guns, which they got possession of before the enemy had time to fire a second round: the Morattoes still remaining on the plain, Major Lawrence followed them two miles towards their camp, and having as he thought sufficiently dispersed them with his field pieces, prepared to return, when they came galloping up again furiously on all sides, and surrounded him. The soldiers preserved their fire till every shot did execution, and the artillery men behaving with the same calmness and resolution soon beat them off, with the loss of 100 men killed. Morari-row, on his return to the camp reproached the French for their cowardice, in not having supported him in the manner that had been concerted between them. He continued however with great activity to distress their enemies, by sending out parties, which prevented the country people from bringing provisions to the English camp; and this obliged Major Lawrence, when in want, to march with his whole force, and escort his supplies from Fort St. David. These marches were excessively fatiguing, and might have been dangerous, had the French behaved with the same activity and spirit as the Morattoes, who never failed to be on the road harrassing, and sometimes charging, the line of march: on the 28th of January, in particular, they accompanied the battalion the whole way from Trivadi to Fort St. David: but dispirited by the loss of 300 of their horses, which were killed by the field pieces in the
different

different skirmishes of the day, they did not venture to attack the troops as they were returning to the camp with the convoy.

Supported as the French were by this excellent cavalry, they might without much risque have ventured on a general engagement; but Mr. Dupleix, whose eye was always on Trichinopoly, determined to protract the war on the sea coast as long as possible, that the Mysoreans might not be interrupted from blockading the city. He therefore ordered his troops on the Pannar to act intirely on the defensive, and to strengthen their entrenchments; which, with the usual dexterity of that nation in works of this kind, were soon compleated and rendered little inferior to the defences of a regular fortress. The English presidency, sensible of the great risque of storming such works without a sufficient body of horse to cover the flanks of their infantry during the attack, solicited the king of Tanjore to send his cavalry to their assistance: he promised fair, and a detachment of Europeans with two field pieces marched from Trivadi to favour the junction; but they had not proceeded far, before they heard that the king had recalled his troops to the capital, on a report that the Morattoes intended to enter his country.

Disappointed of this assistance, Major Lawrence was obliged to remain inactive in his camp, contemplating every day the situation of the enemy, which he had in sight, and fretting at his incapacity to attack them. The Morattoes in the mean time were not idle; their parties were seen now at Trinomalee, then at Arcot, then at Chullambram, that is, in every part of the province between the river Palar, and the Coleroon. In the middle of February, one of their detachments appeared, flourishing their sabres, and caracolling within musket shot of Chimundelum, the western redoubt of the bound-hedge of St. David: their insolence irritated the guard, and the serjeant, a brave but blundering man, thinking this an opportunity of distinguishing himself and of getting promotion, marched into the plain with his whole force, 25 Europeans, and 50 Sepoys. The enemy retreated, until the party was advanced half a mile from the redoubt; when they turned on a sudden, and galloping up, surrounded them in an instant; the serjeant, not doubting that the first fire would disperse them,

3. them, gave it in a general volley, which did some execution ; but before the troops could load again, the Morattoes charged them impetuously sword in hand, broke the rank, and every horseman singling out a particular man, cut them all to pieces. Inactivity or retreat in war is never in Indostan imputed to prudence or stratagem, and the side which ceases to gain successes is generally supposed to be on the brink of ruin. Such were the notions entertained of the army at Trivadi, and they were industriously propagated by Mr. Dupleix, in order to encourage his new ally Mortiz-ally to set up his standard in the province. The Phoufdar with his usual caution first encamped without Velore, then advanced somewhat farther, and at last, assured by the Morattoes that they would cover his march, ventured to proceed to Pondicherry, where, on furnishing 50,000 pounds for the expences of the war, he was with great ceremony and public rejoicings proclaimed Nabob of the Carnatic.

But the satisfaction he might receive from this exaltation did not last long. It was proposed that he should begin by imitating the conduct of Chunda-saheb, and appear at the head of the army : this his nature abhorred. On settling the terms of his regency, so much assistance in money and troops was expected from him, and so little power or advantage offered in return, that he found the Nabobship held on such conditions, would be of less value than the independant possession of his government of Velore. At the same time suspecting what he himself would infallibly have done in a similar case, he was terrified with the notion that Mr. Dupleix would keep him a prisoner at Pondicherry, if he discovered his aversion to have any farther connexion with him : these sentiments did not escape the sagacity of Mr. Dupleix ; but he had too much good sense, not to see that such a breach of faith would probably determine the enemies of Mahomed-ally to make their peace on any terms with that prince. He therefore consented to Mortiz-ally's return, who promising to make war in the country about Arcot, left Pondicherry in the end of March, convinced for the first time in his life, that he had met with a more cunning man than himself.

In the mean time, no military operations passed, excepting the skirmishes.

skirmishes of the Morattoes with the English battalion, during three or four marches, which they were obliged to make, in order to escort their provisions from Fort St. David. The French were not to be inticed out of their entrenchments; and Major Lawrence, seeing no other method of striking a decisive blow, determined to storm their camp. The presidency seconded this resolution, by sending 200 Europeans, of which 100 were a company of Swiss lately arrived from Bengal, to Fort St. David; where the battalion joined them; and the whole, with a large convoy of provisions, set out for the camp, on the first of April. The whole body of the Morattoes were waiting for them in sight of the bound-hedge; and behaved this day with more activity than ever, rarely removing out of cannon shot, and galloping up whenever the incumbrances of the baggage disunited the line of march, and left intervals open to their attacks. Thus continually threatened, and often assaulted, the convoy advanced very slowly. The weather was excessive hot, and several men fell dead with the heat, fatigue, and the want of water. When within three miles of Trivadi, the Morattoes made a general and vigorous charge, surrounding the front of the line, and were with difficulty repulsed; many of their horses fell within a few yards of the field pieces, and amongst the slain was Bazinrow, Morari-row's nephew, the same who came to captain Clive's assistance, after the siege of Arcot. His death damped their ardour, and they retreated to a distance. But the work of the day was not yet over; for the troops continuing their march, discovered within a mile of Trivadi, the French troops and Sepoys drawn up on their right: the convoy happened luckily to march on the left along the bank of the river Gandelu. The two battalions advanced against each other cannonading, until the French coming to a hollow-way, halted on the opposite side, imagining that the English would not venture to pass it under the disadvantage of being exposed to their fire; but Major Lawrence ordered the Sepoys and artillery to halt and defend the convoy against the Morattoes, still hovering about, and pushed on briskly with the main body of Europeans across the hollow way: the enemy, who expected to find the English fatigued with a long and harrassing march, were so startled at the vivacity of this motion, that they only stayed to give one fire, and then

3. ran away with the utmost precipitation, leaving the English to finish their march without farther molestation. As soon as the troops were recovered from their fatigue, Major Lawrence approached nearer the enemy's camp, within a mile of which they had an advanced party, at the village of Caryamungalum; the grenadiers and 100 men of the battalion were ordered to attack this post, and soon got possession of it; after which a battery of two eighteen pounders was erected against their entrenchments, at the distance of 700 yards: it was not before this time that the English perfectly discovered the strength of their works, which consisted of a rampart cannon proof, with redoubts at proper distances, a broad and deep ditch, and a good glacis, defended by 30 pieces of cannon. The battery fired for some time, but made no impression, and the difficulty of getting provisions increasing with the distance from St. David, it was thought proper to desist from the attempt, and the army returned to Trivadi.

In the mean time, the Morattoes were indefatigable, and being joined by a small party from Pondicherry, surprized a fort near Chillambrum, called Bonagerry, from whence Fort St. David drew large supplies of grain: captain Kilpatrick marched with a detachment to retake the place; and upon his approach they abandoned it in the night.

Three months ineffectually employed to bring the enemy to a general engagement, convinced Major Lawrence of the necessity of altering his plan of operations. He consulted with the Nabob on removing the war to some other part of the country, in order to draw the French battalion from their present impregnable situation; but it was not easy to determine where they should carry their arms; and whilst they were deliberating on the choice, sudden and unexpected news from Trichinopoly resolved the difficulty, and left them without an option.

Captain Dalton, foreseeing the distresses to which the city would be reduced after the defeat of his party at the Choultry, had often questioned Kiroodin Khan the governor, on the quantity of provisions he had in store; who always assured him, with great confidence, that he had sufficient to supply the garrison for four months. For some
time

time the small convoys, which got into the city in spite of the enemy's patrols, balanced the daily consumption made out of the magazines; but as soon as the Mysorean divided his army into two camps, all supplies were cut off, and a party of Sepoys, which had been sent into Tondiman's country, were not able to get back. In this situation captain Dalton insisted on examining the magazines, when to his great surprize Kiroodin Khan informed him that he had taken advantage of the scarcity, to sell out the provisions to the inhabitants at a high price, not doubting but that opportunities of replacing them would offer, and acknowledged that the stock remaining was no more than sufficient for fifteen days: in which time the army at Trivadi could hardly receive the news, and march to the relief of the city. Expostulations were vain, for the mischief was real; an express was therefore sent with this alarming intelligence to major Lawrence, who received it at ten at night, the 20th of April, and instantly issued orders for the troops to be in readiness to march by day-break; when, leaving a garrison of 150 Europeans, and 500 Sepoys, at Trivadi, the rest proceeded to Fort St. David, in order to collect the necessary supplies of military stores.

The want of horse having hitherto been the principal obstacle to the progress of the Nabob's affairs, it was determined to apply again to the king of Tanjore, and in order to encourage, or if necessary to awe him into a compliance, it was resolved to proceed to Trichinopoly, through his dominions. The army on the 22d of April passed by Chillambrum, and as soon as they crossed the Coleroon, the king deputed Succojee, his prime minister, to compliment the Nabob and major Lawrence; and when they were arrived at Condore, ten miles from the capital, he desired an interview, and met them half way at one of his gardens, where he appeared in great splendor, accompanied by 3000 horse, and 200 elephants in rich trappings. Seeming to be convinced that it was his own interest to support the Nabob, he gave orders to his horse to proceed with him to Trichinopoly; but the next day, after marching a few miles, they left the army, promising, however, to return very soon.

During this interval captain Dalton had not been inactive at Trichi-

753. nopoly. The enemy's troops at the Pacquire's Topc were commanded by Virana, the same general who led the van of the army, when the Mysoreans first joined the English detachment at Kistnavaram, where captain Dalton had an opportunity of discovering the little reach of his military capacity, and knowing him to be a very timorous man, particularly in the night, he did not doubt that if frequent alarms were given to the camp, the Mysorean would, out of regard to his own security, send no more detachments abroad to intercept provisions coming to the city. For this purpose he erected a redoubt, within random cannon shot of the enemy's camp, but much nearer to the city; and when this post was well secured, and two pieces of heavy cannon mounted on it, the guard frequently advanced with two field pieces, and fired into the camp; in the day time taking care to return to the redoubt, as soon as the enemy began to move, which they were apprized of by signals from the rock in Trichinopoly; but in the night they proceeded with less caution, and advanced near enough to throw grape shot into the camp, the Mysoreans never once venturing to send out a detachment to cut off their retreat. Encouraged by this proof of their imbecillity, the party, under favour of a very dark night, approached the 15th of April much nearer, and fired 30 rounds of grape shot into the camp, from each of the field pieces; which created no small confusion, as appeared by the number of lights the enemy raised, and the great uproar they made: next day the party had scarce recommenced their fire from the usual station, before they perceived the enemy decamping in a great hurry; but suspecting this to be a feint to draw them nearer in order to cut off their retreat, they continued firing very briskly without advancing: and before noon the enemy struck all their tents, and abandoned the camp, which the party then took possession of, and found in it a large quantity of rice and other provisions, as also several wounded men, who informed them, that the cannonade of the preceding night having killed an elephant, two camels, and several horses, had struck Virana with such terror, that he determined not to stand the risk of another attack. He however remained to the south of the Caveri two or three days longer; but on receiving certain intelligence of major Lawrence's

Lawrence's march, he joined the rest of the Mysoreans at Seringham, and the country people ventured again to bring provisions into the city.

On the 6th of May, the major arrived in sight of Trichinopoly, and entered the city without meeting any interruption, for none of the Mysoreans presumed to appear on the plain: the number of the battalion was greatly diminished during the march, which was performed at the setting in of the land winds, when they blow with the greatest heat and violence, besides several who died on the road, and others who were sent back sick to Fort St David, and Devi Corah, 100 men unfit for duty were carried into the hospital at Trichinopoly on the day of their arrival: many had likewise deserted, particularly of the Swiss, of whom a serjeant and 15 men went off in one day: so that the whole, including what the garrison of Trichinopoly could spare for the field, amounted, when mustered, to no more than 500 Europeans, who with 2000 Sepoys, and 3000 horse in the Nabob's service, composed the army.

As soon as Mr Duplex was certain what rout they had taken, he detached 200 Europeans, and 500 Sepoys, with four field pieces, from the camp near Trivadi, who marching by the road of Verdachelum, Volcondah and Utatoor, joined the Mysoreans at Seringham, the day after the English arrived at Trichinopoly.

Major Lawrence having allowed the men three days to refresh themselves, determined on the 10th of May to pass over into the island, and offer the enemy battle, which it they declined, he resolved to bombard Seringham, and cannonade their camp: the Nabob's cavalry, discontented for want of pay, refused to take any share in the action: The battalion and Sepoys therefore proceeded without them, and setting out at three in the morning in two divisions, arrived at six at Moota Chellinoor, a village four miles west of the city, over against the head of the island. A large body of horse and foot, drawn up on the opposite side, seemed determined to defend the pass, but were soon dispersed by the first division, and whilst the second was crossing they retreated towards the pagoda, from whence the Mysoreans no sooner discovered the English forming on the island,

3. than they swarmed out in great numbers, and their cavalry, led by the Morattoes under the command of Iarraasing, came galloping up at a great rate, and making a resolute charge on the left of the line; where a body of Sepoys were posted, broke through them sword in hand; but the Sepoys seeing three platoons of Europeans advancing to their support; behaved with spirit, and recovering their ground, kept up a smart fire, which after a severe slaughter repulsed the cavalry, who made a most precipitate retreat towards the pagoda, exposed to the fire of ten pieces of cannon, eight of which were field pieces which accompanied the troops, and two eighteen pounders which captain Dalton had sent to the bank of the river. By this time Mr. Astruc, with the French troops and Sepoys marched up, and lodging the greatest part of them in a water course, where they were effectually sheltered; placed his cannon, four field pieces, on an eminence, from whence they made a brisk fire. They were answered by the English artillery; but as it was not thought prudent to make a push at the water course, at the risque of being fallen upon by such numbers of cavalry as covered the plain, major Lawrence, to preserve his main body from the enemy's cannonade, ordered them to take shelter behind a bank, so that the fight was maintained only by the artillery until noon, when a party of the enemy's Sepoys, with some Topasses, took possession of a large choultry to the left of the English line, which they began to incommode with the fire of their musketry; upon this the company of grenadiers, with a detachment of Swiss under the command of captain Polier, were ordered to dislodge the Sepoys; which service the grenadiers effected with great resolution; and, animated by their success, pursued the fugitives until they insensibly gained the flank of the water course, where the main body of the French troops was concealed; who, on seeing the danger which threatened them, prepared to retreat, and were actually on the point of abandoning two of the field pieces, when captain Polier, who remained with the Swiss at the choultry, and from thence could not see the enemy's confusion, sent orders for the grenadiers to return. Thus was lost one of those critical moments, on which the greatest advantages of war so often depend; but without any disparagement to

to the reputation of Polier, whose orders directing him only to dislodge the enemy from the choultry, he would have been culpable, had he pushed his success further without a subsequent order, which the major had no reason to send, as from the situation he was in, he could not discover the distress of the enemy. On the retreat of the grenadiers, the French again took possession of the water course, and renewed the cannonade, which lasted till the evening, when the want of provisions, as well as the excessive fatigue which the English troops had undergone, obliged them to retrace the river, and return to Trichinopoly, where they arrived at 10 at night, having without intermission been employed 20 hours either in march or action. The loss they sustained was much less than might have been expected, from the fire to which they had been exposed, for only three officers were wounded, and two with four private men and a few Sepoys killed.

The operations of this day shewed that the French troops were commanded by an abler officer than any who had yet appeared at their head, and little hopes remaining of dislodging the Mysoreans from the pagoda, major Lawrence gave his whole attention to the means of supplying the city with provisions. For this purpose the army marched into the plain, and encamped at the *l'Acquire's Tope*, within the entrenchment which Virana the Mysore general had lately abandoned, where they lay conveniently for protecting the convoys coming from Tondimán's country, proper agents, supported by a detachment of troops, were sent to purchase grain, and at the same time the King of Tanjore was requested to collect and send supplies. But the Mysorean was not wanting to counteract these measures, he kept an agent both at Tanjore, and with Tondimán, who represented, that if Trichinopoly should once be provided with a considerable stock of provisions, it was not to be doubted but that the Nabob and the English would immediately carry their arms again into the Carnatic, leaving their allies exposed to the just resentment of the regent, who would not fail to take the severest revenge for the service they had rendered his enemies. This reasoning was well adapted to the genius of those to whom it was addressed, for the
Indians,

Indians, never influenced by the principle of gratitude themselves, do not expect to meet with it in others; and accustomed, after they have gained their ends, to pay no regard to the promises they have made, they gave little credit to major Lawrence when he assured them that he would never remove from Trichinopoly, before he had provided for the safety of their countries. Nor did the Mysorean neglect to employ the resource of money to alienate these precarious allies: in Tondiman's country he bribed the chiefs and officers of such districts as lay convenient for furnishing provisions; and at Tanjore gained over to his interest the prime minister Succojee, who intirely ruled the King his master; however the King, not wholly unsollicitous of the consequences, if the English fortune should change again, palliated his refusal with specious pretexts, and wrote to the presidency that the enemy's detachments had already done mischief to the amount of 100,000 pounds in his country, where the harvest was now coming on, but that as soon as it was gathered he would not fail to give them all the assistance in his power: this pretended mischief was no more than what all other parts of the country had suffered from the Morattoes, who in their predatory excursions made no distinction between the territories of friends and foes.

Thus, notwithstanding no prudent measure was neglected, the supplies received were so far from being sufficient to stock the magazines, that it was with difficulty, enough was procured for the immediate consumption of the army and garrison. In this situation major Lawrence was obliged to remain for five weeks, without having an opportunity of acting against the enemy, who determined not to expose themselves, until they were reinforced from the sea coast.

The French troops in this part of the country quitted their entrenchments on the same day that the major marched from Fort St. David, and a detachment of 200 Europeans, with 300 Sepoys, attacked the village of Trivadi; but captain Chace, the commanding officer, sallying from the fort, repulsed them; some days after they renewed the attack, and were again repulsed by a detachment of 60 Europeans, and 300 Sepoys; who, elated with their success, quitted the village,

village, and contrary to their orders marched out into the plain: the Morattoes, who were in sight, waiting for such an opportunity of exerting themselves, instantly surrounded the party, and charging with great fury, routed them, and cut every man to pieces. This loss disabling the garrison from making any more sallies, the French took possession of the village, erected a battery, and cannonaded the fort. The troops within were still sufficient to have made a good defence; but a mutiny arose, and the lenity of the commanding officer's temper, not permitting him to see the necessity of making severe examples in the beginning, the men, no longer controulable, got possession of the arrack, and mad with liquor, obliged him to capitulate, and were made prisoners of war: this misfortune affected captain Chace so sensibly, that it threw him into a fever, of which he died soon after at Pondicherry. At the same time a detachment of Morattoes, with some Europeans, appeared before Chillambrum, where the English kept a serjeant with a few artillery-men; who discovering that the governor was plotting to deliver them up to the enemy, marched away in the night to Devi Cotah. Nor was the loss of these places and their dependencies the only detriment which the Nabob's affairs had sustained in the Carnatic; for a number of petty commanders, soldiers of fortune, set up their standards, and pretending to be authorized by Mr. Dupleix and Morari-row, levied contributions, and committed violences in all parts of the country. Even Mortiz-ally hearing soon after his return to Velore that the English did not venture to attack the French entrenchments at Trivadi, and that Trichinopoly was hard pressed by the Mysoreans, took courage, and entertaining thoughts of asserting the title which Mr. Dupleix had conferred upon him, ordered his troops to commit hostilities in the neighbourhood near Arcot. His force consisted of 50 Europeans, with three pieces of cannon, who accompanied him from Pondicherry, and 2000 Sepoys, 1500 horse, and 500 matchlock Peons, his own troops. They plundered all the villages lying near the city without meeting any interruption, for Abdullwahab Khan, the Nabob's brother, and lieutenant in the province, an indolent sensual man, dissipated in his pleasures and upon his favourites most of the monies he collected, and gave no attention to the maintaining of a competent

3. competent force to support his authority: encouraged by this negligence, Mortiz-ally threatened to attack the city of Arcot itself, of which the presidency receiving intelligence, directed the commanding officer of the fort to join the Nabob's troops with as many Europeans as could prudently be spared from the garrison, and attack the enemy in the field. Abdullwahab, alarmed for his own security, with some difficulty got together 800 Sepoys, 1000 horse and 500 Peons, all of them the very worst troops in the province; they were commanded by another of the Nabob's brothers Nazeabulla, a man nearly of the same character as Abdullwahab. This force, joined by 40 Europeans, 200 English Sepoys, with two field pieces under the command of ensign Joseph Smith, marched out of the city on the 21st of April, and when half-way to Velore discovered the Phoufadar's army drawn up across the road, their right sheltered by the hills. It was with great reluctance that Nazeabulla Khan could be prevailed upon to attack them, although it was evident they would fall on him, as soon as he offered to retreat: ensign Smith began a cannonade, and drove the French several times from their guns, but a party of 500 excellent Sepoys maintained themselves with much more resolution behind a bank, and in several attempts that were made to drive them from it, most of the English Sepoys were lost. The enemy's cavalry seeing this, attacked the Europeans, but were repulsed by the grape shot; on which they pushed at Nazeabulla's cavalry, who took flight without waiting the onset, and soon after his Sepoys and Peons went off likewise, leaving the Europeans, now reduced to 25 men, with about 40 Sepoys, surrounded by the enemy. Ensign Smith however kept the ground until night, when his men leaving the field pieces behind, endeavoured, as they could, to get back to the city; but they were discovered, and all, excepting three; were intercepted; some were killed, and the rest, amongst whom was ensign Smith, were made prisoners and carried to Velore. Flushed by this success, Mortiz-ally renewed his correspondence with Mr. Dupleix, and undertook to besiege Trinomalee, a strong fort situated about 40 miles south of Arcot, in the high road to Trichinopoly, and Morari-row moved from Chillambrum to assist in the expedition. But Mr. Dupleix thinking it of more importance

ance to reinforce the army at Seringham, prevailed on him to detach 3000 of his Morattoes under the command of Innis Khan, and joined to them 300 Europeans and 1000 Sepoys.

As soon as these troops arrived, the enemy quitted Seringham, and crossing the Caveri, encamped on the plain three miles to the north of Faquire's Tope. Their force now consisted of 450 Europeans, 1500 well-trained Sepoys, 8000 Mysore horse, 3500 Morattoes, and two companies of Topasses with 1000 Sepoys in the service of the regent; the rest of whose infantry was 15,000 Peons, armed with matchlocks, swords, bows and arrows, pikes, clubs, and rockets; imperfect weapons worthy the rabble that bore them. Major Lawrence had only the 500 Europeans, and the 2000 Sepoys he brought with him from the coast; but 700 of these Sepoys were continually employed in the Polygar's country, to escort the convoys; his artillery were eight excellent six-pounders; of the Nabob's horse only 100 encamped with the English, the rest remaining under the walls, and peremptorily refusing to march until they were paid their arrears.

There are, about a mile to the south of the Faquire's Tope, some high mountains called the five rocks, on the summit of which the Major always kept a strong guard of Sepoys: but he being obliged to go into the city for the recovery of his health, the officer who commanded during his absence neglected to continue this detachment. The enemy reconnoitring, and finding this post without defence, detached in the night a strong party to take possession of it; and early the next morning their whole army was discovered in motion, assembling under shelter of the five rocks, whilst their advanced cannon plunged into the English camp; whither the Major immediately returned, but found it impossible to regain the post: he however kept his ground until night, and then encamped about a quarter of a mile nearer the city, behind a small eminence which sheltered the troops from the enemy's artillery; they the next day quitted the camp to the north of the Faquire's Tope, and encamped at the five rocks. Here they had it in their power intirely to cut off the supplies of provisions coming from the Polygar's country, and to intercept the

753. detachment of 700 Sepoys sent to escort them: at the same time the great superiority of their numbers, and the advantage of the ground they occupied, rendered an attack upon their camp impracticable: but it was evident that if they were not soon dislodged, neither the English army in the field, nor the garrison of the city, could subsist long; to augment the distress, a strong spirit of desertion arose among the soldiery. In these circumstances, even the most sanguine began to lose hope, and to apprehend that the city must be abandoned in order to save the troops from perishing by famine.

The Major had stationed a guard of 200 Sepoys, on a small rock situated about half a mile south-west of his camp, and nearly a mile north-east of the enemy's. Mr. Astruc soon discovered the importance of this post, which if he could get possession of, his artillery would easily oblige the English to decamp again, and retire under the walls of the city, where, still more streightened, they would probably be reduced in a very few days to the necessity of retreating to their settlements. He therefore resolved to attack the post, and marched early in the morning, on the 26th of June, with his grenadiers and a large body of Sepoys; but they meeting with more resistance than was expected, he ordered the whole army to move and support them. The Major, as soon as he found the rock attacked, ordered the picquet guard of the camp, consisting of 40 Europeans, to march and support his Sepoys: but afterwards observing the whole of the enemy's army in motion, he ordered all his troops to get under arms, and leaving 100 Europeans to take care of the camp, marched with the rest of his force, which, in Europeans did not exceed 300 battalion men, with 80 belonging to the artillery; and he had with him no more than 500 Sepoys: for the rest were at this time in the city endeavouring to procure rice, of which none had been sold in camp since the enemy appeared on the plain. With this small force, he hastened, as fast as they could march, to reach the rock before the enemy's main body. But Mr. Astruc, with the party already engaged in the attack, perceiving his approach, made a vigorous effort, and before the Major had got half way, the Sepoys who defended the rock, were all either killed, or taken prisoners, and the French colours immediately hoisted. This

obliged the Major to halt, and consider what was most advisable to be done in this critical conjuncture, on which the fate of the whole war seemed to depend. There was little time for deliberation: for the French Battalion were now arrived behind the rock, and their artillery from the right and left of it, were firing upon the English troops, the rock itself was covered by their Sepoys supported by their grenadiers, the whole Mysore army was drawn up in one great body at the distance of cannon shot in the rear, the Morattos were, as usual, flying about in all detachments, and making charges on the flank and rear of the English Battalion in order to intimidate and create confusion.

In such circumstances the officers unanimously agreed in opinion with their general, that it was safer to make a gallant push, than to retreat before such numbers of enemies: and the soldiers seeming much delighted at this opportunity of having what they called a fair knock at the French men on the plain, major Lawrence took advantage of the good disposition of the whole, and giving due commendations to their spirit, ordered the grenadiers to attack the rock with fixed bayonets, whilst he himself with the rest of the troops, wheeled round the foot of it to engage the French battalion. The soldiers received the orders with three huzzas, and the grenadiers setting out at a great rate, though at the same time keeping their ranks, paid no attention to the scattered fire they received from the rock, nor made a halt until they got to the top of it, whilst the enemy terrified at their intrepidity, descended as they were mounting, without daring to stand the shock of their onset. Some of the best Sepoys followed the grenadiers, and all together began a strong fire upon the French troops, drawn up within pistol shot below. In the mean time Mr Astruc, perceiving that the left flank of his battalion would, if it remained drawn up facing the north, be exposed to the English troops, wheeling round the foot of the rock, changed his position, and drew up facing the west, in order to oppose them in front. But this movement exposed his right flank to the fire of the grenadiers and Sepoys from the rock, by which his troops had already suffered considerably, when the English battalion executing their evolution with great ad-

53. drefs, drew up at once directly opposite to the enemy, at the diftance of 20 yards.

The French troops were ftruck with confternation upon feeing themfelves thus daringly attacked in the midft of their numerous allies, by fuch a handful of men; and indeed a ftranger, taking a view of the two armies from the top of one of the rocks on the plain, could fcarcely have believed that the one ventured to difpute a province with the other.

Mr. Aftuc exerted himfelf as a brave and active officer, and with difficulty prevailed on his men to keep their ranks with recovered arms, until the Englifh gave their fire, which falling in a well levell'd difcharge from the whole battalion, and feconded by a hot fire from the rock, together with a difcharge of grape fhoot from the firft field piece that came up, threw them into irreparable diforder; they ran away with the utmoft precipitation, leaving three pieces of cannon, with fome ammunition carts behind them. The Morattoes immediately made a gallant effort to cover their retreat by flinging themfelves between, and fome of the grenadiers, who had run forward to feize the field pieces, fell under their fabres. Animated by this fuccefs, they attacked the battalion, pushing in feveral charges up to the very bayonets, and endeavouring to cut down the men, who constantly received them with fo much fteadinefs, that they were not able to throw a fingle platoon into diforder: at length having fuffered much, and loft feveral of their beft men by the inceffant fire of the line, they defifted from their attacks, and retreated to the main body of the Myforeans: amongft their dead was Ballapah, one of their principal officers, brother-in-law to Morari-row, a very gallant man, much efteemed by the Englifh, who had often feen him exert himfelf with great bravery when fighting on their fide: he had broke his fword in cutting down a grenadier, when another, who was loading his piece, and faw his comrade fall, fhoot both ball and ramrod through his body. In the mean time the French never halted until they got into the rear of the Myfore army, when their officers prevailed on them to get into order again, and drew them up in a line with their allies, from whence they fired their two remaining field pieces with great vivacity, although the fhoot did not reach above half way.

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The Major remained three hours at the foot of the rock, in order to give them an opportunity of renewing the fight; but finding that they shewed no inclination to move towards him, he prepared to return to his camp, leaving them to take possession of the rock again at their peril; for since the loss of the 200 Sepoys that defended it in the beginning of the action, he did not think it prudent to expose another detachment to the same risk, at such a distance from his main body. The three guns with the prisoners were placed in the center, and the troops marching in platoons on each side, the artillery was distributed in the front, rear, and intervals of the column. The rear had scarcely got clear of the rock into the plain, when the whole of the enemy's cavalry set up their shout, and came furiously on, flourishing their swords as if they were resolved to exterminate at once the handful of men that opposed them. Whosoever has seen a body of ten thousand horse advancing on the full gallop all together, will acknowledge with the Marechals Villars and Saxe that their appearance is tremendous, be their discipline or courage what it will; and such an onset would doubtless have disconcerted untried soldiers; but the enemy had to deal with Veterans equal to any who have done honour to the British nation; men convinced by repeated experience that a body of well-disciplined infantry would always prevail against irregular cavalry, let their numbers be ever so great. In this confidence they halted, and without the least emotion, waited for the enemy, who were suffered to come sufficiently near before the signal was given to the artillery officers: the cannonade then began from eight six pounders, loaded with grape, and was kept up at the rate of eight or ten shot in a minute from each piece, so well directed that every shot went amongst the crowd, as was visible by the numbers that dropped: this soon stopped their career, and they stood a while like men astonished by the fall of thunder; but finding no intermission of the fire, and that the battalion and Sepoys reserved theirs with recovered arms, they went to the right about, and got out of the reach as fast as they had come on, leaving the troops to return quietly to their camp.

Thus was Trichinopoly saved by a success, which astonished even those who had gained it; nor was the attempt, however desperate it might

3. might seem, justified by the success alone ; for as the city would inevitably have fallen if the English had remained inactive, so the loss of it would have been hastened only a few days if they had been defeated ; and major Lawrence undoubtedly acted with as much sagacity as spirit in risking every thing to gain a victory, on which alone depended the preservation of the great object of the war.

The enemy dispirited by their defeat, began to disagree amongst themselves ; the Mysoreans and French reciprocally imputing their ill success to one another, and the Morattos with great reason to both ; their parties appeared less frequently on the plain in the day, and none ventured to patrol in the night : the English Sepoys in Tondiman's country availing themselves of this interval, quitted the woods, and joined the camp in the night, with a convoy of provisions which furnished a stock for fifty days. This necessary object being provided for, the Major determined to avoid coming again to a general engagement, before he was joined by some troops, which the arrival of the ships from Europe enabled the presidency to send into the field : they were ordered to march through the Tanjore country ; and as a body of cavalry was still more necessary to enable the army to act with vigour against an enemy which had such numbers, he resolved to proceed without delay to Tanjore, in hopes that whilst he was waiting for the reinforcement, the appearance of the army and the reputation of their late success might determine the king to declare openly, and furnish the assistance of horse, of which the English stood so much in need. The presence of the Nabob, being thought necessary to facilitate the negociation, he prepared to march with the army ; but on the evening that he intended to quit the city, his discontented troops assembled in the outer court of the palace, and clamouring declared that they would not suffer him to move, before he had paid their arrears ; in vain were arguments to convince this rabble, more insolent because they had never rendered any essential service, that his going to Tanjore was the only measure from which they could hope for a chance of receiving their pay ; they remained inflexible, and threatened violence ; upon which captain Dalton sent a messenger to the camp, from whence the grenadier company immediately marched into the city, where they were joined by

100 of the garrison, and all together forcing their way into the palace, they got the Nabob into his palankeen, and escorted him to the camp surrounded by 200 Europeans with fixed bayonets, the malecontents not daring to offer him any outrage as he was passing, nor on the other hand was any injury offered to them for notwithstanding such proceedings in more civilized nations rarely happen, and are justly esteemed mutiny and treason, yet in Indostan they are common accidents, and arise from such causes as render it difficult to ascertain whether the prince or his army is most in fault. The Nabob had certainly no money to pay his troops, so far from it that the English had now for two years furnished all the expence of their own troops in the field but it is a maxim with every prince in India, let his wealth be ever so great, to keep his army in long arrears, for fear they should desert. His apprehension is perhaps not unjustly entertained of hirelings collected from every part of a despotick empire, and insensible of notions of attachment to the prince or cause they serve; but from hence the soldiery, accustomed to excuses when dictated by necessity, give no credit to those which are made to them, when there is a real impossibility of satisfying their demands; and a practice common to most of the princes of Indostan, concurs not a little to increase this mistrust in all who serve them. for on the one hand the vain notions in which they have been educated inspire them with such a love of outward shew, and the enervating climate in which they are born renders them so incapable of resisting the impulses of fancy; and on the other the frequent reverses of fortune in this empire dictate so strongly the necessity of hoarding resources against the hour of calamity, that nothing is more common than to see a Nabob purchasing a jewel or ornament of great price, at the very time that he is in the greatest distress for money to answer the necessities of the government. Hence, instead of being shocked at the clamours of their soldiery, they are accustomed to live in expectation of them, and it is a maxim in their conduct to hear them with patience, unless the croud proceed to violence; but in order to prevent this they take care to attach to their interests some principal officers, with such a number of the best troops as may serve on emergency to check the tumult, which is rarely headed by a man of distinction. But when
his

3. his affairs become desperate by the success of a superior enemy, the prince atones severely for his evasions, by a total defection of his army, or by suffering such outrages as the Nabob Mahomed-ally would in all probability have been exposed to, had he not been rescued in the manner we have described.

As soon as the Nabob arrived in the camp, major Lawrence began his march, and in order to avoid the enemy's cavalry struck into the thick woods, which skirt the plain of Trichinopoly to the south: the approach of the army seemed to determine the king of Tanjore to furnish the assistance they were coming to demand; and not to give him any unnecessary umbrage by proceeding abruptly to his capital, the Major resolved to halt for some time at a distance, and encamped at Conandercoil, a town in the woods half-way between Trichinopoly and Tanjore; where, at the expiration of ten days, he received advice from Mr. Palk, who had been deputed to the king, that he had prevailed upon him to declare openly, and that orders were given to Monac-gee the general to assemble the Tanjorine troops. On which the English army proceeded to Tanjore, where it was determined to remain until they were joined by the reinforcement expected from Fort St. David.

Of all the Nabob's cavalry, no more than fifty accompanied him, the rest remained encamped under the walls of Trichinopoly, and a few days after the departure of the English army went in a body, and informed captain Dalton that they intended to go over to the enemy, with whom they had made their terms, desiring at the same time that he would not fire upon them as they were marching off. This, as he was very glad to get rid of such a dangerous incumbrance, he readily promised, and they went away unmolested at noon-day.

The enemy, having now no other immediate object, gave their whole attention to blockade the city, which they were in a condition to effect without much difficulty; for their superiority in Europeans deterred the garrison from venturing without the walls to interrupt their night patrols, as was their custom when they had only the Myforeans and Morattoes to encounter. However captain Dalton took the precaution of undermining in a dark night the posts of Warriore and Weycondah, to the west of the city; the defences of Warriore were ruined, but the explosion failed at Weycondah.

The late supplies of provisions being entirely reserved for the use of the garrison, the inhabitants were left to provide for themselves, and rice was now sold in the market for half a crown the measure, about an English quart, which was fifteen times dearer than the common price; and fire-wood was scarcely to be procured at any rate. This scarcity soon obliged them to quit their habitations, and in less than a month this spacious city, which had formerly contained 400,000 persons, was left almost desolate; for the military people who remained in it, soldiers and artificers of all denominations, did not exceed 2000 men; of these the Nabob's Peons, as being capable of no other service than to give an alarm, were posted between the outward and inward wall; their number was about 1000: the Sepoys, 600, were stationed round the ramparts, and the Europeans, about 200, were appointed, some to guard the gates, whilst the rest lay on their arms every night, in readiness to march to any quarter where the alarm might be given.

Vigilance supplied as much as possible the defect of numbers; nevertheless it was visible that the city, thus slenderly garrisoned, would run great risque if the enemy attempted a vigorous assault by night; nor were they entirely without such intentions; for the French prepared scaling ladders, and often sent parties to sound the depth of the ditch; but these were always discovered and beaten off before they could accomplish their design. In the mean time Mr. Dupleix strenuously importuned Mr. Brenier, who had succeeded Mr. Astruc in the command, to attempt an escalade at all events, and suggested to him a method of getting the information he wanted by sending one De Cattans an intelligent officer, as a deserter, into the town: the man was promised the command of a company, and thirty thousand rupees; for which he not only undertook to find out the proper spot where they should place their scaling ladders, but also to maintain a correspondence with the French prisoners, who were to break loose, and seize the arms of the guard, and attack the quarters of the English whilst the assault was made on the walls. He was admitted into the city, and said that he came to offer his service to the English, being disgusted by an unjust censure, which had been cast on his conduct in the late battle at the golden rock: an over-strained affectation

1753. of frankness in his behaviour gave captain Dalton some suspicions, and two spies were set to watch his actions, who at different times discovered him measuring the calibre of the guns, taking a survey of the works, and fathoming the height of the wall with a lead and line, after which he threw notes through the windows to the French prisoners. There was in the garrison a French soldier whose fidelity to the English might be depended on; this man engaged to detect his countryman still more effectually, and suffered himself to be chastized in his sight by captain Dalton for some pretended neglect; after which he affected such a resentment for this treatment, that De Cattans gave him his entire confidence, offering him a great reward if he would assist in the execution of his plan. The soldier said he was not made for great enterprises, but offered to desert the first night he should be on guard at the barrier, and to carry a letter, provided De Cattans would assure him of pardon for having deserted from the French. This the other readily agreed to, and gave him a pardon in form signed with his name, to which he added the title "of plenipotentiary of the marquis Dupleix." At the same time he delivered to him a letter for Mr. Brenier, which contained a full and exact description of the defences of the place, and some commendations on his own address in deceiving the English commandant, whom he described as a very young man, that placed more confidence in him than any of his own officers. The soldier carried the letter to captain Dalton, who immediately caused De Cattans to be arrested; at first he denied the fact; but on seeing his own writing, desired that he might not suffer the disgrace of being hanged, but have the honour of being shot by a file of musketeers. He was told that his fate could not be decided before major Lawrence arrived; captain Dalton, however, desirous of drawing the enemy into a snare by the same means which they had employed against himself, promised the criminal to intercede for his pardon, provided he would write a letter to Mr. Brenier, and prevail upon him to attempt an escalade at such a part as he, captain Dalton, should dictate; this De Cattans readily agreed to; the place fixed upon was Dalton's battery, on the west side, not far from the northern angle, as being more accessible than any other from without; but the defences and retrenchments within

were stronger than any where else. A black fellow undertook to carry the letter for eight rupees, and Mr. Brenier, giving him twenty, sent him back with a letter to De Cattans, promising to put his plan into execution, and desiring him to write frequently. In vain did the garrison watch several nights successively, hoping that the enemy would make the assault; but the various reports which they received of major Lawrence's arrival, kept them in such a continual bustle and alarm, that they could not spare a night for the execution of this enterprize, notwithstanding they appeared convinced of its practicability.

The Mysoreans finding that the explosion made at Weycondah, had done little damage, took possession of this post, and mounting two small pieces of cannon on the rampart, encamped 300 horse and some Peons under the walls; and as the garrison of Trichinopoly had not lately ventured into the field, those troops slept in perfect security without a single centinel. Captain Dalton receiving intelligence of their negligence, resolved to beat up their quarters, and chusing a time when it was very dark, a party of 400 men, mostly Sepoys, marched up close to the tents, and made a general discharge amongst them before they were once challenged. The Sepoys got some horses and arms, and the whole party retreated out of reach before the enemy were sufficiently roused to do more than fire a few shot at random.

At length, after remaining a month closely blockaded, and obliged to be continually on their guard, the garrison received advice that the Major was approaching; he was joined by the Tanjore army, consisting of 3000 horse, and 2000 matchlocks, under the command of Monac-gee, as also by the expected reinforcement from Fort St. David, of 170 Europeans and 300 Sepoys. On the 7th of August, the army arrived at Dalaway's choultry, situated close to the southern bank of the Caveri, six miles east of Trichinopoly, where they were detained the next day by the falling of a heavy rain, which rendered the country between the choultry and city impassable. This obliged them to strike to the south-west, and the 9th in the morning they continued their march, escorting a convoy of several thousand bullocks provided by the Nabob, and said to be laden with provisions; signals,

3. from the top of the rock in Tritchinopoly, not only apprized them that the enemy were in motion, but likewise pointed out the dispositions they were making. Their cavalry in different parties extended from the French rock to the golden rock: at the sugar-loaf rock, as being the place where major Layrence would first come within their reach, they kept their main body of Europeans and Sepoys, together with their artillery; and a detachment took possession of the golden rock. The major, when arrived about a mile south-east of the sugar-loaf, halted, and having considered the enemy's disposition, formed and ordered his march in consequence of it. To preserve the baggage and provisions from the enemy's fire, he determined not to attempt a passage through the posts they occupied; but to march round the golden rock, whilst the convoy with the Nabob and his retinue, escorted by the Tanjorine troops, moved on at some distance on the left flank of the Europeans and Sepoys. It was necessary at all events to drive the enemy from the golden rock, since their fire from hence might greatly incommode the line of march: but as a suspicion of the major's intention to pass that way, would naturally induce them to reinforce this post, he resolved to divert their attention, by halting, and forming as if he intended to march directly, and attack their main body at the sugar-loaf rock. This stratagem had the desired effect: monsieur Brenier, not an acute officer, recalled the greatest part of his detachment from the golden rock, and with much bustle got his troops in order, to receive the major: who in the mean time detached the grenadiers and 800 Sepoys from the front of the line, ordering them to defile behind the convoy which still proceeded on, and to march with all possible expedition and attack the golden rock. Mr. Brenier did not perceive this motion before it was too late to prevent the effect of it; he however instantly sent forward 1000 horse at full gallop to intercept the English party, and at the same time detached 300 Europeans to reinforce the guard at the rock. The cavalry soon came up with the English party, and endeavoured to retard their march by caracoling and galloping about as if they intended to charge: but the grenadiers did not suffer themselves to be amused by these motions, and fired hotly upon them without slackening their pace, nor made a halt until they had mounted the

the rock, drove the enemy down, and planted their colours on the top, which they accomplished before the enemy's party of infantry, marching from the sugar loaf rock, had got half way : who seeing the post they were sent to reinforce lost, had not the heart to make a push to recover it ; but halted, and taking shelter behind a bank, began to cannonade the grenadiers and Sepoys at the golden rock with four field pieces. By this time Mr. Bremer, with the rest of the French troops, had proceeded a little way from the sugar loaf rock, to support his advanced party ; but seeing them halt, he halted likewise. So that the main body of the English troops continued their march, and secured the possession of the golden rock without interruption : the Tanjournes soon after came up with the baggage, and were ordered to remain with it in the rear. The English artillery were now warmly employed against the cannon of the enemy's advanced party, of whom none but the artillery men were exposed, for the rest kept close behind the bank. The English battalion was drawn up in the open plain without shelter, and in this situation suffered considerably, whilst their artillery did little mischief to the enemy ; however the shot that flew over the bank went amongst a large body of horse who were drawn up in the rear of the advanced party, and flung them into confusion ; which captain Dalton observing, he sallied from the city with two field pieces, and the cavalry finding themselves between two fires, hurried out of reach, some to the east, and others to the west. In the mean time several of the English battalion were struck down, and major Lawrence observing that the enemy's main body made no motion to join the advanced party, determined to make a push, and drive these troops from the advantageous ground of which they had taken possession. The grenadiers, with 200 more Europeans, and 300 Sepoys, were ordered to march and attack them, whilst major Lawrence remained at the golden rock with the rest ready to support them if repulsed, or if successful, to join and pursue the advantage by driving the beaten party on the enemy's main body. The success of this attempt depending in a great measure on making the attack before the enemy's main body could move up to the succour of their party, the English, for more expedition marched without any field pieces ; but the artillery was notwithstanding not idle ;

Major Lawrence now ordered De Cattans to be hanged in sight of the enemy's advanced guards: he died with great resolution, but shewed much concern that he had endeavoured to betray captain Dalton, who had received him with so much hospitality and kindness. As the English had condescended to employ this delinquent against his own countrymen, after he was detected, his life ought to have been spared.

The enemy still remaining at Weycondah, major Lawrence made a motion towards them on the 23d, upon which they decamped in a hurry, and leaving part of their baggage, with a gun and some ammunition behind, made a disorderly retreat to Mootachellinoor, a strong post on the bank of the Caveri, which secured their communication with Seringham: the next day major Lawrence took possession of the ground they had abandoned with an intention to send forward some artillery near enough to cannonade them; but this design was unexpectedly frustrated, for the next day a reinforcement, equal to the whole of the English force, appeared on the bank of the Coleroon. It consisted of 3000 Morattoes, a great number of Peons, and some Topasses under the command of Morari-row, together with 400 Europeans, and 2000 Sepoys, with six guns.

Most of these Europeans arrived in the end of June from the island of Mauritius, where they had been disciplined; and Mr. Dupleix committed a great error in not sending them immediately, together with Morari-row's troops, to Trichinopoly; more especially as the signal defeat of the French and Myforeans at the golden rock might have convinced him that they would hardly be able to prevent the English, when reinforced by the troops of Tanjore, from making their way good to the city with the convoy: but his vanity on this occasion confounded his good sense; for treating the battle of the golden rock as a trifling skirmish, and attributing the ill success of it to some pretended accidents common to the fortune of war, he seemed to disdain sending any farther assistance to an army which he confidently asserted could not fail to overpower their enemies in a very few days; he therefore detained this force to make conquests in the Carnatic; but the wilful disposition of Morari-row frustrated in a great measure this design: for regarding no injunctions excepting those of the Myforean, who was afraid to give him

him positive orders, the Morattoe traversed the province according to his own inclination, without keeping his force united, or acting in concert with the troops of Pondicherry. However Mr. Dupleix pursuing his plan as well as he was able, detached immediately after the capture of Chillambrum a large body of Sepoys, accompanied by some Morattoes, to attack the pagoda of Verdachelum; this force was led by one Hassan Ally, who had long been commander in chief of the French Sepoys, and had distinguished himself so much in this employment that the French king had honoured him with a gold medal in token of his services; this man was taken at Seringham with Mr. Law, and the English knowing his capacity kept him a close prisoner at Fort St David, from whence, however, he had lately contrived to escape, being carried through the guards in a basket which they imagined to contain lumber. The garrison of Verdachelum consisted only of 50 Sepoys commanded by a serjeant, who surrendered after a slight resistance, from hence Hassan Ally, joined by 50 Europeans, proceeded to Trinomalee, where they found Morari-row with the greatest part of his force assisting, according to his promise, the troops of Velore, who were laying close siege to the place. The army of the besiegers now amounted to 6000 cavalry, 5000 Sepoys, and 100 Europeans, including the 50 which Mortiz-ally kept in his own pay. The garrison, 1500 men, commanded by Barkatoola, a faithful servant to the Nabob, and a gallant officer, defended themselves with much bravery, making frequent sallies, and in one they surprized and beat up the quarters of the Morattoes, killing many of their horses; this loss, the most sensible that the Morattoes can feel, determined Morari-row to look out for easier conquests, and leaving the Phoutdar's troops to continue the siege as they could, he marched away, with an intention to lay siege to Palam Cotah, a fort in the neighbourhood of Chillambrum. Here he was joined by a party of 350 Europeans, who endeavoured to prevail on him to march with them and attack the English settlement of Devi Cotah, but Morari-row, apprehensive of the loss he might suffer in this attempt, refused to accompany them. On this difference they separated, the French marching towards the woods of Wariore pollam, in hopes of levying contribution from the Polygar, and the Morattoe to Trinomalee. Here, a few days after

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his arrival, he received letters from the regent informing him of his distress, since his convoys from Myfore began to be intercepted, and desiring him in the most pressing terms to move immediately to Seringham with his whole force; and Mr. Dupleix informing him at the same time that he intended to send all the Europeans he could bring into the field, the Morattoe, calling in all his stragglers, hurried back to Chillambrum, which was appointed the place of general rendezvous; from hence the whole reinforcement proceeded by very expeditious marches to Trichinopoly, in sight of which they arrived on the 24th of August.

Their appearance at so critical a conjuncture did not fail to raise the enemy's spirits, who testified their joy by firing salutes and exhibiting fireworks for three days successively, at the same time making the necessary preparations for coming to the plains again; whilst the English and their allies saw themselves under the necessity of taking their measures to act again on the defensive, under the same disadvantages to which they had been constantly subject, excepting in the short interval since the last defeat of the enemy: but even in this interval they had not been able to get more provisions than sufficed for the daily consumption; for as their force was not sufficient to spare considerable escorts at a distance for the time necessary to collect large supplies, what they received came daily in small quantities, about 100 bullock loads at a time, which indeed had lately joined the camp without much difficulty. But it was evident that the enemy's detachments would not scour the plain again as usual: the Major therefore, to diminish the risk of his convoys coming from the eastward, quitted the neighbourhood of Weycondah as soon as their reinforcement appeared, and encamped on the same ground which he had formerly occupied a little to the north of the Facquire's Tope. The enemy three days after quitted Mootachellinoor, and encamped at the five rocks, where their army covered a great extent of ground, for they had likewise been reinforced from Myfore. From the great superiority of their numbers, the Major expected that they would attack him in his camp, and ordered his men to sleep on their arms; but they contented themselves with following their former plan of intercepting the convoys. And the very next day, the 28th, near 3000 horse, Morattoes and Myforeans, attacked an escort:

escort of 100 Europeans with great vigour ; but the men, accustomed to such encounters, preserved themselves and the convoy by not parting with their fire, although the enemy rode several times to the very bayonets.

The presidency of Madras hearing of the reinforcement which Mr. Duplex had sent to Seringham, determined to strengthen their own army with all the men that could be spared for the field, and sent them in one of the company's ships to Devi Cotah ; and the Major, in order to facilitate the junction of these troops, as well as to protect his convoys, determined to encamp farther to the eastward ; and sending off his baggage in the night, marched at day break the first of September over the plain in full view of the enemy, and pitched his camp at a little distance to the south-east of the French rock. This ground was well chosen, for the right flank was protected by some pieces of artillery mounted on the rock, which were flanked by the cannon of the city. The front of the camp was for the most part secured by a morass, and the rear by swamps and rice fields. The Tanjorines were exceedingly delighted with the security in which they here found themselves, for they had before begun to droop with apprehensions of having their quarters beat up by the Morattoes ; and Monac-gee exerting all his influence amongst his countrymen, prevailed on the merchants who dealt in rice, to bring frequent supplies of grain, although in small quantities. The enemy's scouts gave them such good intelligence of the approach of the convoys that few escaped unattacked, but being constantly supported by detachments of Europeans, they made their way good to the camp ; not indeed without some loss, since it was impossible in the tumult to prevent the bullocks and cooleys from flinging down their loads and taking flight. However, what arrived was sufficient for the daily wants, but so little more, that if two or three convoys had been cut off, the army would have been obliged to have had recourse to the small stock which was laid up in the city. The enemy, as if determined to reduce them to this distress, moved from the five rocks, and encamped at the sugar loaf, extending from hence to the golden rock. Here the regent and Morari-row having intelligence of the reinforcement of which the English were in expectation, pressing intreated the French to attack their camp before those troops arrived ; but Mr.

753. Astruc declined the attempt, and contented himself with waiting for less hazardous opportunities of diminishing their force: at length the English reinforcement arrived on the 19th of September, at Kelli Cotah, a fort 15 miles east of the city: and never perhaps had two armies remained 18 days in so extraordinary a situation, both encamped on the open plain without a bush on it, at about two miles distance from each other, so that with their glasses they could see one another sitting at dinner in their tents; and a cannon shot from the advanced posts might easily reach the opposite camp: but as the swamps in the rear of both the camps did not permit either to move farther back, both refrained from commencing a cannonade; the English desired nothing more than to keep their battalion unimpaired until the arrival of their reinforcement; but for this very reason the French ought to have taken all opportunities of diminishing their number. Major Lawrence now apprehending nothing so much, as that the enemy might send a large detachment to intercept his reinforcement, determined if possible to divert their attention by cannonading their camp; and the day in which the troops were ordered to march from Kelli Cotah, an eighteen pounder, sent from the city, was mounted about half a mile south-west of the French rock, on the bank of the water-course that intersects the plain, and early in the morning the 16th of September, it began to fire smartly; every shot was seen to strike amongst the tents of the French battalion, who after having bore the insult patiently for two hours, detached their three companies of grenadiers with a large body of their allies; horse and foot, to attack the party posted with the eighteen pounder; upon which motion the Major immediately threw a reinforcement into the water course of 250 Europeans, 800 Sepoys, and three field pieces under the command of captain Charles Campbell, who defended it so well that the enemy were obliged to desist from their attempt, and retreat to their camp, not without a considerable loss; for they had bore for some time a smart cannonade from five pieces of cannon upon the south-west cavalier of the city, as well as from the artillery at the watercourse. This repulse, seconded by a continuance of the fire from the 18 pounder, either deterred or diverted them during the rest of the day from giving attention to the reinforcement, who having continued their march without molestation, joined

joined the camp in the evening. The whole consisted of 237 Europeans, with the captains Ridge and Calliaud, lately arrived from Europe, and 300 Sepoys. The junction of these troops inspired the army with as much joy as the doubtful expectation of their arrival had caused anxiety and solicitude; and to retaliate on the enemy the same marks of exultation which they had lately employed on a like occasion, the tidings were announced to them by a discharge of all the artillery in the camp and city.

There being now no more reinforcements to expect, and the vicinity of the enemy having greatly augmented the difficulties of getting provisions and fuel, major Lawrence, as soon as the troops just arrived were refreshed, determined to bring on a general battle, which if the enemy declined he resolved to attack them in their camp.

The tents and baggage were sent at night to remain under cover of the artillery of the city; from whence at the same time 100 Europeans, all who could be spared from the garrison, marched out and joined the army. Every thing being prepared, major Lawrence quitted the ground near the French rock, and at day break, the 20th of September, the army appeared at the Faquire's Tope, and remained for some hours drawn up, offering the enemy battle; but they shewing no inclination to accept the defiance, the Major sent for his tents again, and encamped on the spot on which he was drawn up, resolving to attack their camp the next day; as the success of this hardy enterprise depended greatly on preventing the enemy from entertaining any suspicion of his intention, he cannonaded their camp, with an eighteen pounder, at different intervals during the rest of the day; hoping to make them believe that he purposed nothing more than to harass and incommode them. At night the tents were struck, and sent back again towards the city, and the whole army was ordered, after taking their rest in the open field, to be under arms at four in the morning.

The enemy's camp extended on each side of the sugar-loaf rock, but much farther to the west than to the east: most of the Morattoes were encamped on the east, the French quarters were close to the west of the rock, and beyond these the Mysoreans extended almost as far as the golden rock, occupying the ground for a considerable way behind the two rocks. The rear of the camp was covered with thickets

thickets and rocky ground. The French had flung up an intrenchment in front of their own quarters, and intended to have continued it along the left flank, facing the west; but on this side had only finished a small part, separated about 300 yards from the western extremity of their intrenchment in front, which interval was left open without defences: the Morattoes had likewise flung up an intrenchment in their front to the east of the sugar-loaf: at the golden rock, which commanded the left flank and the front of the ground on which the Mysoresans were encamped, the French had stationed an advanced guard of 100 Europeans, two companies of Topasses, and 600 Sepoys, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of a partizan of some reputation. Major Lawrence being apprized of these dispositions, projected his attack to take the utmost advantage of them. At the hour appointed the army quitted the Facquire's Tope, and marched in profound silence towards the golden rock: the battalion consisting of 600 men formed the van in three equal divisions; the first was composed of the grenadier company of 100 men commanded by captain Kilpatrick, the picket of 40, by captain Calliaud, and two platoons, each of 30 men, under the command of captain Charles Campbell: the artillery, six field pieces, with 100 artillery men, were divided on the flanks of each division: 2000 Sepoys, in two lines, followed the Europeans. the Tanjorine cavalry were ordered to extend to the eastward, and to march even with the last line of Sepoys. The moon had hitherto been very bright; but a sudden cloud now obscured it so much, that the first division of the battalion came within pistol shot of the golden rock before they were discovered; and giving a very smart fire, mounted it in three places at once, whilst the enemy, who had barely time to snatch up their arms, hurried down after making one irregular discharge, and ran away to the camp with such precipitation, that they left their two field pieces, ready loaded with grape, undischarged. Animated by this success, the men called out with one voice to be led on to the grand camp, and the Major availing himself of their alacrity, remained no longer at the rock than was necessary to break the carriages of the enemy's guns, and to form his troops again. Their disposition was now changed, the three divisions of Europeans were ordered to march, as near as they

could,

could, in one line in front through the camp of the Mysoreans, in order to fall at once upon the left flank of the French quarters: the Sepoys were divided on each flank of the battalion, but at some distance in the rear. Had the camp, like those in Europe, been covered with tents, it would have been impossible to have penetrated through it in this order; but in an Indian army none but the men of rank can afford the expence of a tent, and the rest shelter themselves as they can in cabbins made of mats, so slight that they may be pushed down by the hand. The Tanjorine cavalry, intermixed with matchlocks and peons, had halted during the attack of the golden rock, on the plain nearly opposite to the front of the French intrenchment, and they were now instructed to move directly up to it, in order to create what confusion they could with their fire arms and rockets. The battalion received the orders for continuing the march with loud huzzas, and the whole proceeded with the greatest confidence, as to a victory of which they were sure; the drums of the three divisions beating the grenadiers march, the gunners with their portfires lighted on the flanks, and the Sepoys sounding with no little energy all their various instruments of military music. This did not a little contribute to augment the consternation which the fugitives from the rock had spread amongst the Mysoreans, who were already taking flight, when the English entered their camp. The Europeans marched with fixed bayonets, and recovered arms, but the Sepoys kept up a smart fire upon the swarms that were taking flight on all sides. The French discovered by the fugitives which way the attack would fall, and drew up to oppose it, facing the west; the left of their battalion was behind the finished but detached part of their intrenchment on this side; and the rest extended towards the intrenchment they had thrown up in front of their camp; which their line, however did not reach by 100 yards; but a bank running at this distance parallel to that intrenchment, served to defend the right flank of their battalion: in this position they derived no advantage from that part of their works on which they had most depended. To the left of their battalion was a body of 2000 Sepoys, who inclined to the left, intending to gain the flank of the English battalion, and the same number were designed to form their right wing; but these, by some mistake, in this scene of hurry

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hurry and confusion, posted themselves on the sugar-loaf rock. The English troops advancing were prevented by the interruptions which they met with in the Myfore camp from keeping up in a line; so that the first division had outmarched the second, and the second the third; however as soon as they came nigh the enemy, whom they discovered by the portfires of their guns, the hindermost quickened their pace; but nevertheless the whole line was not completely formed before they came within twenty yards of the enemy, by which time the Sepoys to the right had advanced from the rear, in order to oppose those on the enemy's left: the artillery in the hurry could not keep up with the battalion. The French artillery had for some time fired with great vivacity, but most of the shot flew too high, and killed several of the flying Myforeans. The action commenced just as the day began to dawn: Mr. Astruc, with indefatigable activity prevailed on his men to wait and receive the English fire before they gave theirs: amongst those who suffered in this onset was captain Kilpatrick, who commanded the division on the right; he fell desperately wounded; upon which captain Calliaud put himself at the head of the grenadiers, and took the command of the whole division; the French Sepoys on the left scarcely stood the first fire of the right wing of the English Sepoys, but took flight: which captain Calliaud perceiving, he wheeled instantly round with his division, and gaining the left flank of the intrenchment, behind which the left of the French battalion was posted, poured in a close fire upon them; and the grenadiers pushing on with their bayonets, drove them crowding upon their center: the whole line was already falling into confusion, when a well-levelled discharge from the center and left of the English battalion in front completed the route, and they ran away in great disorder to gain the other side of the bank on their right, where Mr. Astruc endeavoured to rally them: but the grenadiers pursuing them closely, renewed the attack with their bayonets, and put them again to flight: every man now provided for his own safety, without any regard to order, running towards the golden rock, as this way was the only outlet not obstructed; but as soon as they got to some distance on the plain they dispersed and took various routes. The left wing of the English Sepoys had hitherto taken no share in the engagement, for by
keeping

keeping too much to the left of the battalion, they came to the outside of the French intrenchment, on the ground to which the Tanjorines were ordered to advance; however, as soon as they perceived the French battalion in confusion, they pushed on to the sugar-loaf rock, and with much resolution attacked and dispersed the body of the enemy's Sepoys posted there, who from the beginning of the action had employed themselves in firing random shot indiscriminately upon friends and foes. The victory was now decided, and the English troops drew up on the French parade. A body of Morattoes were the only part of the Indian army which made any motions to draw off the attention of the English during the engagement; they seeing one of the field pieces left with a few men at a distance behind the rest, galloped up, and cutting down the men, got possession of it; but perceiving the battle lost, they did not venture to carry it off: nevertheless they did not immediately quit the camp, where they were soon after joined by several other bodies of cavalry, encouraged by their example: but the English artillery in a few rounds obliged them to retire again, and they followed the rest of the fugitives, who were retreating towards Seringham by the pass of Mootachillinoor. It was some hours before the whole got into the island, for the throng consisted of 30,000 men of all sorts on foot, and 16,000 horse, besides a great number of oxen, camels, and elephants. The Tanjorines were ordered to set out in pursuit of the French troops, who were taking flight, dispersed on all sides over the plain; but they could not be prevailed on to quit the spoil of the camp, which they were very busy in plundering.

The tents, baggage, and ammunition of the French camp, together with eleven pieces of cannon, one an eighteen pounder, were taken; 100 of their battalion were either killed or wounded, and near 100 more, amongst whom was Mr. Astruc, with ten officers, were made prisoners: several were afterwards knocked on the head by the people of Tonduman's woods, 65 were taken straggling in the Tanjore country; and a detachment of Sepoys, sent out by captain Dalton from the city, brought in 21 of those who were making their way to the island by the pass of Chucklypolam: so that the whole of their loss was at least 300 Europeans, with their best officer; for such un-

753. doubtedly was Mr. Astruc : it might have been much more, had the Tanjorines exerted themselves as they were ordered. Of the English about 40 Europeans were killed and wounded.

This action was decided entirely by the musketry ; for the English artillery were not brought into the engagement ; and the French cannon were ill pointed, and irresolutely served, even before the conflict became hot and general ; after which the event could not remain long in suspense between two bodies of men, whose dead fell within 20 yards of each other. There are few instances of a victory in which the sagacity and spirit of the general, as well as the resolution of the troops, are more to be admired. The French themselves confessed that they had no suspicion of the intentions to attack them ; nor did chance interfere to subtract from the merit of this success : for major Lawrence, before he quitted his camp at the French rock, had predicted most of the events which concurred to produce it. The Nabob's standard was now planted in the enemy's camp ; and the English flag, displayed on the top of the sugar-loaf rock, proclaimed the triumph of their arms to the country several miles round.

The Tanjorines, elated to excess, although they had contributed nothing more than their appearance in the field to gain the victory, proposed, immediately after the battle, to follow the enemy, and besiege them in Seringham ; but major Lawrence paying no attention to this rhodomontade, moved with the army in the evening to lay siege to Weycondah.

This place, now a fort, was originally nothing more than a pagoda and choultry, situated at the top of a rock about 30 feet high. The rock was afterwards inclosed by a square stone wall, carried up as high as the top of the rock itself, and built thick enough to afford a rampart about five feet in breadth, besides a slender parapet, which has loop-holes to fire through : on the western side is a gateway, of which the top communicates with the rampart on either hand : the enemy's garrison consisted chiefly of Sepoys. A watercourse served instead of a trench to shelter the English troops ; who having cut embrasures through the bank about 400 yards from the wall, battered it with two eighteen pounders, and at the same time threw shells from a mortar and two cohorns. By the next evening the wall was

1st Infantry out of their Camp

Disposition to attack
the Golden Rock.

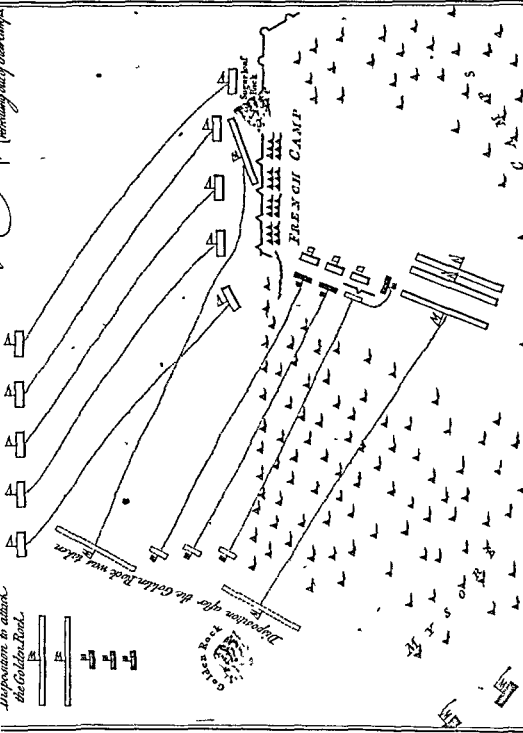
Golden Rock was taken



Disposition after the Golden Rock was taken

FRENCH CAMP

Superior Rock



beaten down, within 12 feet of the ground. Early the next morning some of the garrison endeavoured to make their escape, through a sally-port on the north, to a large body of horse, who were waiting at a distance to receive them. these fugitives were discovered by some of the English Sepoys on the right, who immediately ran to prevent any more from getting out ; and at the same time 600 other Sepoys, who were under arms in the watercourse, set out of their own accord, without well knowing what was the matter, and ran directly to the breach, regardless of the commands of their officers, who assured them that it was not yet practicable ; but nothing could stop the tumult : they made several ineffectual attempts to mount the breach, notwithstanding they were warmly fired upon by the enemy from above. At length, finding it impracticable to succeed this way, they all ran to the gate, which some endeavoured to force, whilst others fired up, to drive the defenders from the ramparts : but this attempt likewise proving ineffectual, a resolute Englishman, serjeant to a company of Sepoys, mounted on the shoulders of one of them, and getting hold of some of the carved work of the gateway, clambered up to the top ; and those below handing up to him the colours of his company, he planted them singly on the parapet : here he was soon joined by about 20 of his company, who followed his example ; and whilst some of these were engaged with the enemy, others went down on the inside of the rampart, and opened the gate. Those without instantly rushed in like a torrent ; which the enemy perceiving, they hurried down from the rampart, and ran up the steps, to gain the choultry and pagoda at the top of the rock ; but the English Sepoys followed them so closely, that they had not time to make any dispositions to defend themselves there before they were attacked at the push of bayonet : in the first fury several were killed, but the rest, about 400, flinging down their arms and calling for quarter, were spared.

From Weycondah the army removed, and encamped at the French Rock, where they now abounded in as much plenty as they had hitherto suffered distress ; for none of the enemy's parties ventured on the plain, and the country people, no longer terrified by the apprehension of losing their noses, brought in provisions in such abundance, that rice, which three days before was sold at four measures for the rupee,

3. now sold at sixteen; and at this rate a stock was laid in sufficient to supply the garrison for six months at full allowance. Captain Dalton seeing this object of the general solicitude provided for, and the city in all other respects out of danger, quitted the command of Trichinopoly, and some time after returned to Europe.

The approach of the rainy monsoon in the middle of October made it necessary to carry the troops into cantonment: the city itself would certainly have afforded them the best shelter: but the stock of provisions laid up for the use of the garrison would soon have been consumed by the addition of such a number of mouths: and as little danger was to be apprehended from any attempts which the enemy might make during the absence of the army, provided the garrison were commonly vigilant, major Lawrence preferred to remove to Coiladdy, on the frontiers of Tanjore, from whence the wants of the army might constantly be supplied, without the necessity of fatiguing the troops by employing them to escort convoys. Four hundred-Sepoys and the sick of the battalion, with 150 Europeans, were sent into Trichinopoly, to augment the garrison; a detachment was left to defend Elimiserum; and the rest of the English troops marched on the 23d of October to their winter quarters: they were accompanied by the Nabob, with the few troops he commanded; but the Tanjorines quitted them, and proceeded to their capital, in order to be present at the celebration of a great festival which falls out at this time of the year. It was with great reluctance that major Lawrence saw them depart, judging from experience, that nothing but the last necessity would induce the king to send them back, notwithstanding that he promised, with much seeming complacence, that they should take the field, and rejoin the Nabob, as soon as the monsoon was past.

During these transactions to the south of the Coleroon, the English arms had likewise gained some successes in the Carnatic. The retreat of Morari-row from before Trinomalee increased the courage of the garrison, who signalized themselves so much by frequent and vigorous sallies, that the presidency of Madras determined to send a reinforcement to their assistance; and 500 Sepoys detached from the garrison of Arcot, arrived in the middle of September in sight of the place: but finding all the avenues blockaded, they concerted measures

measures with the governor, Berkatoola, to favour their junction, by making a general sally, on a certain quarter of the enemy's camp, which the Sepoys promised to attack at the same time in the rear. This plan was executed with so much vigour, that notwithstanding the enemy took the alarm time enough to bring the greatest part of their troops into action, they were entirely defeated the general of the Velore troops being killed on the spot, and Hussan-ally, the commander of the French Sepoys, taken prisoner mortally wounded. This loss of their commanders struck the army with so much consternation, that they immediately raised the siege

In the same month the presidency were much alarmed by the attempts of Mahomed Comaul, the most considerable of the adventurers, who in these times of confusion set up the standard of independency. This man commanded a body of horse at the siege of Arcot, and after the army of Raja saheb was dispersed by the battle of Covrepuk, kept together his own troops, and immediately levied contributions not only sufficient to attach them to his service, but also to engage others to enlist under his banner however, alarmed by the fate of Chunda-saheb at Seringham, he judiciously determined to remove out of the reach of danger into the country of Neloor, the north-east part of the Nabob's dominions, not doubting that its distance both from Arcot and Madras would enable him to establish himself in those districts he succeeded even beyond his expectation, for he found means to surprize the capital of Neloor itself, from whence he obliged Nazeabulli, the governor, to flee to Arcot The English and the Nabob had so many enemies to fight, and so few troops to send into the field, that they could spare none to check the enterprizes of Mahomed Comaul, who having enjoyed the fruits of his successes without interruption for a year, extended his views, and prepared to attack the pagoda of Tripetti This temple, one of the most famous in the Decan, is situated on the top of a mountain, about fifty miles north-east of Arcot The feast of the god to whom it is dedicated is annually celebrated in the month of September, and the offerings made by the concourse of pilgrims who arrive from all parts to assist at it, amount to so great a sum, that the Bramins, beside what they reserve to themselves, pay the government an annual revenue

3. revenue of 60,000 pagodas, or 24,000 pounds sterling. This revenue the Nabob assigned over to the English as a reimbursement in part of the great expences they had incurred in the war; and as neither the Bramins nor the pilgrims are solicitous to whom this money is paid, provided the feast goes on without interruption, it was the intention of Mahomed Comaul to get possession of the pagoda before the feast began. The presidency of Madrafs, alarmed for the safety of a place in which the company was so much interested, sent a detachment of forty Europeans, two companies of Sepoys, and three pieces of cannon, with orders to march and defend the pagoda: they were to be joined on the road by Nazeabulla, the Nabob's brother, at the head of a large body of troops, but these not coming up in time, the detachment proceeded without them. When arrived near Tripetti they were unexpectedly surrounded by the whole of Mahomed Comaul's force, 5000 men, horse and foot; the detachment had just time to take shelter in a neighbouring village, where the enemy immediately attacked them, and although constantly repulsed, they did not desist from their attempts before the night set in; when the detachment having lost several of their Europeans, and expended all their ammunition, retreated; the next day they were joined by Nazeabulla Cawn's army, with whom the day afterwards they proceeded again towards Tripetti. Mahomed Comaul met them on the plain, and the action began by a cannonade, which having created some confusion amongst the enemy, ensign Holt, who commanded the English detachment, marched up with his Europeans and Sepoys to improve the advantage; but before they came near enough to give their fire, a shot from a wall-piece killed ensign Holt. However the men, not disconcerted by this accident, pushed on under the command of their next officer, ensign Ogilby, and attacked the enemy with great vivacity, who were already wavering, when a lucky shot, from one of the field pieces killed the elephant of Mahomed Comaul. His army seeing the standard of their general fall to the ground, as usual took flight, and with so much precipitation, that before he had time to mount a horse, they left him at the mercy of his enemies. He was taken prisoner and carried to Nazeabulla Cawn, by whose order he was instantly beheaded. His death removed the most dangerous disturber

disturber of the Nabob's government in this part of the country, for he was a very brave and active man there were several other chiefs of less consequence, who were constantly making inroads into the districts of Ponomalee, Chinglapett, and Arcot, and gave frequent employment to the garrisons of these places, but they always retreated as soon as they heard that a detachment of Europeans was marching against them

The enemy at Seringham seemed so little inclinable to take advantage of the absence of the English troops cantoned at Coiladdy, that they did not even send parties on the plain to prevent the country people from going daily with provisions to the market in Tritchinopoly where the garrison were as well supplied and lived in as much tranquillity as if both sides had agreed in form to a cessation of hostilities the enemy, however, convinced that the English would never have attempted to attack their camp at the sugar loaf rock if they had not been joined by the cavalry of Tanjore, determined to leave no means untried to deprive them of this resource in future Accordingly the regent gave Succo-gee, the king's minister and favourite, a sum of money more considerable than the first bribe, and Mr Duplex sent a letter penned in the Malabar language by his wife, in which he threatened the king, that if he dared to give the Nabob and the English any more assistance, the Morittoes should lay waste his country with fire and sword, and thut if this should not be sufficient to terrify him into a neutrality, he would bring down the Soubah Srilabad jung, with his whole army, from Golconda The effect of these practices, both on the king and his minister, was soon visible, for Succo-gee taking advantage of the timorous and suspicious character of his master, prevailed on him to remove the general Monac gee from the command of the army, by representing him as a man in such close connexion with the English, that he might probably, from a reliance on their friendship, be induced to form projects dangerous even to the king himself, who, alarmed at the same time by the menaces of Duplex, determined to preserve his country by breaking the promise he had made to the Nabob and major Lawrence, to send his troops to Coiladdy as soon as the rains were over Having brought him thus far, the next step was to make him join the enemy, this likewise

53. likewise Succo-gee undertook to effect, and the king it is said was on the point of signing the treaty, when a sudden and unexpected event stopped his hand.

In the beginning of November the French at Seringham received a reinforcement of 300 Europeans, 200 Topasses, and 1000 Sepoys, with some cannon; but instead of giving any signs that they had recovered their spirits by this increase of their strength, they determined to remain quiet until major Lawrence should be ready to quit Coiladdy, in hopes that the garrison of Trichinopoly would be lulled into security by seeing them remain inactive so long after the arrival of their reinforcement, and entertain no suspicion of the design they were meditating, when the time should come for carrying it into execution.

This design was nothing less than to storm the city of Trichinopoly in the night by surprize. The part which the French chose to make the assault upon was Dalton's battery, on the west side, near the north-west angle of the town, the same indicated by the letter which captain Dalton had prevailed on the spy De Cattans to write to the French commander Mr. Brenier; it had formerly been a part of one of the four gateways to this city. The entrance into an Indian fortification is through a large and complicated pile of building, projecting in the form of a paralelogram from the main rampart; and if the city has two walls, it projects beyond them both: this building consists of several continued terrasses which are of the same height as the main rampart and communicate with it: the inward walls of these terrasses form the sides of an intricate passage, about twenty feet broad, which leads by various short turnings at right angles through the whole pile, to the principal gate that stands in the main rampart: for some space on each hand of Dalton's battery, the interval between the outward and inward wall of the city was much broader than any where else. Captain Dalton, when intrusted with the command of the garrison, had converted that part of the gateway which projected beyond the outward wall into a solid battery, with embrasures; leaving the part between the two walls as it stood with its windings and terrasses: an interval was likewise left between the backside of the battery, and the terrass nearest to it, which lay parallel to each other; so that an enemy who had gained the battery could not get to the terrass

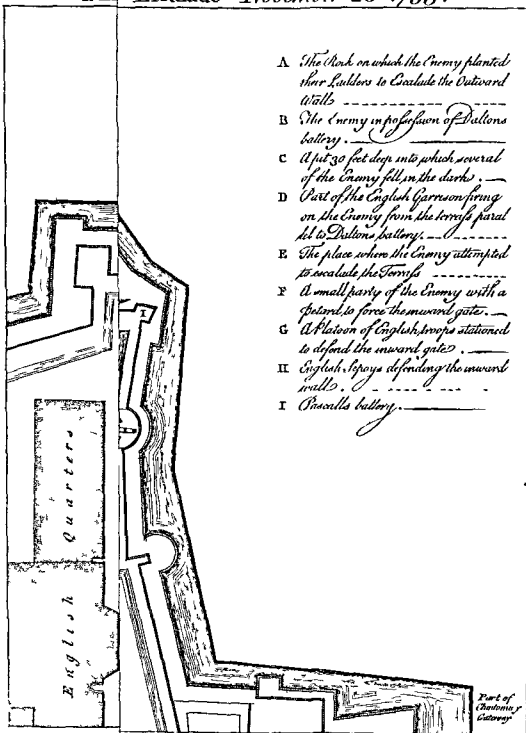
rafs without descending into the interjacent area, and then mounting the wall of the terrafs with scaling ladders the battery, however, communicated with the rampart of the outward wall of the city, but being, as that was, only eighteen feet high, it was commanded by the terraffes behind it, as well as by the rampart of the inner wall, both of which were thirty feet high. Upon one of the inward cavaliers, fouth of the gateway, were planted two pieces of cannon, to plunge into the battery, and fcour the interval between the two walls, as far as the terraffes of the gateway, and two other pieces mounted in the north-west angle of the inward rampart, commanded in like manner both the battery and the interval to the north of the terraffes. The French were, by De Cattin's letter, and by deserters, apprized of all thefe particulars, and notwithstanding the many difficulties they would have to furmount in attempting to force their way into the town through this part of the fortifications, they preferred it to any other, becaufe it was more accessible from without, for a rock level with the water almost choaked up the ditch in front of the battery.

On the 27th of November, at night, the greateft part of the enemy's army crossed the river the Myforeans and Morattoes were distributed in different parties round the city, with orders to approach to the counterscarp of the ditch, and divert the attention of the garrison during the principal and real attack, which was reserved for the French troops. Of this body 600 Europeans were appointed to efcalade, whilst Mr Muffin, the commander, with the reft of the battalion, 200 men, and a large body of Sepoys, waited at the edge of the ditch, ready to follow the first party as soon as they should get into the town. At three in the morning the first party crossed the rock in the ditch, and planting their scaling ladders, all of them mounted the battery without raising the least alarm in the garrison for although the guard appointed for the battery consisted of fifty Sepoys, with their officers, and some European gunners, who were all present and alert when the rounds passed at midnight, most of them were now absent, and they who remained on the battery were fast asleep, these the French killed, with their bayonets, intending

53.

not to fire until they were fired upon: but this resolution was immediately after frustrated by an unforeseen accident; for some of them attempting to get to a slight counterwall which lines the backside of the battery, fell into a deep pit, which had been left in the body of the battery itself, contiguous to that wall: none but the most tried soldiers can refrain from firing upon any unexpected alarm in the night, and upon the screaming of those who were tumbling into the hole, several muskets were discharged. The French now concluding that they were discovered, imagined they might intimidate the garrison by shewing how far they were already successful, and turning two of the twelve pounders upon the battery against the town, discharged them together with a volley of small arms, their drums beating, and their soldiers shouting their usual military cry, "*vive le roy.*" Fortunately the main guard, the barracks of the garrison, and the quarters of the officers were in the north part of the town, not more than 400 yards from the battery. Captain Kilpatrick, who commanded, remained so ill of the wounds he had received in the last engagement, that he was unable to remove from his bed; lieutenant Harrison, the next in command, came to him upon the alarm to receive his orders, which he gave with the usual calmness that distinguished his character on all occasions, directing lieutenant Harrison to march instantly with the picquet, reserve, and the Sepoys who were not already posted, to the place where the attack was made, and to order the rest of the garrison to repair to their respective alarm posts, with injunctions not to stir from them upon pain of death. The enemy having drawn up their scaling ladders into the battery, sent two parties down from it into the interval between the two walls: one of these parties carrying two petards, and conducted by a deserter, entered the passage which led through the terrasses, intending to get into the town by blowing open the gate which stands in the inward rampart: the other party carried the ladders, and were appointed to escalate; whilst the main body remained upon the battery, keeping up a constant fire upon the terrasses, and upon the inward rampart. But by this time the alarm was taken, and the cannon from each hand began to fire smartly into the interval between the two walls, and upon the battery. Lieutenant Harrison, with the main guard,

guard, was likewise arrived upon the rampart, from whence the greatest part of them passed to the terrasses. The musketry of the assailants and defenders were now employed with great vivacity against each other, but with some uncertainty, having no other light to direct their aim except the frequent flashes of fire: notwithstanding the hurry and confusion, lieutenant Harrison had the presence of mind to station a platoon upon the rampart, directly above the gate, ordering them to keep a constant fire upon the passage immediately below, whether they saw any thing or not: nothing could be more sensible or fortunate than his precaution; for the platoon killed, without seeing them, the man who was to apply the first petard, as well as the deserter who conducted him, and both of them fell within ten yards of the gate. Those appointed to *escalade*, fixed their ladders on the south side of the terrasses, and a drummer, followed by an officer, had already mounted to the top, when a party of Sepoys came to this station, who killed the drummer, wounded and seized the officer, and then overturning the scaling ladders overset the men who were upon them: the ladders broke with the fall, and the assailants called for more; but were disappointed; for the rest which had been brought were shattered and rendered useless by the grape-shot fired from the two pieces of cannon planted upon the cavalier: it was soon after found that the man who was to manage the second petard was killed. Thus defeated in all their expectations they determined to retreat, and went up to the battery again, where the whole now resolved to make their escape; but this for the want of their ladders was no longer practicable, except by leaping down eighteen feet perpendicular, either upon the rock or into the water. Desperate as this attempt appeared near one hundred made the experiment; but what they suffered deterred the rest from following their example, who, in despair, turned, and recommenced their fire from the battery upon the defenders. Lieutenant Harrison, with the greatest part of his Europeans, were assembled upon the terrass nearest the battery, and the two bodies, separated only by an interval of twenty feet, kept up a smart fire upon each other as fast as they could load: but the defenders had the advantage of firing under the cover of parapets from a situation twelve feet higher than the enemy upon the battery, who were totally exposed from head to foot,



- A The Rock on which the Enemy planted their Ladders to Escalade the Outward Walls -----
- B The Enemy in possession of Daltons battery. -----
- C A pit 30 feet deep into which several of the Enemy fell in the dark. -----
- D Part of the English Garrison sprung on the Enemy from the terrass parallel bet to Daltons battery. -----
- E The place where the Enemy attempted to escalade the Terrass -----
- F A small party of the Enemy with a pistol, to force the inward gate. -----
- G A Platoon of English troops stationed to defend the inward gate. -----
- H English Troops defending the inward wall. -----
- I Percalls battery. -----

who had promised the regent to make a more successful attack upon the city; but finding the garrison alert they retreated without attempting any thing.

The king of Tanjore, who, notwithstanding the alliance he was entering into with the French, knew nothing of their intentions to storm Trichinopoly, was not a little astonished at the news, and the loss which they sustained in the attempt made him repent that he had shewn so much inclination to abandon the Nabob and the English: the French finding that their misfortune produced a change in the intentions which the king had begun to entertain in their favour, determined to waste no more time in negotiating with him, but prepared to send a party of Morattoes to ravage his country. The king having intelligence of their design sent a body of troops under the command of his uncle Gauderow to Tricatopoly, a fort eighteen miles east of Trichinopoly, where they were ordered to remain and punish the Morattoes: for this phrase, in the vain language of the princes of Indostan, is synonymous to fighting, and is not seldom made use of even by those who lose the battle. The king making a merit of this resolution to the Nabob, pretended that Gauderow only waited on the frontiers until the whole army was assembled, which would then immediately march to Trichinopoly. Major Lawrence, willing to put the sincerity of this profession to the test, wrote to the king that his troops would be of little service whilst they were commanded by so unexperienced an officer as Gauderow, and desired that Monac-gee might be reinstated in the command, of which he was the only man in the kingdom capable. This commendation served to confirm those suspicions of the general which had been raised in the king's mind by the artifices of his minister; and major Lawrence being informed of the alarm which the king had taken from his remonstrances in Monac-gee's favour, resolved to make no farther mention of his name, lest the consequences should be fatal to him: but requested that the Tanjorine troops might join him without delay, even under the command of Gauderow. None however came; for the Morattoes having sent a small party to amuse Gauderow, their main body of 1200 men penetrated into the kingdom at the end of December by another road,

1753. road, and as they had threatened began to lay the country waste with fire and sword.

This was the first motion which any of the enemy's parties had made since the assault of Trichinopoly: in the mean time several convoys were escorted from Tricatopoly to the English camp.

In the Carnatic the districts which acknowledged the Nabob had received no molestation from his enemies since the defeat of Mahomed Comaul at Tripetti, which happened in the month of September. The troops which Mr. Dupleix was able to send into the field from Pondicherry had lately been employed in besieging Palam Cotah, the same fort which they had refused to reduce for Morari-row. This place, with the circumjacent territory, is the only part in the Carnatic which does not depend on the Nabob of Arcot; it belongs to the Nabob of Cudapah. Examples of such sequestrations occur in every province of the Mogul empire, which amongst the rest of its feudal institutions allots to every Nabob a certain revenue arising from the product of lands, for his private expences: but as the basis of the Mogul government consists in regulations which deprive all its officers of any pretensions to real estates, and in obliging them to acknowledge that they hold nothing by any other title than the favour of the sovereign; the lands thus allotted to a Nabob are rarely situated in the province governed by himself, but are generally chosen in the most distant part of one of the neighbouring provinces; so that in this institution the Mogul's authority over all his officers appears in its utmost majesty; since the inhabitants of a province see the Nabob appointed to rule them, excluded from the right of appropriating to himself any part of the territory over which his jurisdiction, notwithstanding, extends. Hence likewise a perpetual source of disputes is established between the Nabobs of neighbouring provinces, who never fail to give one another reason to complain of violence committed in these sequestered lands. The Nabob of Cudapah applied to the presidency of Madras to assist the governor of Palam Cotah, on which they ordered a detachment of thirty Europeans, and two hundred Sepoys, to march from Devi Cotah and relieve the place. The detachment did not take the field before the enemy

enemy had made a practicable breach which they intended to storm the next day : but lieutenant Frazer having concerted measures with the governor, contrived to introduce his party that very night, and the enemy at day-break hearing English drums beating in the place, suspected what had happened, and immediately raised the siege.

END *of the* FOURTH BOOK.

753. friend, had persuaded Sallabadjing to appoint him Duan, or Vizier; but as soon as Seid Laskar Khan found himself well-established in this post, he threw off the mask, and on all occasions contradicted the inclinations of his prince, whenever he thought they were dictated by the influences of Mr. Buffy; and now more than ever, when he saw the extent of his demands for the French nation. It happened that in the beginning of the year 1753, a few days after the peace with Ragogee, Mr. Buffy fell dangerously ill at Calberga; and although his constitution surmounted the first attacks of his distemper, he remained much enfeebled; and his physician being convinced, that his recovery depended on a total relief from those continual and anxious occupations, to which Mr. Buffy could not refuse himself, whilst he remained either in the camp, or court of Sallabadjing, he advised him immediately to retire, and to sequester himself from all business at Masulipatnam, until he should be perfectly recovered. Accordingly, Mr. Buffy departed from the camp in January, but left all the French troops and Sepoys with Sallabadjing, who soon after his departure proceeded without interruption to Hyderabad. The officer who now commanded the French troops, had neither experience, nor capacity sufficient to penetrate and counteract the intrigues of a faction in a Moorish court; and the Duan resolved, during Mr. Buffy's absence, to break the union between these too powerful auxiliaries and his sovereign. This was no easy task; for Mr. Buffy had persuaded Sallabadjing, a prince deficient both in personal courage and sagacity, that the French battalion were not only the principal support of his government against foreign enemies; but also the best security of his person and authority against intestine plots and commotions. The Duan therefore found it necessary to accustom him by degrees to the absence of these favourite troops: it was equally necessary to prevent them from entertaining any suspicion of this design, for they were too formidable to be removed abruptly; Mr. Buffy having joined to the battalion of Europeans, a body of 5000 Sepoys, paid by himself and acting entirely under his own orders. The Duan therefore neglected for some time to furnish the pay of the French army at the usual periods, pretending that several considerable districts at a distance from Hyderabad,

Hyderabad, had failed in the payment of their revenues to the treasury; and when the French officers, as he expected, complained loudly of their own distresses, he told them that he knew no other method of satisfying their demands, unless by sending them to collect the revenues of the Soubah from those who withheld them: this proposal they very readily accepted, expecting, from the custom of Indostan, that they should receive considerable presents, besides the sums which they were charged to levy. Still it would have been difficult to have obtained Sallabadjing's consent for their departure, had not their own misconduct convinced him that it was necessary for the peace of the city; where, since Mr. Buffy's departure, the discipline to which he had accustomed them was so much relaxed, that they daily committed disorders, for which, the persons aggrieved, were continually demanding justice at the gates of the palace.

As soon as the Duan had thus removed and separated the greatest part of the French troops, into several different parts of the country, he invented some pretext to persuade Sallabadjing, that it was necessary he should return without delay to Aurengabad; and even prevailed upon him, to permit no more than a small detachment of their Europeans and Sepoys to accompany him. He then instructed the governor of Golcondah, to furnish no pay to those who remained in the city, and to distress them by every other means, excepting open hostilities; and the same orders were given in the countries, to which the several detachments had been sent to collect their arrears. This treatment, so different from what the French had hitherto received, he thought would lead them, of their own accord, to ask their dismissal from a service, in which they should find that nothing more was to be got.

Accordingly, the soldiers and Sepoys disappointed of their pay, began to clamour and desert; but the French officers stood firm to their duty, and contributed their own money to appease their troops. This resource, however, was very inadequate to the necessity, and the danger encreasing every day, they wrote to Mr. Buffy, that his immediate return to Hyderabad, was the only means left to save the national affairs in the Decan. Mr. Buffy, not being yet recovered

53. from his illness, hesitated; but was soon after determined by a peremptory letter from Mr. Dupleix, threatening to make him responsible for the consequences of his absence from the important command with which the nation had intrusted him with such unlimited confidence. He left Masulipatnam about the end of June, having previously sent orders to all the detachments stationed abroad, to be at Hyderabad, about the time that he expected to arrive there himself. He arrived on the 23d of July, and found all his troops assembled in the city; they were 500 Europeans and 4000 Sepoys. This force, and his own presence, imposed respect upon the governor, and all the other officers of Sallabadjing's administration. They immediately consented to furnish some money in part of the arrears, which the Duan had withheld with so much artifice, and Mr. Buffy out of his own stock, and by his credit with the bankers, procured more, which all together was sufficient to appease the troops; whom, nevertheless, in the first days after his arrival, he had with much difficulty been able to restrain from open tumult and violence in the city. But although the present distress was removed, yet no provision was made for the future; and from the late practices, every obstacle was still to be expected from the disposition of the Duan, who, at this very time, refused to furnish the pay, and subsistence of the small detachment which had accompanied Sallabadjing to Aurengabad. Mr. Buffy saw the only remedy; and determined to proceed with his whole force to that city, as soon as the rains should cease, which, in that part of the Decan, continue from the beginning of July to the end of September. The march from Golcondah to Aurengabad is at least 300 miles: nevertheless, he found means from his own resources to make the necessary preparations, and left Golcondah in the beginning of October.

Notwithstanding the evil disposition of Seid Laskar Khan, and his adherents, Mr. Buffy had several friends, who were men of importance in the court of Aurengabad; Sallabadjing himself was at this time very much in debt to his own army, and moreover, in apprehensions of another rupture with Ragoe the Morattoe; so that the boldness of Mr. Buffy's resolution, in marching uncalled for to Aurengabad,

Aurangabad, created no little perplexity in the councils of the Soubah, and more in the mind of his minister, who even deliberated with himself, whether he should not take refuge in the impregnable fortress of Doltabad, about eight miles from Aurangabad; he however judged better, and tried negotiation, making many excuses and apologies, proffering to surrender the seals of his office, and requesting that Mr. Buffy would confer them upon some other person. Mr. Buffy penetrated the artifice of this seeming humility, which was practised by the Duan, only because he knew that Mr. Buffy would not risque the obloquy and reproach of having moved him from his office, as the preparatory means of obtaining the ambitious demands of his own nation from Sallabadjing. Both therefore were equally willing to treat, and an able agent, in whom both had equal confidence, soon adjusted the terms of reconciliation. The ceremonials of the first interviews, both with Seid Laskar Khan and Sallabadjing, were dictated by Mr. Buffy, and agreed to by them.

Every thing being settled, the French army advanced on the 23d of November from the ground where they had halted several days; waiting for the conclusion of the terms of reconciliation. About eight miles from Aurangabad, they were met by Seid Laskar Khan, accompanied by twenty-one other lords of distinction, all riding in the same line on their elephants, attended by their respective guards and retinues, and surrounded by a great number of spectators. When near, the elephant of Seid Laskar Khan bowed first; on which all the other lords dismounted likewise, as did Mr. Buffy, who embraced first Seid Laskar Khan, and then the other lords. All then mounted again, and proceeded in military order towards the Soubah, who waited for them, accompanied by a great number of troops, in a tent, pitched at some distance from this interview. He embraced Mr. Buffy at the entrance of the tent, and was saluted by the French artillery. When seated within, Mr. Buffy made his offerings, which consisted of several elephants, some horses, and jewels; all his officers likewise presented gold rupees. After which Sallabadjing arose and came out of the tent, holding Mr. Buffy by the hand, who assisted him to mount his elephant, and then mounted his own, as did all the lords.

The

3. The procession was now magnificent and immense, consisting of a great army, all the nobles, and most of the inhabitants of one of the first cities in Indostan. The pomp, when arrived at the palace, was saluted by numerous and repeated discharges of cannon. As soon as the court was ranged, Sallabadjing made presents to Mr. Buffy, of the same kind and value as he had just before received from him, and then dismissed the assembly. Mr. Buffy then proceeded to the house of Seid Laskar Khan, who confirmed and swore to the executing the terms which Mr. Buffy had insisted upon. They were, that
 “ the provinces of Mustaphanagar, Elore, Rajamundrum, and Chiacole, should be given for the support of the French army; and
 “ that the patents should be delivered in three days: that the sums
 “ which Jaffer ali Khan, at that time governor of those provinces,
 “ might have collected before Mr. Buffy should be able to settle the
 “ administration of them, should be made good from the Soubah’s
 “ treasury, in case Jaffer ali Khan himself should delay, or evade the
 “ payment of them: that the French troops should, as before the
 “ separation, have the guard of the Soubah’s person: that he should
 “ not interfere in any manner in the affairs of the province of Arcot;
 “ and that all other affairs in general, should be conducted
 “ with the concurrence of Mr. Buffy. In return, Mr. Buffy swore
 “ to support and befriend Seid Laskar Khan in his office of Duan.”
 The patents for the four provinces were prepared without delay, and delivered to Mr. Buffy, who sent them immediately to Mr. Moracin, the French chief at Masulipatnam, with instructions to take possession.

These acquisitions added to Masulipatnam, and the province of Condavir, made the French masters of the sea-coast of Coromandel and Orixá, in an uninterrupted line of 600 miles from Medapilly to the pagoda of Jägernaut. These countries are bounded by a vast chain of mountains, which run nearly in the same direction as the sea-coast, and are in most places about eighty or ninety miles distant from it, although in some few not more than thirty. They are covered with impenetrable forests of bamboes, and in their whole extent there are no more than three or four passes, which according to Mr. Buffy’s account,

account, may be defended by 100 men against an army. The province of Condavir extends between the river Kristna and Gondegama, which gains the sea at Medapilly; the limits of the other four provinces are not exactly ascertained; nevertheless it appears that Mustaphanagar joins to the north of Condavir; that Elore lays to the northwest of Mustaphanagar; that Rajamundrum is bounded to the south of these two provinces; and that Chicacole, much the largest of the four, extends 250 miles from the river Godaveri to the pagoda of Jagernaut. The revenues of the four provinces were computed at 3,100,000 rupees; of Condavir, at 680,000, and the dependencies of Masulipatnam were so much improved that they produced this year 507,000; in all 4,287,000 rupees, equal to more than 535,000 pounds sterling: all these rents, excepting those of Masulipatnam, and its dependencies, which seemed already to have been carried to the height, might be greatly improved. So that these territories rendered the French masters of the greatest dominion, both in extent and value, that had ever been possessed in Indostan by Europeans, not excepting the Portuguese, when at the height of their prosperity. Nor were commercial advantages wanting to enhance the value of these acquisitions, for the manufactures of cloth proper for the European markets are made in this part of the Decan, of much better fabric, and at much cheaper rates than in the Carnatic: in Rajamundrum are large forests of teak trees, and it is the only part of the coast of Coromandel and Orixá that furnishes this wood, which is equal in every respect to oak; Chicacole abounds in rice and other grain, of which great quantities are exported every year to the Carnatic. Although it was intended that the French should not hold these countries, any longer than they maintained the stipulated number of troops in the Soubah's service, yet it is evident that he could not have given them an establishment in any part of his dominions, from which it would be so difficult to expel them, in case they neglected to fulfil their obligation: for, defended on one hand by the chain of mountains, and having on the other all the resources of the sea open, they might, with a few precautions, defy the united force of the Decan. This the Duan, Seid Laskar Khan knew, and dreaded so much, that he had offered Mr. Bussy a much larger tract of country, in the inland

53. inland parts of the Soubahship, provided he would desist from demanding these provinces.

Mr. Buffy passed the remainder of the year 1753, at Aurengabad, employed in regulating the discipline of his troops, in providing means for their pay and subsistence, and in making preparations to act in concert with the army of Sallabadjing, against the Morattoo Ragojee Bonfola.

Upon the death of Ghazi-o-din Khan, the emperor, Hamed Schah conferred the office of captain-general of the army upon Sche-abad-din, the son of Ghazi-o-din Khan, although at that time a youth, not more than 16 years of age; but a diligent education, and very uncommon natural talents, with the constant advice of the preceptor of his infancy, enabled him to conduct himself in this great office, not only without folly, or indecision, but with so much artifice and boldness, as soon convinced all the omrahs of the court, that he was much more to be dreaded than despised; and indeed, he never rejected any crime which promoted the end he intended to accomplish. For some time his uncle Sallabadjing, remained in apprehensions that he would march into the Decan, to revenge his father's death; but he had at that time taken so great a part in the distracted affairs of Delhi, that he had neither leisure or opportunity to interfere so far from the capital. We shall defer to give any account of these events, until the consequences of them come to affect or influence the English affairs in another part of Indostan.

The English themselves could not refrain from admiring the sagacity of Mr. Dupleix's conduct, which, by making the war in the Carnatic subservient to his views on the northern provinces, had by degrees led his nation to the great establishments of which they were now in possession. At the same time they had the satisfaction to know that these successes of their enemies could not be imputed to any defects in their own conduct; for so far from having a force sufficient to make head against the French, in two parts of the country so distant from each other as Golcondah and Trichinopoly; their whole force collected was always much inferior to what the French were able to oppose to them in the southern parts of the Decan; where nothing but efforts of valour, scarcely
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to be paralleled, had carried them through the two wars of Chundra-sahab and the Myforeans. It was equally fortunate for the nation, that chance should have placed during these arduous times, a man of much sagacity, indefatigable application, and a perseverance equal to Dupleix's, at the head of the presidency; such was Mr. Saunders, who came to the government a little before the death of Nazir-jung; and, convinced by that event of the ambitious schemes of Mr. Dupleix, determined to oppose them to the utmost of his strength, notwithstanding he had no instructions from the company to engage in hostilities; and notwithstanding the two nations were at peace in Europe, he had with the same spirit continued the war, never discouraged by adverse turns, nor dreading the event of desperate attempts when necessary to retrieve them. The two governors had during the whole course of hostilities carried on a sharp and acute controversy by letters; and Mr. Dupleix, who had even before the event happened, persuaded himself that Mr. Bussy would obtain the northern provinces, had, towards the end of the year 1753, affected to shew an inclination to terminate the war in the Carnatic, and in the beginning of the year 1754, consented to treat in form. When it was agreed that a conference should be held in the town of Sadrass, belonging to the Dutch, on the road between Madials and Pondicherry.

The deputies, on the side of the English, were Mr. Palk and Mr. Vanfittart on the French, the father Lavour, superior of the French Jesuits in India; Mr. Kirjean, nephew to Mr. Dupleix; and Mr. Bauffet, a member of the council of Pondicherry. They met on the 3d of January; the two governors superintending and directing their proceedings by letters, which were no more than twelve hours in coming from Pondicherry, and only six from Madrats. The English deputies opened the conference by proposing as the basis of the negotiation, that Mahomed-ally should be acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, with the same authority as had ever been possessed by any former Nabob; and that the king of Tanjore should be guaranteed in the peaceable possession of his kingdom. The French then produced their ideas of a basis, and the whole of their terms together: their basis implied the acknowledgment of Salabad-jung as Soubah of

54. the Decan, and the immediate release of the French prisoners taken during the war: the English, in return for their acquiescence to these two articles, were to be exempted from the ground rent of Madras, a small fine formerly paid to the government of Arcot; they were to keep possession of the country of Ponomalee; and some establishment was to be made for Mahomed-ally after his difference with the Mysorean concerning Tritchinopoly was conciliated. It was impossible to have made proposals more directly opposite; for by acknowledging Salabad-jing without restrictions, the French would become arbiters of the fate of the English in the Carnatic, as they would of the French, if Mahomed-ally was acknowledged: so that each side required of the other to give up every thing before they had well begun to treat of any thing. However the business did not stop, and the French deputies produced seven patents, which they called their authorities for interfering as they had done, in the affairs of the Mogul government, and for making the present demands: two of these were patents from Murzafa-jing; one appointing Mr. Dupleix commander in all the countries from the river Kristna to the sea; the other, Chunda-saheb governor of the Carnatic: four were from Salabad-jing; two confirming the two foregoing; another giving the countries of Arcot and Tritchinopoly to Mr. Dupleix after the death of Chunda-saheb; the other appointing Mortiz-ally of Vellore, lieutenant under Mr. Dupleix in these countries: the seventh and last piece, which the French called the most authentic, was a letter from the Great Mogul, confirming all that Salabad-jing had done in favour of Mr. Dupleix and his allies. The French deputies then asked what titles the English had to produce; who replied that they consisted of patents from Nazir-jing, Gazi-o-din Khan, and the Great Mogul, appointing Mahomed-ally Nabob of the Carnatic: here again was a flat contradiction, and of such a nature as could not be adjusted without sending the deputies to Delhi. The French, notwithstanding, insisted that the titles should be examined; and being told that the Nabob's were at Tritchinopoly, desired that they might be immediately sent for; nevertheless they in the mean time delivered copies of their own to be scrutinized by the English deputies. But Mr. Saunders, convinced that this examination would multiply discussions, without removing any of the suspicions

and objections which prevailed with both sides on the validity of the adversary's titles, came close to the point, and ordered his deputies to propose that the English and French should be put in possession of lands of equal value in such different parts of the province as might prevent future disputes; that the commerce of the two companies in the Carnatic should be established on equal terms of advantage, that security should be given to the Mysoreans for such a sum of money as upon an equitable adjustment of their account might appear to be due to them; that a pension should be assigned to Raja-saheb, the son of Chunda-saheb; and that the French prisoners should be released; provided Mr. Dupleix would acknowledge Mahomed-ally Nabob of the Carnatic. These proposals left the French superior by the whole of their possessions to the northward, which were of much greater value than what the English would have been content to take, subject to an equality with them in the Carnatic a moderation which would have been inconsistent with the continual success of the English arms, if the expences of the war had not already greatly hurt the commercial interests of the East-India company, restrained, by their charter, from enlarging their capital. The acknowledgment of Mahomed-ally appeared the only difficulty in Mr. Saunders's proposal; but even this might be removed by the English acknowledging Sahabad-jing, on condition that he would confirm Mahomed-ally in the Nabobship; and that the French would likewise agree to concur equally with the English in supporting this prince in his government. But Mr. Dupleix was so intoxicated by his connexions with Sahabad-jing, and his notions of his own authority in the Carnatic, that he rejected Mr. Saunders's proposal with disdain. It was now no longer possible to mistake his views, or to doubt that he had any other intention than to leave the English in possession of a fortieth part of the territories dependant on Arcot, on condition that they would tamely suffer him to keep and govern all the rest with absolute sovereignty. Big with these ideas, he ordered his deputies to insist strenuously on the validity of his titles. and whilst they were explaining the various events, which had led their nation to the acquisition of such important prerogatives, the English deputies discovered that the Mogul's letter to Mr. Dupleix wanted the usual signature, which is a seal engraved with his

54. name and titles, and stamped with ink at the head of the patent. They likewise observed that the seal impressed on the wax which had secured the cover of the letter, appeared by the date to be thirty-three years old, and consequently belonged to a former emperor. These defects naturally gave them many suspicions, which were much confirmed, when, on desiring an explanation from the French deputies, they immediately recalled all their papers, giving for a reason, that they would not submit them to any farther examination before the Nabob's patents were produced. This in reality was no reason at all; they, however, consulted Mr. Dupleix on the objections made to the Mogul's letter, who replied, that the piece he had delivered to them was only a duplicate, to which the writer in the secretary's office at Delhi, might have thought it needless to affix the seal of signature, and that with the same negligence the first seal which came to hand might have been taken up by him to seal the cover; but that the original brought by the Mogul's officer deputed from Delhi, had the seal of signature affixed to it, which was dated in the first year of the reign of the late emperor Hamed Schah; and that the letter itself was dated in the fifth year of his reign, the same in which it was received. It now became necessary to examine the original, and to enquire whether it was the custom in the secretary's office at Delhi to pay so little attention to duplicates; but Mr. Saunders, and the English deputies, thought that what they had already seen and heard was a sufficient proof that the copy was a forgery, and concluded the same of the original, and the rest of the French papers: the French deputies nevertheless persisted to defend the authenticity of them; and least the abrupt manner in which they had withdrawn them from farther examination should be interpreted as a proof that they themselves knew their pieces could not stand the test, they now gave another reason for this part of their conduct, alledging that they had recalled them only for fear copies should be taken in order to direct Mahomed-ally in making out those patents he had promised to produce. This blundering apology exposed their cause more than any remarks which their adversaries had hitherto made; for it was a tacit acknowledgment, that they themselves were convinced of the possibility of forging patents with so much dexterity that the artifice could

were inclosed in an island from which they could not get out again before the waters subsided. Whilst they were waiting for this at the head of the island, Monac-gee marched and encamped to the eastward of them, near a pass which he knew would be fordable sooner than any other part of the two arms by which they were enclosed; and the instant that the waters were sufficiently fallen, crossed over, and coming upon them by surprize, attacked them in the angle of the island, where it was so narrow that his troops extended from one arm to the other in their front. The Morattoes, thus pent up, seeing no other means to escape but by cutting their way through the Tanjorines, exerted themselves with their usual bravery, augmented by despair: but on the other hand, the Tanjorines were inflamed by the desire of revenging the injuries their country had suffered from these cruel freebooters, and Monac-gee, sensible that the continuance of his master's uncertain favour would depend on the success of this day, animated his troops, who loved him, by his own example; fighting in the thickest throng with the utmost intrepidity. Valour on both sides being thus equal, the superiority of numbers decided the victory: 800 of the Morattoes were killed, and most of the rest were wounded and taken prisoners. To deter them from invading his country in future, Monac-gee ordered all the dead bodies to be hanged upon trees; and all the prisoners, not excepting those who were wounded, to be impaled alive in sight of the high roads. Having disgraced his victory by this cruelty, he returned with the horses of the slain in triumph to Tanjore. The English hoped that this success would induce the king to send his troops to join them; and the victorious general expected that the service he had rendered would confirm him in his master's favour: but both were disappointed; for the envy of the minister Succo-gee increasing with the merit of his rival, he persuaded the king that there was no longer any necessity to be at the expence of keeping his troops in pay, since the severe blow which the Morattoes had received, would doubtless deter them from making another incursion into his country. The king therefore, after complimenting Monac-gee on his success, told him there was no farther occasion for his service, and disbanded his army.

The number of French prisoners in Trichinopoly, obliged major Lawrence to augment the garrison to 300 Europeans, and 1500 Sepoys, 150 of the battalion likewise remained sick in the hospital, so that the whole force with which he kept the field was no more than 600 Europeans, including the artillery men, and 1800 Sepoys, the French battalion, reinforced in December with 200 men, was now equal to the English, and they had moreover four companies of Topasses, each of 100 men, distinct from their battalion, they had also 6000 Sepoys, and the Mysoreans and Morattoes remained as before, with little alteration in their numbers. Notwithstanding this superiority, the enemy did not venture to quit the island and encamp to the south of the Caveri.

The plain of Trichinopoly having been so long the seat of war, scarce a tree was left standing for several miles round the city, and the English detachments were obliged to march five or six miles to get firewood. Their provisions came chiefly from the Tanjore country, but the merchants would not venture nearer than Tricatipoly, a fort eighteen miles east of Trichinopoly, from whence, when a sufficient quantity was collected, they were escorted to the camp. What came from Tondiman's country was brought at appointed times to the skirts of his woods, within six or seven miles of the camp. The detachments sent on these services were seldom less than 150 Europeans, and 500 Sepoys, a force which the enemy's cavalry, unsupported by Europeans, were always afraid to attack, and seven convoys were safely escorted from the beginning of January to the middle of February, at which time a convoy was in readiness, much larger than any of the former, for it consisted of a great quantity of military stores, as well as provisions, the carriage of which required no less than 3000 oxen. the escort was therefore made stronger than usual, being composed of the grenadier company of 100 men, 80 other Europeans, 800 Sepoys, and four pieces of cannon, this force, although more than one third of the army, was scarcely adequate to the convoy, and, what was still more unfortunate, the command of the party fell, by the rotation of military duty, to an officer of little experience, and less ability. however, as the enemy had lately exerted themselves

54. so little, little danger was apprehended; and it was imagined that a party of Tanjorine horse which lay encamped at Cootaparah, five miles north-east of Elimiserum, would join the escort upon any emergency: but these, whether inadvertently, or from a malicious design of avoiding the service expected from them, quitted their post the 12th of February, the very day that the escort marched; which, however, arrived without interruption at Tricatapoly in the evening, from whence they set out with the convoy the next day, and gained Kelli Cotah, where they passed the night: this fort is situated about five miles to the east of Cootaparah, and the road between these two places lies through the skirts of Tondiman's woods. The enemy at Seringham receiving intelligence that the party were returning, determined to meet them with a sufficient force; 12000 horse, Morattoes and Mysoreans, 6000 Sepoys, 400 Europeans, with seven pieces of cannon, crossed the river in the night, and posted themselves a little to the east of Cootaparah. The convoy continuing their march at day-break the 15th, advanced two miles from Kelli Cotah without any suspicion of danger; when they discovered at a distance several bodies of cavalry moving on all sides amongst the thickets and underwood. The commanding officer nevertheless made no change in his disposition, which happened to be the very worst that could have been imagined; for he had distributed the troops in small bodies along each side of the line of bullocks and carts, and even in the front and rear kept no more than a single platoon. The Morattoes were commanded by Morari-row and Innis Khan, who soon discovered the weakness of this order of march, and resolved to take advantage of it without waiting for the French troops. On a sudden, all the different bodies of cavalry, which surrounded the convoy, set up a shout in concert, and galloping up at full speed charged every part of the line almost in the same instant; some pushing on to the intervals which separated the different platoons, and then falling on their flanks, whilst others attacked them in front. The onset was so sudden and impetuous, that few of the English troops had time to give more than a single discharge, after which, what resistance they made, was all pell-mell, and in confusion, every man trusting only to himself, and resolving to sell his life as dear as possible.

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Most of the Sepoys flung down their arms and fled at the beginning of the onset. The bullocks, terrified by the tumult, increased it by pushing on all sides to get away, sometimes against the enemy, sometimes upon the escort. The fight however continued until the French troops came up, who obliging the Morattoes, much against their will, to sheathe their swords, offered quarter, which was accepted: 138 soldiers were made prisoners, and of these 100 were wounded, 50 were killed on the spot: of eight officers five were killed, and the other three were wounded; amongst them the commanding officer, mortally. Lieutenant Revel, the same who served at the defence of Arcot, commanded the artillery in this action: this brave man seeing the day lost, and the enemy on the point of getting possession of the cannon, suffered himself to be cut down without making resistance, rather than quit the work in which he was employed, of spiking up one of the field pieces. The garrison of Elimiserum, as soon as they heard the firing, marched to secure the village of Cootaparah, that the convoy might take post in it: but all was lost before they arrived there.

This was by far the severest blow which the English troops had suffered during the course of the war; it took off one third of the battalion; but what rendered the misfortune irreparable, was the loss of that gallant company of grenadiers, whose courage on every occasion we have seen deciding the victory, and who may be said, without exaggeration, to have rendered more service than the same number of troops belonging to any nation in any part of the world. The whole convoy, provisions, military stores, and 7000 pounds in money, fell into the enemy's hands, who returned with their booty and their prisoners to the island. They soon after set the Sepoys at liberty, who returned to the English camp; and they permitted the two surviving English officers to depart on their parole, which was taken in the name of Sallabadjing.

The presidency of Madras, as soon as they heard of this misfortune, sent a detachment of 180 men, under the command of captain Pigou, to Devi Cottah, by sea; and about the same time hopes were entertained of reinforcing the army with a body of cavalry, which had lately arrived at Arcot, under the command of Maphuze Khan,

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the Nabob's elder brother. This man, taken prisoner when his father was killed at the battle of Ambour, was carried by Chundasaheb to Pondicherry, where he remained until Nazir-jing came into the province, when Mr. Dupleix, at the request of this prince, released him. On Nazir-jing's death he seemed inclinable to follow the fortunes of Murzafa-jing, with whom he went out of the Carnatic; but after his death retired to Cudapah, where he had remained until he took it into his head to come back to the Carnatic with 2000 horse, and as many Peans, to serve, as he said, the Nabob his brother. He nevertheless on his arrival at Arcot declared he could proceed no farther without receiving a sum of money to satisfy his troops: this his brother Abdul-wahab promised to supply, upon which it was expected that he would march immediately to Trichinopoly. The experience of the late disaster convinced major Lawrence, that the party at Devi Cottah was not strong enough to march to the camp, and dreading to leave the city exposed to another assault, by moving to join them, he ordered them to wait at Devi Cottah, until Maphuze Khan came up, and determined in the mean time to maintain his ground on the plain, notwithstanding he had only 400 Europeans in the field. The smallness of this number rendered it impossible to bring provisions from such a distance as the Tanjore country, and indeed the king, not doubting but that the late defeat of the escort would oblige the English to retire from Trichinopoly, discouraged his merchants from supplying them any longer. Tondiman's country therefore remained the only resource, a party of 300 Sepoys were detached, with orders to collect them in Killanore, a village in the woods, about twelve miles from the city. The detachments of Europeans employed to escort them were not permitted to move farther than five miles from the camp, at which distance they halted, and sent forward a detachment of Sepoys, who met the provisions, escorted by the party of Sepoys from Killanore, at the skirts of the wood, and returned with them from thence to the post where the Europeans were halting. In this service they were much assisted by the activity and vigilance of Mahomed Issoof, an excellent partizan, whose merit had raised him from a captain of a company, to be commander in chief of all the Sepoys in the English service, into which he first enlisted under captain

tain Clive, a little before the battle of Covrepauk. he was a brave and resolute man, but cool and wary in action, and capable of stratagem: he constantly procured intelligence of the enemy's motions, and having a perfect knowledge of the country, planned the marches of the convoys so well, that by constantly changing the roads, and the times of bringing the provisions out of the woods, not one of them was intercepted for three months. The enemy, however, getting intelligence that the magazines were kept at Killanore, sent, in the end of March, a party to attack that place; but they were repulsed by the Sepoys stationed there. About the same time the regent detached 1000 horse, and 1000 Sepoys, with some pieces of cannon, to his own country, which the Morattoe Balagerow had entered, and was plundering but soon after he received a reinforcement of 2000 Morattoes, under the command of Morari-row's brother, which more than compensated the draught he had made from his army. even this reinforcement did not tempt the enemy to quit the island, and encamp on the plain, although it was evident that this measure would inevitably oblige the English either to retire or bring on a general action. In the mean time the English camp, although not distressed for provisions, had little hopes of receiving any reinforcements to enable them to stand their ground if the enemy should take this step; for the detachment at Devi Cottah could not prudently move until they were joined by Maphuze Khan, who cavilling with his brother about the pay of his troops, had got no further than Conjeveram, and shewed no inclination to proceed from thence before his demands were satisfied. Major Lawrence therefore, as the only resource, represented to the presidency the necessity of endeavouring to recover the king of Tanjore to the Nabob's interest, and Mr. Palk, who had during his former residence at Tanjore, made himself acceptable to the king, was sent thither again in the middle of April. He now found the king difficult of access, and more than ever under the influence of his minister Succo-gee, who was carrying on a treaty with the Mysoreans, and had prevailed on his master to imprison Monac-gee, under pretence that he had not accounted regularly for the monies which had been issued for the expences of the army. The representations made by Mr. Palk, prevented the

54. king from concluding the treaty with the Myforeans, but did not induce him to send his troops to Tritchinopoly. In these circumstances, which the enemy's generals, if indued with common sagacity or activity, might soon have rendered desperate, it was discovered that the army had for some time been exposed to the danger of treachery from a person in whom, by the nature of his office, major Lawrence had been obliged to repose the utmost confidence.

One day in the beginning of April, a Bramin informed the servant of captain Kilpatrick, that as he was washing himself that morning at the river side, some of the enemy's Colleries crossed the river, and gave a parcel to some Colleries belonging to the English camp, whom he heard, although indistinctly, saying something about a letter, and Mahomed Iffoof the commander of the Sepoys; he added, that he knew the men who had taken the parcel, and desired assistance to seize them. The Colleries were immediately taken up, and one of them, without hesitation, delivered a woollen parcel, containing a letter directed to Mahomed Iffoof, which captain Kilpatrick immediately carried to the major, in whose presence it was opened, and interpreted by Poniapah, the principal linguist. It was from the regent of Myfore, sealed with his seal of signature, and on the back was stamped the print of a hand, a form equivalent with the Myforeans to an oath. The letter desired Mahomed Iffoof, and another officer of Sepoys, to meet, according to their promise, some persons who were to be deputed by the regent, with powers to adjust the time and manner of betraying the city of Tritchinopoly; in reward for which service the regent promised, if the plot succeeded, to give Mahomed Iffoof a sum of money equal to 160,000 pounds sterling, a considerable command in his army, with some lands; he agreed likewise to reward, in the manner that Mahomed Iffoof should recommend, such friends as he might employ in the enterprize. On this Mahomed Iffoof, the other officer of Sepoys mentioned in the letter, the Bramin who gave the information, and the Colleries he had accused, were imprisoned; and captain Kilpatrick, with captain Caillaud, were appointed to examine them. The Bramin was a writer to the commissary of the army, and had lately been confined upon a suspicion

suspicion of having embezzled some money, he persisted in his story, but the Colleries said, that the parcel was first discovered by them lying on some steps, near the place where they were washing, and that asking one another what it might be, they concluded it was something belonging to a person who had washed there in the morning, or to the Bramin himself who was then washing very near them so they agreed not to touch it, and went away, but one less scrupulous than the rest, in hopes that it might contain something of value, returned and took it up Mahomed Iffoot, and the other Sepoy officer, declared they knew nothing of the matter Ponnapah the linguist interpreted the depositions, and gave it as his opinion, that the Bramin knew more of the letter than he had discovered The next day the prisoners were examined again, when the Bramin was assured that his life should be spared if he would reveal the truth upon which he declared, that the day before he accused the Colleries, he went to Seringham, in consequence of a message from the regent of Mysore, desiring to see him, when the regent offered him a reward of 100,000 rupees, if he would contrive to make use of the letter in question, so as to prejudice Mahomed Iffoot in the minds of the English, he added, that he undertook the commission partly for the sake of the reward, and partly from desire to be revenged on Mahomed Iffoot, who had been the principal author of his late imprisonment The Colleries were again examined separately, and agreed, without any variation, in the deposition they made the day before, upon which they, as well as Mahomed Iffoot, and the other Sepoy officer, were released, and declared innocent

However, suspicions were entertained that the whole truth had not been told, and that some person, of much more consequence than an insignificant writer, such as the Bramin, was at the bottom of this daring iniquity the Bramin was therefore sent back to prison, and remained there several days, often urged to discover more, but still persisting in his second deposition At length, major Lawrence finding that gentle methods produced nothing, determined to try the effect of terror, and ordered Ponnapah, the linguist, to acquaint him, that he must prepare to die the next morning, unless he confessed the whole

whole truth, and support it by proofs. The linguist returned and said, the prisoner had now confessed that he had been advised to go to the king, and propose the scheme of the letter by one Gopinrauze, a man who resided in Trichinopoly, and formerly served as an interpreter to the English commandant of the garrison. Gopinrauze was immediately examined; he said he knew nothing of the affair, but appeared confounded and frightened, upon which Poniapah the linguist said he was certainly guilty. Whilst the examination of Gopinrauze was carried on in the camp, the Bramin confined in the city, contrived to send a message to Mahomed Isloof, desiring to see him, having something of importance to communicate. Mahomed Isloof repaired to the prison, taking the precaution to carry another person with him to be a witness of the conversation; when the prisoner made the following declaration. That serving in the commissary's department, under Peramrauze the principal agent and interpreter to the English commissary, he had several times been sent to Seringham to solicit the release of his master's family, who had been taken prisoners, when the convoy coming from Tricatapoly was defeated. After several journies he procured their liberty, and a little while afterwards Poniapah proposed to him, as he was known in the enemy's camp, to carry a letter, and deliver it either to the king, or some of his principal officers; the Bramin answered, that it was a dangerous business, for which he might be hanged; to which the linguist replied, that he should be able to save him by saying that he employed him as a spy. The Bramin desired time to consider, and immediately went and consulted his master Peramrauze, who advised him to comply with Poniapah's request. Poniapah, however, apprehensive of a discovery, told him that it was not proper to write the letter in the English camp, but directed the prisoner to write it himself when arrived in the enemy's camp; which instruction he obeyed. The letter was addressed to two principal officers, desiring they would persuade the regent to write to major Lawrence, and request him to send Poniapah to Seringham in order to hear some proposals relating to the dispute with the Nabob concerning Trichinopoly. The next day messengers from the regent came to major Lawrence, by whose orders Poniapah proceeded to Seringham;

him, the Bramin accompanied him, and was present during his whole conversation with the regent who began by exclaiming against the Nabob for his breach of faith, and asked what reasons the English could have for supporting him in it. Poniapah answered, that he had assisted them in defending Fort St David, when attacked by the French in 1748. Poniapah then asked the regent what he had in his heart, who replied, that if the English would pay him all the expences he had incurred during the war, he would go away, or if they would give him the city, he would pay their expences. or lastly, if the Nabob and his whole family, would come and throw themselves at his feet, beg for mercy, and own themselves beggars, that would satisfy him. Why, said he, do the English stay here and spend their money to no purpose, my expence is no greater than it would be if I remained in Mysore. Poniapah replied, that he knew the English would give up the city, if their expences were reimbursed, for that he had seen a letter to this purport, written by the governor of Madras, five or six months ago. The regent said he was ready to make the agreement, but that it must be kept a secret from the French, for he would not trust them, knowing that they wanted the city for themselves. Poniapah assured him, that the business might be concluded as soon as Mr Palk arrived at Tanjore, and in answer to questions made by the regent, he told him, that the English got all their provisions from Pondicherry's country, that there were only provisions for two months in the city, and likewise revealed several other interesting particulars of their condition. The regent assured him, that if the negotiation succeeded, he would give him a great reward in money, a number of villages, and the command of a thousand Bramins for Poniapah himself was a Bramin. The conference then finished, and Poniapah, at his return to camp, reported to the major such part of it only as could not prejudice himself, he likewise ordered the Bramin to say nothing of what he had heard to any one, excepting his master Perumrauze, and to tell him only such particulars as he himself intended to relate to the major. Some time after the commissary's business requiring the Bramin to go to Tanjore, Poniapah was averse to his departure. On his return from thence he was confined

4. confined under a guard of Sepoys, for a deficiency in some money which had been intrusted to him; but Peramrauze promising to be responsible for him, Mahomed Iffoof, after much sollicitation, released him: as soon as he came out of his confinement, his master sent him to Poniapah, who told him, that so much time had been lost by his journey to Tanjore, and his confinement after his return, that the regent, who had heard nothing of the business since they went to Seringham together, must imagine they had trifled with him; it was necessary therefore, he said, that the Bramin should go to the regent without delay. The Bramin consenting, Poniapah gave him instructions how to conduct himself; in consequence of which he advised the regent to write to Mr. Palk at Tanjore, desiring him to get permission for Poniapah to come again to Seringham: he added, that if the regent could in the mean time contrive to prevent the English from receiving provisions, they must inevitably retire; that as the Nelloor Subahdar was the only person who knew how to conduct their convoys, it was necessary to get him killed, which might easily be effected, since he often went abroad with small parties; but as a surer method to remove him, the regent ought to write a letter addressed to him, pretending that he had promised to betray the city. The regent wrote the letter without hesitation, and delivered it to the Bramin, who returning from Seringham, was taken up with the letter concealed in his cloaths, by some of the English troopers: they carried him a prisoner to the camp, but without discovering the letter; he was extricated out of this difficulty by Poniapah, who being ordered to examine him, reported that he had been to visit some relations at Elimiserum. As soon as he was released, he went to his master Peramrauze, and gave him some hints of the business he had been doing at Seringham. The next day he laid the letter on the steps by the river side, and as soon as he saw one of the Collieries take it up, went and gave information to captain Kilpatrick's servant.

Mahomed Iffoof, on hearing this account, went to Peramrauze, and asked him, what he knew of the affair. The man threw himself at his feet, and implored his mercy; but Mahomed Iffoof immediately secured him, and returning to the camp, related to major Lawrence

what the Bramin had declared, on which Poniapah was seized and imprisoned.

The Bramin repeated to the court of enquiry, without addition or deviation, all he had declared to Mahomed Issoof: being asked, what induced him to accuse Gopinrauze, he said, that when major Lawrence had determined to put him to death, unless he discovered his accomplices, Poniapah, who was ordered to acquaint him of this resolution, advised him to accuse somebody, and asked him whether he had lately had any conversation with Gopinrauze; he replied that he had met him at the house of Peramrauze, on the evening after his return from Seringham, and that they had conversed together in private near a quarter of an hour, whilst a number of Sepoy officers and other persons were assembled in the house, in order to see the experiments of a conjurer, who had been sent for by his master, to discover in what manner the money was lost, for which he, the Bramin, had been confined on his return from Tanjore: upon this, Poniapah advised him to accuse Gopinrauze, and to stick to that, that would do. Peramrauze was likewise examined, and his evidence coinciding with the declaration of the Bramin, in all the points of which the Bramin had declared him to have any knowledge, Poniapah was condemned, and some time after blown off from the muzzle of a cannon. He confessed nothing; his antipathy to Mahomed Issoof arose from his jealousy of the influence which this officer had obtained in the camp, by which his own importance was much diminished. This complicated treachery shews to what dangers the affairs of Europeans in Indostan may be exposed, by not having persons of their own nation sufficiently versed in the languages of India, to serve instead of the natives, as interpreters.

The regent, in telling Poniapah that the maintenance of his army at Seringham had not distressed his finances, dissembled the truth; for his expences had been so great, that he could hardly find money to pay his own troops, and had none to satisfy the demands of the Morattoes. This Morari-row perceiving, began to tire of the war, and desirous of some plausible pretext to break with him, demanded to be paid his arrears, which by the account he made out, amounted to a

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million of rupees ; but the regent having never refused to supply him with money whenever he demanded it, thought he had already overpaid him. This occasioned some sharp altercations, and Morari-row, as the shortest way to bring the regent to his terms, took all his Morattoes from Seringham, and encamped with them on the 11th of May to the north of the Coleroon, declaring that he would not return before the money was paid.

The next day, the 12th of May, a party of 120 Europeans, 500 Sepoys, and two field pieces, under the command of captain Calliaud, marched from the camp at four in the morning, intending to wait about two miles to the south of the sugar loaf rock, for a convoy of provisions which was ordered to advance out of the woods. The post in which the party intended to halt, had formerly been one of those reservoirs of water called tanks, which occur so frequently in the arid plains of this country, where that element is procured with so much difficulty. These tanks are generally dug square, the sides of some being 500 feet long, and of others not more than 100 ; with the earth taken out is formed a mound, which encloses the tank at the distance of forty feet from the margin of the water. The tank in which the party intended to take post was, through age and neglect, choaked up, but the mound remained. Mahomed Iffoof riding at some distance before the advanced guard, was surprized as he ascended a little eminence by the neighing of his horse, who was immediately answered by the neighing of several others ; proceeding, nevertheless, to reconnoitre, he discovered the French troopers posted behind a bank on the other side of the eminence, who immediately discharged their carbines at him, and then mounted. Captain Calliaud, on hearing the firing, formed his party, and rode up to the advanced guard, where he met Mahomed Iffoof, who told him that the enemy were lying in wait to intercept the convoy, and that he believed a body of French troops had taken post in the tank where they themselves intended to halt ; it was immediately determined to attack them. The day was just beginning to dawn ; the troops were formed in one line, the Sepoys on the right, and the Europeans on the left ; and captain Calliaud concluding that the enemy would expect the attack in front,

ordered

ordered the Sepoys, under the command of Mahomed Iffoo, to wheel and attack them on the left, whilst he himself with the Europeans fell on their right flank. The onset was vigorously made by both divisions almost in the same instant, and the enemy finding themselves unexpectedly between two fires, abandoned the tank with precipitation; the English immediately took possession of it, and a little while after, day-light enabled them to discover that the numbers of the enemy were 250 Europeans, with four field pieces, 1000 Sepoys, and 4000 Mysore horse, who now divided into two bodies, one on each side of the tank, and began a smart cannonade, which was answered by the English field pieces. Major Lawrence was at this time so much indisposed, that he had the day before been obliged to go into the city; and captain Polier commanded in his absence, who no sooner heard the firing than he marched to the relief of the party with the rest of the army. The rest of the enemy's army at the same time crossed the Caveri, but the difference of the distance enabled the English to get to the tank some time before them: those of the enemy who were engaged with captain Calliaud's party, fearful of placing themselves between two fires, made no effort to intercept captain Polier's division; but contented themselves with cannonading them from the right and left as they advanced: a shot disabled one of his field pieces, and on his arrival at the tank he found that one of those with captain Calliaud had suffered the same misfortune; some time was spent in fixing these guns on spare carriages, during which the enemy's main body came up, and being joined by the rest of their troops, the whole now formed together within cannon shot to the right of the tank, their line extending a great way beyond it towards the city. Their numbers were 700 Europeans, fifty dragoons, 5000 Sepoys, and 10,000 horse, of which fortunately none were Morattoes. The English army consisted of no more than 360 men in battalion, 1500 Sepoys, and eleven troopers. However, encouraged by their officers, the men shewed no dismay at the superiority of the enemy's force, and prepared with great alacrity to fight their way back to the camp. The Europeans desisted first out of the tank into the plain, marching onward in a column, ready on the first occasion to face about to the enemy.

54. on the right. The Sepoys then followed in a line, which terminating in a right angle with the rear of the battalion, extended to the left of it. The French battalion relying on the superiority of their artillery, which were seven field pieces, did not come near enough to do much execution with their musketry; but their Sepoys moving into the rear of the English Sepoys, fired very smartly, and killed and wounded many of them, as well as some of the Europeans, amongst whom captain Polier received a wound. However, the English troops proceeded without making a halt, until they took possession of another tank, situated about a mile from that which they had quitted. Just as they had got into this post, captain Polier received a second wound, which disabling him from farther service, he gave up the command to captain Calliaud. The enemy now seemed determined to let the English escape no farther; and threatened a general assault on the tank, for their Sepoys and cavalry drew up on three sides of it, whilst the French menaced the other. Major Lawrence, although very ill, ordered himself to be carried to the top of one of the city gates, and contemplating from thence the dispositions of both armies, trembled for the fate of his own; but it happened otherwise. The three English field pieces were brass six pounders, and capable of discharging a great quantity of grape shot; and the artillery men, with their usual dexterity and calmness, fired them with such vivacity and good aim as the French battalion advanced, that in a few minutes they struck down near a hundred men, which execution staggering the rest, their line halted, irresolute whether to proceed or retreat: captain Calliaud seized this instant, and falling with all the Europeans, gave them a discharge of musketry so well levelled, that it immediately flung them into disorder, and breaking their ranks they ran away in great confusion: their officers endeavoured to rally them, but in vain, for they would not stop before they were out of the reach of cannon shot, and then could not be prevailed upon to return to the attack. The Sepoys and Mysore cavalry, who had been hitherto kept at bay by the English Sepoys, seeing their European allies retreating, immediately desisted from the engagement, and the whole retreated together by Weycondah to the island. The English contented with their success, which was indeed

deed greater than could have been expected, did not pursue, but continued their march quietly to the camp; their loss was seven Europeans killed, and forty-eight, with six officers out of nine, wounded, and 150 Sepoys were either killed or wounded. The enemy suffered much more, having near 200 of their battalion, and 300 Sepoys killed or wounded. The convoy which had returned into the woods, receiving information of the enemy's retreat, set out again, and arrived the same night at the camp, which was in such want of provisions, that if the enemy had only taken the resolution of encamping near the ground where they had fought, the English army would have been obliged to march away the next day to Tanjore.

The enemy reflecting with much vexation upon their disgrace, thought it necessary to perform some exploit which might re-establish their reputation: but thinking it desperate to attack the English in their camp, they determined to wreck their vengeance on the Polygar Tondiman, whose attachment to the English had alone enabled them to stand their ground at Tritchinpoly, so long after they could get no more provisions from the Tanjore country. Accordingly the second night after the engagement, M. Maissin with all his Europeans, 3000 Sepoys, and 2000 horse, marched into the Polygar's country, with an intention to commit every kind of ravage; but the inhabitants alarmed, removed their effects, and drove their cattle into the thickest parts of their woods, where it was impossible to follow them, and the enemy found nothing but empty villages to burn, except at Killanore, where after dispersing the English Sepoys stationed there, they took three or four hundred bags of rice, and an iron gun. Vexed that they had with much fatigue been able to do very little mischief in this country, they resolved to fall on the dominions of the king of Tanjore, and plundering as they went, appeared before Kelli Cottah, which surrendered on the second day.

Major Lawrence not doubting but that the war thus unexpectedly carried into his country would convince the king of the necessity of acting again in conjunction with the English, determined to avail himself of the first impression which these hostilities might make upon

754. upon his mind, and prepared to march away to Tanjore. The guards at Elimiferum and the other out-posts were drawn off: 100 of the battalion were sent into the city to augment the garrison to 400 Europeans, and the rest of the army set out the 23d, at two in the morning, proceeding through Tondiman's woods.

Orders at the same time were sent directing the reinforcement which was waiting at Devi Cotah to march and join the army at Tanjore. The party which had been sent under the command of lieutenant Frazer to raise the siege of Palam Cotah, returned in the month of January to Devi Cotah, from whence another was sent in the month of February to make an incursion into the districts of Chillambrum, where the French had just collected a very large harvest of rice: this detachment consisted of thirty Europeans, and 200 Sepoys, commanded by a volunteer of no experience. They destroyed and set fire to a great quantity of grain, which they found piled up in stacks in the fields; but hearing that the enemy's principal magazine was at Manaiçoile, a pagoda, twelve miles south-west from Chillambrum, they marched against the place, and summoned the French serjeant who commanded in it. The man perceiving that they had no battering cannon, answered their summons by a defiance. The English officer believing, nevertheless, that he should by the fire of his musketry alone oblige the garrison to surrender, remained before the place, making some very awkward and insufficient dispositions to reduce it. The French garrison at Chillambrum apprized of this by the serjeant, marched and came upon them by surprise, and the serjeant falling at the same time with 100 Sepoys, the party was entirely routed, and the officer, with nine of his Europeans, were made prisoners. The detachment, under the command of captain Pigou, arriving soon after this at Devi Cotah, deterred the enemy for some time from committing any hostilities in this part of the country; but finding at length that these troops, whilst waiting for orders to march to Trichinopoly, did not venture to make any incursions into their territories, Mr. Duplex re-assumed his intentions of reducing Palam Cotah; and in the end of April, a party consisting of eight hundred Sepoys and seventy Europeans, with three pieces

pieces of battering cannon, and some field pieces, appeared before the place; the governor immediately applied for assistance to the company's agent at Devi Cotah: some time was lost in debating whether the troops intended for the re-inforcement of the army at Trichinopoly ought to be exposed on this service: but, at length, exact intelligence being received of the enemy's numbers, it was concluded that they could run no risque in attacking them; and they marched, accompanied by five hundred Sepoys. Early the next morning they arrived within four miles of Palam Cotah; when the enemy, discovering them, immediately spiked up their heavy cannon, blew up and threw into ponds and wells all their ammunition, and marched away towards Chillambrum. Five hundred Sepoys were detached with orders to harass them until the main body should come up; but they had so much the start, and continued their march with such precipitation, that the pursuit was vain. Two days after a report prevailed that the Morattoes who had entered the kingdom of Tanjore, intended to intercept the English troops in their return to Devi Cotah; to prevent which they immediately quitted Palam Cotah. The French at Chillambrum hearing of their departure, marched out in hopes of gaining some advantage over them in the retreat; and their advanced guard of Sepoys came up before the first division had crossed the Coleroon; ensign Richard Smith, with the rear guard of three hundred Sepoys, was ordered to make head against them, and kept them at a distance until the rest had gained the other bank; but as soon as he began to retreat with the rear guard, the enemy, now augmented to the number of one thousand Sepoys, pressed hard upon him, and the freshes of the Coleroon happening to descend at this time, the river was risen so much since the first division began to cross, that it was now scarcely fordable: the rear, however, having no other resource, determined to cross it at all events, and were all the while exposed to the enemy's fire from the thickets which covered the bank, by which twenty men were wounded, and some of the shortest size were drowned in the stream. A few days after his return to Devi Cotah, captain Pigou received orders from major Lawrence to proceed to Tanjore.

4. The major pursuing his march through the woods, was met the day after his departure from Tritchinopoly by the Polygar Tondiman, whom he received with the respect due to his fidelity and attachment to the English cause. The same day likewise came an express from the king of Tanjore, fraught with compliments for the resolution which the major had taken to come to his assistance, and pressing him to hasten his march. Indeed what had just happened in his country rendered the major's approach every day more and more welcome. From Kelli Cotah the enemy went to Coiladdy, which having taken on the 24th, they immediately cut through the great bank, which preventing the waters of the Caveri from running into the channel of the Coleroon, may be called the bulwark of the fertility of the Tanjore country.

This, therefore, was the greatest mischief they could do to that nation, and struck them with so much consternation, that the king thinking it necessary to shew some appearance of vigour, ordered his uncle Gauderow to march with 1500 horse to Tricatopoly, and punish the enemy; but this unwary general was surprized the next day by an enemy he did not expect. The Nabob, during the course of the war, had made several proposals to induce Morari-row to return to his own country, but the exorbitance of the demands on one side, and the distress for money on the other, had hitherto been insurmountable obstacles to the conclusion of the treaty. The same causes, having now separated the Morattoes from the Mysoreans, the Nabob entertained hopes that he should get rid of this dangerous enemy without expence. But Morari-row lay at Pitchandah, brooding schemes, and determined not to depart before he had got a certain sum of money from one or other of the contending parties, and perhaps from both. The march of Gauderow to Tricatopoly, instantly suggested to him that a severe blow struck upon these troops by the Morattoes would infallibly induce the king of Tanjore, already terrified by the incursions of the French and Mysoreans, to furnish the money necessary to purchase his retreat; if disappointed in this expectation, he at least would have the satisfaction of taking vengeance for the severe blow which the Morattoes had sustained from

Monac-gee in the beginning of the year. Animated by the double motive of interest and revenge, he crossed the two rivers in the night with 3000 of his best troops, who fell at day-break upon Gauderow's party so furiously that only 300 with their general escaped; the rest were all either killed, or taken prisoners. Two days after this defeat, the English arrived at Tanjore, where they were joined by the detachment from Devi Cotah, of 150 Europeans, and 500 Sepoys, under the command of captain Pigou. Major Lawrence being at this time much indisposed, deputed captain Calliaud to act in conjunction with Mr. Palk in the conferences with the king on the measures necessary to be taken.

They found that although the late misfortunes had convinced the king of his imprudence in withdrawing his assistance from the English, as well as in displacing his general Monac-gee, they had not weaned him from his affection to Succo-gee, whose counsels had brought such distress upon himself and his country. Seeking, as irresolute minds generally do, to reconcile incompatibilities, he wanted to employ the general without removing his mortal enemy the minister. However, finding that the dismissal of Succo-gee was the only condition on which the English would accept of his alliance, and hearing at the same time that they daily expected considerable reinforcements, such as might enable them to carry on the war without him, he at length consented to banish Succo-gee from his presence and councils, and not only reinstated Monac-gee in the command of the army, but likewise appointed him prime minister. Mr. Palk and captain Calliaud, to secure the king from a relapse, insisted that the disgraced minister should immediately quit the kingdom, and he departed with his family, giving out that he was going to visit some famous pagoda at a great distance, the usual pretext of such great men of the Indian religion, who think it necessary to retreat from danger, or are obliged to retire from power. This change, so essential to the interests of the Nabob and the East-India company, was effected within seven days after the arrival of the army at Tanjore, and Monac-gee received his commissions from the king in ceremony on the 7th of June, and immediately began to levy new troops to

754. repair the loss which the Tanjorine army had lately sustained; but as it required some time to collect the recruits, major Lawrence requested the presidency to hasten the junction of Maphuze Khan, and of the reinforcements which were arrived at Madras from Bombay and Europe; so that the whole might march from Tanjore to Trichinopoly in one body.

Accordingly a detachment of 400 men in battalion, half Europeans and half Topasses, together with 500 Sepoys, marched to join Maphuze Khan at Conjeveram, and from thence to proceed with him to Tanjore. This man, as fond of being at the head of a body of troops as he was incapable of employing them to any good purpose, shewed no inclination to quit the country about Arcot, giving for a reason that Abdulwahab Khan had failed to advance the money necessary to satisfy his troops. Under this pretext he moved up and down the country, levying contributions from such forts and polygars as were not strong enough to resist him. At length receiving assurances from the presidency that they would furnish him with money, provided he would march immediately to the southward, he set up his standard at Conjeveram in the month of May; and assured them that he would proceed without delay; but Mr. Dupleix, well acquainted with his character, confounded this resolution, by ordering the garrison of Gingee, with some other troops, to take the field. This body, although much inferior to Maphuze Khan's force, frightened him so much that he declared he could not proceed unless he was joined by a detachment of Europeans: in the mean time the enemy, encouraged by his imbecility, advanced from Gingee, and took the fort of Outramaloor, which lays about 20 miles nearly west from Sadras, and flushed by this success they proceeded to another fort still nearer to Conjeveram: but ensign Pichard, who had now joined Maphuze Khan with a platoon of Europeans, prevailed upon him to march against the enemy, who on their approach retreated to Outramaloor; ensign Pichard finding Maphuze Khan not a little elated with this acknowledgment of his superiority, persuaded him to follow them, and attack the fort, which being in a ruinous condition, a general assault was given, which succeeded, and the enemy ran away in a panick

panick to Gingee, where they shut themselves up. This success, nevertheless, did not induce Maphuze Khan to proceed as he had promised to Trichinopoly; but he returned to Conjeveram with a resolution not to quit it again until he had received the money he had so often demanded. The presidency finding he was not to be influenced by any other motive, paid him 50,000 rupees, and agreed to pay as much more after he had crossed the Coleroon; this and the junction of the large detachment sent to accompany him, left him without any farther pretences for delay, and he began his march from Conjeveram in the beginning of July.

Morari-row returning, after the victory he had gained over Gaude-row, to his camp on the other side of the Coleroon, pursued the rest of his scheme, writing to the Nabob, who was then just arrived at Tanjore, that if he would give him security for the payment of 300,000 rupees, he would return to his own country, and never more be an enemy either to him, the English, or the Tanjorines. The Nabob having no money, applied, as the Morattoo had foreseen, to the king of Tanjore, who after many meetings consented to furnish it, and the articles were drawn up and signed, stipulating that 50,000 rupees should be paid as soon as the Morattoes arrived at Volcondah, 100,000 more when they came to the pass of the western mountains, and the remaining 150,000 when they arrived in their own country. Whilst this transaction was carrying on at Tanjore, Morari-row acquainted the regent of Myfore that he was in treaty with the Nabob, but offered if the Mysorean would pay him the arrears he had so often demanded to return to his assistance: the regent sent him what money he could spare, about 50,000 rupees, which the Morattoo no sooner received than he marched away with all his troops to Volcondah, and in the beginning of July left the province and went to his own country, which lays about 130 miles north-east from Arcot. Here Morari-row, after he surrendered Trichinopoly to Nizam-ul-muluck in 1746, was permitted to erect a principality, dependant indeed on the Soubah of the Decan, but independant of his own nation: as all new states are conducted with more vigour and attention than such as have been long established, he soon made himself admired and

254. respected by his neighbours, enlisting none of his countrymen but such as were of approved valour, and treating them so well, that they never entertained any thoughts of quitting him : on the contrary the whole army seemed as one family ; the spirit of exploit which he contrived to keep up amongst them by equitable partitions of plunder, rendered them fond of their fatigues, and they never complained but when they had nothing to do. The choice he made of his officers still more discovered his capacity ; for there was not a commander of 100 horse who was not fit to command the whole ; notwithstanding which every one was contented in his particular station, and they all lived in perfect harmony with each other, and in perfect obedience to their general. So that this body of troops were, without exception, the best soldiers of native Indians at this time in Indostan. Besides the qualities common to the rest of the Morattoe nation, such as activity, stratagem, great dexterity in the management of their horses and sabres, they had by their conflicts against Europeans surmounted in a great degree the terror of fire-arms, although opposed to them with the steadiest discipline ; and what is more extraordinary, were even capable of standing against the vivacity of a cannonade from field pieces : although this terrible annoyance, never made use of in India before the war we are commemorating, continued to strike all other Indian troops with as much terror as their ancestors felt when regular musketry was first employed against them.

Immediately after the departure of the English army, the garrison of Trichinopoly received two or three convoys from the woods, upon which the enemy crossed the Caveri, and encamped on the plain, first at Chucklypollam, and afterwards to the south of the city, changing their camp several times, between Elimiserum and the five rocks : their patrols constantly traversing this line rendered it impossible for the Sepoys at Killanore to pass with any more provisions, and the garrison were obliged to live on their stock, which with sparing management might last for three months. More than one had already elapsed before the treaty with the Morattoes was concluded at Tanjore ; after which major Lawrence, anxious to return, pressed Monac-gee to march. Few of the generals of India have any notion

of the value of time in military operations, and Monac-gee either pretended or found such difficulties in recruiting his cavalry, that he declared he could not be ready before the end of July. Wearing with these delays, and hoping that such a mark of his impatience would excite the Tanjorines to follow him, major Lawrence, accompanied by the Nabob, marched away with the English troops from Tanjore on the 22d, and encamped at Atchempett th, a town in the woods belonging to the Collieries, about twelve miles west from Tanjore. Five days after Monac-gee set up his standard and joined him with the Tanjorine army, but he now declared that his troops would be greatly dissatisfied if they proceeded any farther before Maphuze Khan with the reinforcement that accompanied him came up. The Nabob likewise pressing major Lawrence to wait for those troops, he much against his will consented, but obliged Monac-gee to collect a quantity of provisions sufficient to replace what should be consumed by the English troops in the field and in Trichinopoly, during the delay occasioned by this resolution.

At this time a revolution, little expected by any one in India, happened in the government of Pondicherry. The directors of the English East India company had in the preceding year, made representations to the ministry of Great Britain, on the hostilities in which they were involved on the coast of Coromandel, and solicited the support of the government either to terminate or carry on a war, which their own resources were little able to continue against the French company, strongly supported by the administration of France. The British ministry soon conceived the necessity of interfering vigorously, to stop the ambitious projects of Mr. Dupleix, and began a negotiation with the French ministry on the subject. Mr. Duvelaer, a director of the French company, together with his brother the count de Lude, who had both of them resided for many years in the East Indies, were deputed from Paris, to treat with the ministry in London, and had frequent conferences with the earl of Holderness, at that time one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, who by much application and frequent enquiries from all persons capable of giving true information, had gained an extensive knowledge of the

the subject ; however intricate and little understood. This minister finding that the French endeavoured as usual, to gain time under the pretence of negotiating, prevailed on the king to order a squadron of men of war to be equipped, on board of which a regiment was to be embarked for the East Indies. This vigorous resolution convinced the French administration, that a perseverance in their schemes of making conquests, and obtaining dominions in Indostan, would soon involve the two nations in a general war ; for which France was in no wise prepared : and they consented that the disputes of the two companies should be adjusted by commissaries in India, on a footing of equality ; without any regard to the advantages which either the one or the other might be in possession of, at the time when the treaty should be concluded. It now remained only to choose such commissaries, as would implicitly fulfil these intentions, and the French themselves, were so fully convinced that Mr. Dupleix, was not a man fit to be trusted with a commission, which contradicted so strongly every part of his conduct since the beginning of the war of Coromandel, that they foresaw the English ministry would suspect the good faith of every pacific profession they had lately made, if they should offer to nominate Mr. Dupleix a commissary to adjust the terms of peace. Having therefore no alternative, they of their own accord, and without any application from the English ministry, took the resolution of removing him from the government of Pondicherry ; and appointed Mr. Godeheu, a director of the French company, their commissary to negotiate the peace, and at the same time commander general, with absolute authority over all their settlements in the East Indies. The English company empowered Mr. Saunders, and some other members of the council of Madras, to treat with Mr. Godeheu.

On the 1st of August, Mr. Dupleix received advice of these resolutions, and the next day, a ship anchored at Pondicherry with Mr. Godeheu on board. He landed immediately, proclaimed his commission, and took upon him the administration of the government ; which Mr. Dupleix resigned to him with the same affectation of composure and serenity, that he had always shewn on every other disappointment or reverse of fortune. By this reasonable conduct, he preserved himself from an ignominy which was ready to be exercised

cised upon him, in case he had proved refractory, for Mr Godeheu was furnished with one of those orders, signed by the king, which supersedes all forms of the French laws and jurisprudence, by declaring the person against whom it is directed a criminal of state, and renders all other persons guilty of high treason, who refuse to assist in carrying the mandate into execution. His successor Mr Godeheu not having occasion to make use of this extremity of his power, treated him with much respect, and even permitted him to continue the exhibition of those marks of Moorish dignity, which both Muzaffar Jung, and Sallabad Jung, had permitted him to display, when they appointed him Nabob of the Carnatic. These were of various flags and ensigns, various instruments of military music, particular ornaments for his palankeen, a Moorish dress distinguished likewise with ornaments peculiar to the Nabobship, and in this equipage, he went with great solemnity to dine with Mr Godeheu on the feast of St Louis.

Mr Godeheu immediately on his arrival acquainted Mr Saunders of the intentions for which he was sent to India, and as a proof of his earnestness to accomplish them, sent back to Madras the company of Swiss soldiers which Mr Duplex had made prisoners as they were going in Massoolas from Madras to Fort St David in the beginning of the preceding year. The two governors entered into a correspondence, and both seemed desirous of agreeing to a suspension of arms, but until it should be concluded they seemed attentive to lose no advantage which might be gained in the field.

The orders sent to hasten Maphuze Khan found him after many unnecessary delays just arrived at Fort St David, with no inclination to proceed any farther. This indeed now scarcely depended on his own choice, for his troops, grown refractory from their conviction of his incapacity, refused to march before they received more money; notwithstanding the presidency had paid 50,000 rupees when they set out, and the remaining 50,000 was not due before they crossed the Coleroon, but major Lawrence having no expectation of essential service from such troops with such a commander, thought it unnecessary to waste either more time or money to procure their assistance, and ordered the detachment of Europeans to leave them behind.

34. Seringham to take possession of the French rock, which being perceived by captain Kilpatrick, he sallied with a part of his garrison, and cannonaded them so briskly that they retreated in great confusion to the island. Some time was spent in re-assembling the scattered bullocks and coolies : after which the army continued their march, and encamped near the walls to the south of the city. Eight Europeans were killed by the cannonade, and amongst them captain Pigou, an officer of promising hopes, whose death was much lamented; near 100 of the French battalion were killed and wounded; but the irresolution and faintness of their behaviour this day was not imputed so much to want of courage, as to orders, which it was supposed their commander Mr. Masiu had received, to avoid a general engagement.

The stock of provisions brought with the army were deposited in the city for the use of the garrison, and major Lawrence determined to get supplies for his camp as usual from Tanjore and Tondiman's country; but as it was necessary to drive the enemy from the plain before this could be effected with facility, he moved on the 20th of August to the Facquire's Tope, hoping to provoke them to fight. This motion produced a different but a better effect, for at noon they set fire to their camp, and retreated to Moota Chellinour, opposite to the head of the island. In the evening Monac-gee, with the Tanjorines, invested Elimiserum, where the enemy had a guard of 150 Sepoys, and thirteen Europeans, with one piece of cannon; which after very little resistance surrendered on the 22d; and a garrison of 100 English Sepoys, with a few artillery men were left to secure it.

Major Lawrence finding that the enemy shewed no inclination to quit Moota Chellinour, marched from the Facquire's Tope on the 1st of September, and encamped nearer to them, to the north-west of Warriore pagodas. They had made an inundation on each flank of their camp; the Caveri was in their rear; and they had flung up works and mounted cannon to defend their front, which was accessible only by one road leading through rice fields covered with water. Notwithstanding the advantages of this situation, they had not courage to continue in it; but suspecting that the English intended to attack them they crossed the river in the night, and retreated to Seringham. The English took possession of the post they had abandoned,

done, and finding that they had done much mischief to the water-courses which from this place supply the ditches and reservoirs of Trichinopoly, they employed some days in repairing them; after which major Lawrence, in compliance with a promise he had made to the king of Tanjore, detached Monac-gee with the Tanjorine troops, accompanied by a party of 220 Europeans, 600 Sepoys, and two field-pieces, under the command of captain Joseph Smith, to Coiladdy, in order to protect the coolies employed there in repairing the great bank which the enemy had ruined in the month of May. The rainy season being now set in, the rest of the English battalion and Sepoys went into cantonments in Warriore pagodas, on the 13th of September.

At this time a squadron, under the command of admiral Watson, consisting of three ships, of 60, 50, and 30 guns, with a sloop, as also several of the company's ships, arrived on the coast, having on board the 49th regiment of 700 men, under the command of colonel Adlercron, with 40 of the king's artillery men, and 200 recruits for the company's troops. The French likewise had received during this season, 1200 men, of which number 600 were a body of hussars, under the command of Fitcher, a partisan of some reputation; but the rest were only raw recruits: so that both sides now were able to bring into the field an equal force of about 2000 Europeans; but the English troops were in quality so much superior to the French, that if this long and obstinately contested war had now rested on the decision of the sword, there is no doubt but that the French would soon have been reduced to ask for peace on much less advantageous terms than the presidency of Madras were obliged to accede to, in obedience to the orders they now received from Europe. Mr. Godeheu himself was sensible of this disparity, and dreading at the same time the advantages which the English might derive from their squadron, he shewed a moderation in his proposals sufficient to induce Mr. Saunders to agree to a suspension of arms, before the terms of the treaty were adjusted.

The allies on both sides were included in this suspension, which was proclaimed at Madras, Pondicherry, Trichinopoly, and in all other places on the coast of Coromandel, where the English and

54. French had troops, on the 11th of October; from this day it was to continue until the 11th of January. As soon as it was proclaimed, major Lawrence, who now received a commission appointing him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the king's service, quitted Tritchinopoly and came to Madras, where he was presented by the president, in the name of the company, with a sword enriched with diamonds, as a token of their acknowledgment of his military services. These distinctions, however, did not countervail his sense of the neglect which had been shewn him, by sending colonel Adlercron, an officer of superior rank, to command the English troops in India.

The two armies at Tritchinopoly, whilst remaining in expectation of the suspension of arms, had attempted nothing decisive against each other since the French retreated to the island. The French indeed detached a strong party to cannonade the workmen repairing the great bank at Coiladdy; and these troops appeared several times in sight of captain Smith's detachment, but were by the vigilance of this officer prevented from giving any interruption to the work: some other parties likewise molested the coolies repairing the watercourses at Moota-Chellinoor, but they desisted as soon as Mahomed Iffoof, with six companies of Sepoys were stationed there. In other parts of the province very few disturbances had happened since Maphuze Khan had marched from Conjeveram to Fort St. David, where he still remained. The Phousdar of Velore, soon after he released captain Smith in April, made overtures, offering to acknowledge Mahomed-ally; upon which the presidency of Madras gave him in writing a promise of their protection so long as he conformed to the allegiance due from him to the Nabob; and Abdul-wahab the Nabob's brother, made a treaty with him on the same occasion.

In the beginning of the year 1754, Sallabad-jing accompanied by Mr. Buffy and the French troops took the field to oppose the Moratoc Ragojee Bonfola, who as he had threatened, had began to ravage the north-eastern parts of the Soubahship. No details of this campaign, any more than of the others in which Mr. Buffy has acted, are hitherto published, and all we know from more private communication is, that the army of Sallabad-jing and his allies advanced as far as Nagpore the capital of Ragojee, near which, after many skirmishes,

mishes, a peace was concluded in the month of April, and at the end of May, Mr. Bussy came to Hyderabad, resolving to proceed into the newly acquired provinces, in which Mr. Moracin had, although not without difficulty and opposition, established the authority of his nation. Jaffer ally, who had for some years governed Rajahmundry, and Chiccole, when summoned, resolved not to resign them, and finding Vizeramrauze, the most powerful Rajah of these countries, with whom he was then at war, in the same disposition with himself, he not only made peace, but entered into a league with the Rajah, and both agreed to oppose the French with all their force in consequence of which treaty they applied for support to the English factors at Vizagapatnam, as also to the presidency of Madras, the English encouraged them in their resolution, but were too much occupied in the Carnatic to furnish the succours they demanded. The interests of the Indian princes and Moorish governors perpetually clashing with one another, and with the interest of the Mogul, will perhaps always prevent the empire of Indostan from coercing the ambitious attempts of any powerful European nation, when not opposed by another of equal force, much less will any particular principality in India be able to withstand such an invader. Mr. Moracin, not having troops enough at Matulipatnam, to reduce the united forces of the Rajah and Jaffer ally, made overtures to Vizeramrauze, offering to farm out to him the countries of Rajahmundry and Chiccole at a lower rate than they had ever been valued at. Such a temptation was perhaps never resisted by any prince in Indostan, and Jaffer ally finding himself abandoned by his ally, quitted his country full of migration, and determined to take refuge with Raghoe, who was at that time fighting with Sillabidjung and Mr. Bussy travelling with this intention to the westward he fell in with a large body of Moittoe, commanded by the son of Raghoe, whom he easily prevailed upon to make an incursion into the Chiccole countries over the mountains, which till this time were deemed impassable by any body, but a Polygar, who had been driven out of his territory by the Rajah, and accompanied the Nibob in his flight, undertook to conduct them through

4. through defiles and passes known to very few except himself.
7 The Morattoes under this guide entered the province of Chicacole, whilst the Rajah thinking such an inroad impossible, lay negligently encamped near his capital; where falling upon him by surprise, they gained an easy victory over his troops, and the Rajah hurried away to Masulipatnam, to demand assistance from the French. In the mean time the Morattoes carried fire and sword through the province, and more particularly directed their ravages against his patrimonial territory. Amongst other depredations they burnt the Dutch factory of Bimlapatnam, in which they found several chests of treasure; but they offered no violence to the English factory of Vizagapatnam. Mr. Moracin immediately detached all the force he had, about 150 Europeans, and 2500 Sepoys, to join the Rajah's army, who now marched against the enemy; but the Morattoes kept in separate parties out of his reach, until they had got as much plunder as they could find means to carry away; which having sent forward with a considerable escort, they, in order to secure their booty from pursuit, marched with their main body and offered Vizeramrauze battle. The fight was maintained irregularly for several hours, but with courage on both sides: the Morattoes, however, at last gave way before the French artillery: they nevertheless remained some days longer in the neighbourhood, until they heard that their convoy was out of reach of danger; when they suddenly decamped, crossed the Godaveri at a ford which they had discovered, and passing through the province of Elore, coasted the northern mountains of Condavir, until they got out of the French territories, who rather than expose their provinces to a second ravage by opposing their retreat, suffered them to proceed without interruption through several difficult passes where they might easily have been stopped. In the month of July Mr. Bussy came from Hyderabad to Masulipatnam, from whence he went to the city of Rajahmundrum, and settled the government of his new acquisitions, in which the French were now acknowledged sovereigns, without a rival or competitor; for the Morattoes, content with the plunder they had gotten, shewed no farther inclination to assist Jaffer-ally Khan in the recovery of his governments; who having no other resource left,
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flung himself upon the clemency of Salabad-jing, and went to Aurangabad, where he made his submission.

As soon as the suspension of arms was declared in the Carnatic, Mr. Watson, with the squadron, left the coast, in order to avoid the rainy months, and proceeded to Bombay. In the end of December commodore Pocock arrived at Madras with a reinforcement of two men of war, one of 72, and one of 60 guns. By this time Mr. Saunders and Mr. Goldchen had adjusted, as far as their powers extended, the terms which were to restore tranquillity to the Carnatic.

They were only empowered to make a conditional treaty, which was not to be deemed definitive until it had received the approbation of the two companies in Europe, who had reserved to themselves the power of annulling or altering the whole or any part of it. This conditional treaty stipulated as a basis, that the two companies were for ever to renounce all Moorish government and dignity; were never to interfere in any differences that might arise between the princes of the country; and that all places, excepting such as should be stipulated to remain in the possession of each company, were to be delivered up to the government of Indostan. The governors then proceeded to give their opinion what places each might retain without a risque of engaging them in future wars, either with one another, or with the princes of the country. In the Tanjore country the English were to possess Devi Cotah, the French, Karical, with the districts they at that time held: on the coast of Coromandel the English were to possess Madras and Fort St. David; the French, Pondicherry, with districts of equal value; and if it should appear that the English possessions in the kingdom of Tanjore and in the Carnatic together, were of more value than the French possessions in those countries, then the French were to be allowed an equivalent for this difference in a settlement to be chosen between the river of Condecama and Nizampatnam: districts near Masulipatnam were to be ascertained of equal value with the island of Divi, and of these districts and the island a partition was to be made as the two nations could agree in the choice: to the northward of the districts of Masulipatnam, in the Rajamundrum and Chicaole countries, each nation were to have four or five subordinate factories, or simple houses of trade, without territorial revenues, chosen

so as not to interfere with one another. Upon these conditions a truce was to take place between them and their allies, on the coast of Coromandel, until the answers should be received from Europe concerning this convention. Both nations obliged themselves, during the truce, not to procure any new grant or cession from the princes of the country, nor to build forts; but they were permitted to repair such fortifications as were at this time in their possession. Neither were to proceed to any cessions, retrocessions, or evacuations, until a definitive treaty should be concluded in Europe, at which time were to be settled the indemnifications which each was to receive for the expences incurred by the war.

The truce to which this conditional treaty gave birth, specified that if either of the European nations committed any acts of hostility, or incroached upon the possessions of the other, commissaries were to be appointed to examine and adjust the dispute; but if the Indian allies of either side committed violences against either of the two nations, both were to unite in repelling them: it was likewise agreed to proceed to an exchange of prisoners as far as the number taken by the French extended; this was only 250, whereas the English had 900.

This convention was in reality nothing more than a cessation of hostilities for eighteen months; since there was no positive obligation on either of the companies to adopt the opinions of their representatives expressed in the conditional treaty. In the mean time the French were left to enjoy, without interruption, the revenues of all the territories which they had acquired during the war. These incomes, according to the accounts published by themselves, were, from Karical in the kingdom of Tanjore, 96,000 rupees; from the eighty villages in the district of Pondicherry, 105,000; from Masulipatnam with its dependencies, from the island of Divi, Nizampatnam, Devrecottah, and Condavir, all contiguous territories, 1,441,000; from the four provinces of Elore, Mustapha Nagar, Rajahmundry, and Chicacole, 3,100,000; from lands in the Carnatic, to the south of the river Paliar; 1,700,000; from the island of Seringham and its dependencies, which Mahomed-ally had given up to the Mysoreans when they came to his assistance, and which
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the Myforeans now gave to the French, 400,000, in all 6,844,000 rupees, equal to 855,000 pounds sterling

The accessions which the English had made during the war to the usful incomes of their settlements on the coast of Coromandel, were no more than 800,000 rupees, drawn annually from lands lying to the north of the Palar, mortgaged by the Nabob to reimburse the great sum of money they had defrayed on his account in military expences. It was therefore evident that no motive of ambition had induced them to carry on this war on the contrary, the continuance of it was deemed, and perhaps with reason, incompatible with the existence of the company; otherwise it would be impossible either to account for, or excuse the conduct of the directors, by whose orders the presidency of Madras was obliged to conclude a truce on such precarious and unequal terms as would enable the French to recommence the war with double strength, if the conditional treaty were not accepted by their ministry in Europe; who for this very reason might be strongly tempted to reject it. However the English kept one advantage in their power, by not releasing 650 prisoners whom they had taken during the war more than the French had taken from them; and they derived another advantage of the greatest consequence, by the removal of Mr. Dupleix from the government of Pondicherry. He departed on his voyage to Europe on the 14th of October, having first delivered his accounts with the French company to Mr. Godeheu, by which it appeared that he had disbursed on their account near three millions of rupees more than he had received during the course of the war. A great part of this sum was furnished out of his own estate, and the rest from monies which he borrowed at interest from the French inhabitants at Pondicherry, upon bonds given in his own name. Mr. Godeheu referred the discussion of these accounts to the directors of the company in France, who pretending that Mr. Dupleix had made these expences without sufficient authority, refused to pay any part of the large balance he asserted to be due to him upon which he commenced a law-suit against the company, but the ministry interfered and put a stop to the proceedings, by the king's authority, without entering into any discussion of Mr. Dupleix's claims, or taking any measures to satisfy them.

4. However, they gave him letters of protection to secure him from being prosecuted by any of his creditors. So that his fortune was left much less than that which he was possessed of before he entered upon the government of Pondicherry in 1742. His conduct certainly merited a very different requital from his nation, which never had a subject so desirous and capable of extending its reputation and power in the East-Indies; had he been supplied with the forces he desired immediately after the death of Anwar-o-dean Khan, or had he afterwards been supported from France in the manner necessary to carry on the extensive projects he had formed, there is no doubt but that he would have placed Chundasaheb in the Nabobship of the Carnatic, given law to the Soubah of the Decan, and perhaps to the throne of Delhi itself, and have established a sovereignty over many of the most valuable provinces of the empire; armed with which power he would easily have reduced all the other European settlements to such restrictions as he might think proper to impose: it is even probable that his ambition did not stop here, but that he intended to expel all other Europeans out of Indostan, and afterwards from all other parts of the East-Indies, for he was known often to say, that he would reduce the English settlements of Calcutta and Madras to their original state of fishing towns. When we consider that he formed this plan of conquest and dominion at a time when all other Europeans entertained the highest opinion of the strength of the Mogul government, suffering tamely the insolence of its meanest officers, rather than venture to make resistance against a power which they chimerically imagined to be capable of overwhelming them in an instant, we cannot refrain from acknowledging and admiring the sagacity of his genius, which first discovered and despised this illusion. But military qualifications were wanting in his composition to carry effectually into execution projects which depended so much upon the success of military operations; for although sufficiently versed in the theory of war, he had not received from nature that firmness of mind, which is capable of contemplating instant and tumultuous danger with the serenity necessary to command an army; nor were there any officers at Pondicherry of sufficient abilities to oppose such as we have seen commanding the English forces;

forces, for as it was Mr. Duplex's custom to remove the commander after a defeat, no less than six had been employed by him in this station with equal ill success since the beginning of the year 1752 the only man of distinguished capacity who served under him, was Mr. Bussy, and his conduct to this officer shewed that he knew the value of merit, and was capable of employing it to the utmost advantage, for although Mr. Bussy had by his expedition to the northward acquired much reputation, and a great fortune, he beheld his successes without the least envy, and implicitly followed his advice in all affairs of which Mr. Bussy, by his situation, might be a better judge than himself, from whence it may be presumed, that instead of persecuting he would have agreed as well with Mr. De la Bourdonnais, if this officer had come into India with a commission dependant on his authority, but his pride could not with patience see an equal pursuing schemes so different from his own, in a country where he was laying the foundation of so much greatness and reputation for himself. Here, therefore, envy obscured his understanding, and warped his mind to injustice. In his private life he is nevertheless acknowledged to have been friendly and generous to such as had any merit, without being implacably severe to those whose incapacity or misconduct disconcerted his schemes. The murder of Nazir Jung is the only act of atrocious iniquity which is imputed to him, but even in this no proofs have ever appeared that he either instigated the Pitan Nabobs, or concurred with them in planning the assassination of that prince. He no sooner quitted Pondicherry than the antipathy, which many had conceived against him, from the haughtiness and pride of his demeanor, subsided, and all his countrymen concurred in thinking that his dismission from the government of Pondicherry was the greatest detriment that could have happened to their interests in India.

The treaties were published on the 11th of January, the day on which the former suspension of arms ended, and two days after Mr. Saunders quitted the government of Madras, and proceeded to England. At the end of January Mr. Watson, with his squadron, arrived from Bombay at Fort St. David, having made the passage against a contrary monsoon, with almost as much expedition as if they had sailed at a favourable season of the year. In the beginning

of February Mr. Godeheu, having fulfilled the principal intentions of his commission, quitted Pondicherry and returned to France, leaving the power of the governor much more limited than it had been in the time of Mr. Dupleix. The two presidencies, now at peace with each other, gave their whole attention to manage their respective territories, revenues, and alliances, to the best advantage, without infringing the truce.

The Myforeans could not be made to understand that they were no longer at liberty to commit hostilities against the English or the Nabob; and the regent, when advised by the French to return to his own country, said that he was under no obligation to regard any treaties that he had not made himself: that therefore he should never leave Seringham until he had got Trichinopoly, which he did not despair of effecting even without their assistance: finding, however, that the French thought themselves obliged to acquaint the English of any schemes that he might put in practice for this purpose, he offered the commanding officer 300,000 rupees if he would retire with the French troops to Pondicherry, and leave him at liberty to carry on his projects without controul: the English, however, were under no apprehensions of the effects of them, and at the request of the Nabob a detachment of 500 Europeans and 2000 Sepoys were ordered to proceed into the countries of Madura and Tinivelly to assist in reducing them to his obedience. Maphuze Khan, who arrived at Trichinopoly in the end of December with 1000 horse, was appointed by the Nabob his representative in those countries, and joined his troops to the English detachment; the Nabob himself likewise resolved to accompany them some part of the way.

This army, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Heron, an officer lately arrived from England, set out in the beginning of February from their cantonments at Warriore pagodas, and halted thirty miles to the south of Trichinopoly, at a village called Manapar, where the Polygars of this part of the country had previously been ordered to send their agents to settle their accounts with the Nabob. The four principal Polygars obeyed the summons; and their agents gave obligations promising to pay the tributes that were due; but the Nabob knowing the deceitful character of these chiefs in general, desired that

that the army might remain at Manapar until the money was paid, and sent officers to collect it, who on their return reported that the Polygar Lachenaig, after paying a part, refused to pay the remainder. Upon this it was resolved to attack his country, and the army after marching ten miles to the south-west of Manapar, in the high road leading to Diindigul, came in sight of his woods, which lie about two miles to the west of that road.

The subjects of this, as well as of all the other Polygars in these southern parts of the peninsula, are Colleries, a people differing in many respects from the rest of the Indians, and hitherto little known to Europeans, they sally in the night from their recesses and strongholds to plunder the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages of their cattle, which if they cannot bring away alive, they kill with their long spears by constant practice in these exploits they acquire so much dexterity and audacity that they will for hire undertake to steal and bring off a horse even from the center of a camp, they are so far from thinking it a disgrace to be accounted thieves, that they value themselves upon excelling in the profession, and relate to strangers stories of desperate and successful thefts accomplished by their countrymen, with as much complacency as other people commemorate the heroic actions of their ancestors, and indeed when booty is the object, they regard danger and death with indifference, of which the English officers themselves saw a very striking example, whilst they were besieging the French and Chundataheb in Seringham. Of the party of Colleries employed at that time by the English to steal the enemy's horses, two brothers were taken up and convicted of having stolen, at different times, all the horses belonging to major Lawrence and captain Clive; the prisoners did not deny the fact, but being told that they were to be hanged, one of them offered to go and bring back the horses in two days, whilst the other remained in prison, provided that both should be pardoned. This proposal being agreed to, one of them was released, but not appearing in the stipulated time, major Lawrence ordered the other Collery to be brought before him, and asked him the reason why his brother had not returned, bidding the prisoner prepare for death if the horses were not produced before the next evening; to this the Collery with great composure replied, that he was surprized the English should be so weak.

The army began early in the morning to attack a part of this barrier: the field pieces were placed upon an eminence from whence they commanded the towers that defended the face of attack; the Collieries appointed to guard the towers not being accustomed to the annoyance of cannon shot, soon abandoned them; but numbers, nevertheless, armed with matchlocks, and bows and arrows, persisted in defending the hedge, hiding themselves within it, and firing with excellent aim through the smallest intervals; whilst others appeared on the hills on each hand, leaping and bounding, by the help of their long spears, from stone to stone, with the agility of monkeys, and howling and screaming in hopes to terrify the assailants; but as soon as they found themselves within reach of their fire, they gained the summits again as nimbly as they had descended: returning, however, in the same manner as soon as the firing ceased. At length, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, the army, after having lost several men, forced their way through the barrier, when Mahomed Iffoof was detached with 500 Sepoys, some Europeans and a field piece, to attack the principal town, distant about four miles from that part of the barrier through which they had forced their way; but before the detachment came within sight of the town, they were unexpectedly stopped by another circumvallation of the same kind, but stronger than the first: here the enemy had assembled their whole force, and defended themselves with much more obstinacy than before; insomuch that Mahomed Iffoof, after losing 100 Sepoys and 12 Europeans, was obliged to send for succours from the main body; from whence a party of 100 Europeans was immediately detached to his assistance; but before they arrived, the enemy having expended all their ammunition, abandoned their defences and disappeared. The army then proceeded without any interruption to their principal town, which they found likewise deserted, the enemy having retired with their cattle to the hills out of the reach of farther pursuit: however, Lichenaig finding that they shewed no inclination to quit his country, renewed his negotiation, and in a few days paid the remaining part of his tribute. The Nabob now returned to Trichinopoly, and the army, together with Maphuze Khan, proceeded to Madura, where they arrived in ten days. This city, since the death of Allum Khan, which hap-
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pened in April 1752, had remained in the possession of another partizan in the interest of Chundasaheb's family, who regarding his government as a transitory possession, and intent upon nothing but amassing wealth, had neglected to repair the fortifications, and kept only a slender garrison, very insufficient to defend a place of such extent: he, therefore, now retired with his garrison to Coilgoody, a strong pagoda, situated about eight miles to the east, and the army entered Madura without the least opposition. Here they received a deputation from the Polygar Morawar, whose country adjoins to the western districts of Madura and Tinivelly. The Polygar apologized for his conduct during the war in siding with Chundasaheb and the Mysoreans, desired to be pardoned for that offence, and intreated to be received into alliance with the English, under whose protection he promised to remain faithful to the Nabob. As a proof of the sincerity of his intentions, he offered to give the company two settlements on the sea-coast of his country, opposite to Ceylon, which, as he justly observed, would greatly facilitate their future communications with Tinivelly, for they had at present no other way of approaching that city but by a tedious and difficult march of several hundred miles; whereas reinforcements might come by sea from Madras or Fort St. David in four or five days to the settlements he intended to give, from which the march to Tinivelly was no more than fifty miles. These offers colonel Heron deemed so advantageous, that without consulting the presidency, he entered into an alliance with the Polygar, and as a mark of the English friendship, gave his deputies three English flags, with permission to hoist them in their country, wheresoever they should think proper. After this business was concluded, and the necessary regulations made to establish the Nabob's authority in the city, colonel Heron determined to attack the fugitive governor in Coilgoody. The greatest part of the Sepoys were sent forward in the evening, under the command of Mahomed Iffoof, with orders to invest the pagoda closely until the battalion came up; but by some mistake they halted at the distance of two miles from the place, and the governor receiving by his spies intelligence of colonel Heron's intentions, fled in the night, leaving however the greatest part of his troops to defend it. The next day the
battalion

battalion set out from Madura, with two eighteen pounders, but the march lying through a rugged road, the carriages of these cannon broke down, and there were no spare carriages to replace them so that when the troops appeared before the pagoda, they had none of the common preparations necessary to attack it, having even forgot to provide scaling ladders. Colonel Heron, however, thinking it a disgrace to retire it after he had summoned the place, determined to force his way into it by burning down the gate with bundles of straw, an expedient which probably was suggested to him by his Indian domestics, in whom he placed great confidence, for we have seen the natives employing this method of attack at Achaveram. The most resolute men in the army regarded the attempt as rash and impracticable, but colonel Heron, to silence their remonstrances, set the example, and carried the first torch himself. Excess of courage, however desperately or absurdly employed, seldom fails to interest those who are spectators of it, and often obliges them to participate of the danger, even against the convictions of their reason. Mahomed Issoof, the commander of the Sepoys, who had more than any one ridiculed the madness of this attempt, no sooner saw colonel Heron exposing himself in this desperate manner, contrary to all military rules, than he followed his example, and accompanied him with another torch, so that the two principal officers of the army were now seen acting the part of volunteers, leading a forlorn hope. Success, however, contrary to the general expectation, rewarded their endeavours, and in less than an hour the gate was burnt down, when the soldiery rushed in, and in their first fury put several of the garrison to the sword they were then permitted to plunder, and nothing as usual, escaped them, for finding in the temples of the pagoda a great number of little brazen images, worshipped by the people of the country, and particularly by the Colliers, they tore them down from their pedestals, hoping to sell them at least for what the weight of the metal might be worth. After this exploit, for which the people of the country held them in utter detestation, the troops returned to Madura, where leaving a garrison of Europeans and Sepoy for the security of the city, the rest of the army, accompanied by Maphuze Khan, proceeded to Tinnyelly, and arrived there about the middle of March.

5. This town is without defences, and no body appeared to oppose their entrance into it: the renters of the open country followed the example of the capital, and acknowledged the Nabob without hesitation; but many of the neighbouring Polygars made pretences to evade the payment of the tribute due from them. The most considerable of these chiefs was Catabomanaig, whose country lies about fifty miles north-east from Tinivelly; and it being imagined that the inferior Polygars would not hold out long after he should have submitted, a detachment of 200 Europeans, and 500 Sepoys, with two field pieces, were sent to reduce him.

Some days after another detachment, consisting of 100 Europeans, and 300 Sepoys, with two field pieces, were sent to attack the fort of Nelli-cotah, situated forty miles to the south of Tinivelly. These troops set out at midnight, and performed the march in eighteen hours: the Polygar, startled at the suddenness of their approach, sent out a deputy, who pretended he came to capitulate, and promised that his master would pay the money demanded of him, in a few days; but suspicions being entertained of his veracity, it was determined to detain him as a pledge for the execution of what he had promised, and he was delivered over to the charge of a guard. The troops were so much fatigued by the excessive march they had just made, that even the advanced centinels could not keep awake, and the deputy perceiving all the soldiers who were appointed to guard him, fast asleep, made his escape out of the camp, and returned to the fort; from whence the Polygar had sent him only to gain time, in order to make the necessary preparations for his defence. This being discovered early in the morning, it was determined to storm the place, of which the defences were nothing more than a mud wall with round towers. The troops had brought no scaling ladders, but the outside of the wall was sloping, and had many clefts worn in it by the rain, so that the assault, although hazardous, was nevertheless practicable. It was made both by the Europeans and Sepoys with undaunted courage, in several parties at the same time; each of which gained the parapet without being once repulsed, when the garrison retired to the buildings of the fort, where they called out for quarter; but the soldiers, as usual in desperate assaults, were
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so much exasperated by a sense of the danger to which they had exposed themselves, that they put all they met to the sword, not excepting the women and children, suffering only six persons out of four hundred to escape alive, sorry we are to say, that the troops and officers who bore the greatest part in this shocking barbarity, were the bravest of Englishmen, having most of them served under colonel Lawrence on the plains of Trichinopoly but those who contemplate human nature will find in my reasons, supported by examples, to dissent from the common opinion, that cruelty is incompatible with courage.

Meanwhile the Polygar Morawar was so delighted at the success of his negotiation with colonel Heron, that is a farther proof of his good intentions to the English, he ordered 5000 men, under the command of his brother, to march and assist them in reducing the Polygars of Tinivelly; but the king of Tanjore and Tondiman having many years been at implacable variance with the Morawar, beheld the marks of favour which had been shewn to him with the utmost jealousy, and represented their detestation of them in the strongest terms to the presidency of Madras, alledging that they themselves could have no reliance on the friendship of the English, if they saw them making treaties with their mortal enemies. The presidency, unwilling to give umbrage to these allies, whose assistance they might probably soon stand in need of again, directed colonel Heron to break off all farther communication with the Morawar: these orders, however, did not arrive before the Morawar's troops were advanced within five miles of Tinivelly; when they were abruptly told, that if they did not immediately march back to their own country they would be treated as enemies. not, however, imagining that the English would proceed to such extremities, they remained in their camp, and endeavoured to commence a negotiation; but the orders which colonel Heron had received were so peremptory, that he thought himself obliged to march and attack them; on this they decamped with such precipitation, that they left behind them a great part of their baggage, with some horses, which were plundered by the Sepoys of the advanced guard.

The revenues which had been collected during this expedition,

5. did not amount to the expences of the army: part of the tributes were embezzled by Maphuze Khan, and part was likewise diminished by the presents which colonel Heron, with too much avidity, consented to receive from those who had accounts to settle with the government. In the mean time Maphuze Khan, in concert with colonel Heron's interpreter, contrived every means to make the state of the province appear less advantageous than it really was; and then made an offer to take the farm of the Madura and Tinivelly countries together at the yearly rent of 1,500,000 rupees: this proposal was seconded, as usual, by the offer of a considerable present, which colonel Heron accepted, and gave him the investiture of the countries.

Whilst these transactions passed to the southward, the Myforeans remained encamped at Seringham, where the regent had been diligently employed in schemes to get possession of Tritchinopoly: his principal reliance for the accomplishment of this design, was on a bramin, who persuaded him that he had made a strong party in the city, and that he had seduced many of the garrison: the man even carried his imposture so far, that he mentioned the time when, as he pretended, the regent's party in the city desired he would make the attack. The regent, elated with this chimerical hope, could not refrain from revealing a secret, which gave him so much satisfaction, to M. de Saussay, the commander of the French troops, who immediately sent intelligence to the garrison: captain Kilpatrick returned him thanks for the information; but to shew the contempt in which he held the military character of the Myforeans, he desired de Saussay to acquaint the regent, that if he would venture to make the attack, the gates of the city should be left open to receive him. Soon after the regent received news from Myfore, informing him, that a large army of Morattoes, under the command of Balagerow, who had levied a contribution from his country in the preceding year, was approaching again to the frontiers; and that Salabad-jing, at the head of his army, accompanied by the French troops under the command of Mr. Buffy, was likewise advancing to demand the Mogul's tribute, which had never been paid since the death of Nizam-al-muluck. Alarmed by this intelligence, he immediately prepared to return to his own country, and on the 14th of April, the great drum,

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the signal of decamping, was beaten, and the whole army crossing the Caveri marched away; leaving the French in possession of the island of Seringham, and the other territories which the Nabob had made over to him on his arrival, and of which he had from that time collected the revenues.

It is difficult to find an example of a prince conducting himself with more weakness than the Mysorean in the course of this war: the Nabob procured his assistance by a promise which he never intended to perform; and indeed, had the Mysorean been endowed with common sagacity, he might have foreseen that the possession of Trichinopoly, the object of all his endeavours, would have been the greatest misfortune that could have happened to him, since it would certainly sooner or later have involved him in a war with the Mogul government, which probably would have ended in reducing the kingdom of Mysore itself, like the Carnatic, to be a province of the empire. The Nabob's breach of faith in refusing to deliver up the city to him, only served to exasperate his eagerness to get possession of it, which rendered him as great a dupe to the promises of Mr. Duplex, as he had been to those of the Nabob; for it is certain, that he at last discovered it himself, that the French never intended to give him Trichinopoly if they had succeeded in taking it: nor was he less deluded by his ally Morari-row, who after persuading him to assist the French against the Nabob, deserted him as soon as his treasures began to fail. At length, after having wasted three years, absent from his own country at the head of an army of 20,000 men, he was obliged to return without receiving the least compensation for the expences he had incurred, or any security for the reimbursement of them: for what reliance he might have upon the conditional treaty was little better than chimerical, since many unforeseen events might render that convention abortive.

The presidency of Madras hearing of Salabad-jing's approach to the western confines of the Carnatic, entertained suspicions that he might be tempted, notwithstanding the conditional treaty, to enter the province; from this apprehension they sent orders to colonel Heron to return immediately with the troops under his command to Trichinopoly: however, Maphuze Khan prevailed upon him to remain

remain until he received a second and more peremptory order, which came soon after; upon which he recalled the detachment which had been sent against the Polygar Catabomanaig, and prepared himself to quit Tinivelly. The detachment had been as far to the north-east as Shillinaikenpettah, the principal fort of the Polygar, who on their appearance entered into a negotiation, paid some money in part of the tribute due from him, and gave hostages as security for the rest; some money was likewise received from several inferior Polygars, but the whole collection did not exceed 70,000 rupees: as soon as the troops received the orders to return, they summoned Catabomanaig to redeem his hostages; but he knowing that they would not venture to stay any longer in his country, made some trifling excuses, and without any concern suffered them to carry the hostages away with them. On the 2d of May colonel Heron quitted Tinivelly, but instead of proceeding directly to Trichinopoly, suffered himself to be persuaded by Maphuze Khan to march against Nellitangayille, a fort situated about thirty miles to the west of Tinivelly, belonging to a Polygar who had with much contumacy refused to acknowledge the Nabob's authority: on the march he was joined by the detachment from the north-east. It was the misfortune of colonel Heron to place the utmost confidence in his interpreter, and to be constantly betrayed by him; for before the army arrived in sight of the fort, this man had informed the Polygar that they had no battering cannon, and that they would not remain long before the place: the Polygar, therefore, secure in his fort, which was built of stone and very strong, answered the summons with insolence; upon which the field pieces and two cohorns fired smartly upon the walls for several hours; but this annoyance producing no effect, another message was sent, offering that the army should retire, provided he would pay 20,000 rupees. The Polygar relying on the information which he had received from the interpreter, and encouraged by this relaxation in the terms which were at first proposed to him, answered with great contempt, that such a sum could not be raised in his whole country, and that he knew the value of money too well to pay a single rupee. By this time the army were much distressed for provisions of all kinds, and the Sepoys ready to mutiny for want of pay; both which

Maphuze

Maphuze Khan had promised, but had neglected to supply; it was therefore determined to march away to Madura, where they arrived, accompanied by Maphuze Khan, on the 22d of May. 17

Colonel Heron stayed no longer here than was necessary to refresh the men and settle the garrison, in which he left a thousand Sepoys, under the command of Jemaul-sahib, an officer of some reputation, and next in rank to Mahomed Issoof. The army had now to pass one of the most difficult and dangerous defiles in the peninsula, situated in a country inhabited by Collieries, who had, ever since the departure of the army from Madura, threatened vengeance for the loss of their gods at Coilgoody, and had already given a specimen of their resentment by cutting off a party of Sepoys, which the commanding officer of Madura sent out to collect cattle. A Colliery discovered them in the night lying fast asleep, without any sentinels, and immediately went and brought a number of his cast, who, coming upon them by surprize, stabbed every one of them. The defile, called the pass of Nattam, begins about twenty miles to the north of the city, and continues for six miles through a wood, impenetrable every where else, to all, excepting the wild beasts and Collieries to whom it belongs. The road of the defile is barely sufficient to admit a single carriage at a time, and a bank running along each side of it, renders it a hollow way: the wood is in most parts contiguous to the road, and even in such places where travellers have felled part of it, the eye cannot penetrate farther than twenty yards.

The army quitted Madura on the 28th of May; a party was sent forward to take post at a mud fort called Volsynattam, near the entrance of the woods, where the rest joined them in the evening, and the whole passed the night here. The next morning at day-break they prepared to march through the defile: and it being reported that the Collieries had cut down many trees to obstruct the way, a detachment of Europeans, pioneers, and Sepoys, were sent forward under the command of captain Lin, with orders to clear the pass of these incumbrances, and to scour the woods on each side with their fire; but captain Lin neither finding such obstructions as had been reported, nor even discovering the least appearance of an enemy, continued his march,

5. march, and halted at the town of Nattam on the farther side of the wood. Some time after the rest of the army entered the pass in the following order of march : some companies of Sepoys led the van ; these were followed by a serjeant and twelve Europeans ; and immediately after them came the first division of artillery, with the tumbrils containing military stores ; then followed the battalion led by captain Polier, after whom marched the rear division of artillery and tumbrils, which were followed by a serjeant and twelve men, and these by some companies of Sepoys : then followed the baggage of the whole army, carried by bullocks and coolies, with several elephants and camels belonging to Maphuze Khan, and accompanied by some Sepoys to protect them. The rear of the whole line was closed by a guard of 20 Europeans, 40 Caffres, and 200 Sepoys, with a six pounder, under the command of captain Joseph Smith : colonel Heron with a few horse proceeded before the line. Nothing could be blamed in this disposition, excepting that the commanding officer should have been in the center with the battalion, or with the rear guard, which ought to have been stronger : but the report from captain Lin's party, who had passed without interruption, removed every apprehension of danger, and relaxed the spirit of precaution. The whole army had entered the defile, and proceeded, wondering they saw nothing of an enemy of whom they had heard so much ; when, by the carelessness of a driver, one of the heaviest tumbrils belonging to the rear division of artillery stuck in a slough, out of which the oxen were not able to draw it : the officers of artillery, however, imagining that they should soon be able to extricate it, suffered the troops marching before them to go on without calling out, or sending to bid them halt ; and the officer who commanded in the rear of the battalion, seeing several of the tumbrils following close up with him, did not suspect what had happened, and kept on his way ; most of the Sepoys, who marched behind the rear division of artillery, were likewise suffered to pass the carriage in the slough, and proceeded in the rear of those tumbrils which were going on. In the mean time the carriage resisted several different efforts which were made to remove it, and choking up the road, prevented the other tumbrils which followed, as well as the three field pieces which formed the rear
division

division of artillery, from moving on, and these stopped the whole line of the baggage: thus the front division and main body of the army were separated from the rear, which by the absence of those Sepoys belonging to it, who were suffered to proceed, was likewise deprived of a great part of its force. The Colleries, although unperceived, kept spies near the road, watching every motion, but cunningly refrained from making any attack, until the main body had advanced two miles beyond the tumbril, which caused the impediment, when numbers of them began to appear near the rear guard of the baggage; but the fire of a few platoons soon obliged them to retreat; and as they remained quiet for some time, it was imagined that they would not venture to make another attempt: but on a sudden they appeared in much greater numbers at the other end of the line, where the tumbril had embarrassed the road, and attacked the rear division of artillery: here the whole number of troops did not exceed a hundred men, of which only twenty-five were Europeans: this force not being sufficient to protect all the carriages, the two officers of the artillery prudently determined to give their whole attention to the preservation of their field pieces, and of the tumbrils, which carried their powder and shot. These happened to be all together in the rear of such carriages as were laden with other kinds of military stores; but fortunately some of the wood on the right hand was cut down, and afforded an opening which commanded the road in front where the enemy were assembled; the officers therefore contrived to get their field pieces into the opening, from whence they fired smartly; but the Colleries nevertheless maintained the attack for some time with courage, and with a variety of weapons; arrows, matchlocks, rockets, javelins, and pikes; every one accompanying his efforts with horrible screams and howlings, and answering every shot that was fired upon them with the same outcries; but finding themselves much galled, they at length quitted the road, and retired into the thickets on each side, from whence they renewed the fight with equal vigour, and with better success, since the artillery men were obliged to divide their attention to many different parts at once: many of the Colleries now pushed into the road amongst the tumbrils and carriages, and with their long spears stabbed the draught bullocks, and wounded or drove

5. back the few Sepoys who remained to guard them : upon the artillery they were not able to make any impression ; for the gunners, sensible that the cannon were their only resource, fired them with great vivacity and much effect ; and captain Smith likewise sensible of the necessity of protecting the artillery at all events, detached, although he could ill spare them, an officer with a company of Sepoys from the rear guard to their assistance. At length the confused outcries of the enemy were on a sudden changed to one voice, and nothing was heard on all sides but continual repetitions of the word *swamy*, meaning gods, which expression they accompanied with violent gesticulations and antic postures, like men frantic with joy ; for some of them cutting down the tumbrils they had seized, discovered in one of them most of the little brazen images of their divinities which the English had plundered at Coilgoody. It seemed as if they could not have received more delight in rescuing their wives and children from captivity ; however, after their gods were conveyed out of the reach of danger, they renewed their attacks, and continued them at different intervals for several hours. Mean while no assistance came from the battalion, nor did one of the messengers, sent by captain Smith to inform the commanders in chief of the distress of the rear, return. It was now four in the afternoon, when the enemy, after having desisted some time from their attacks upon the artillery, sallied at once again unexpectedly into the road amongst the baggage, coolies, and market people of the army, killing, without distinction of age or sex, all they met. From this moment every thing was hurried into the utmost confusion ; every one flung down his burden ; and men, women and children pressing upon one another, fled to the rear guard as their only sanctuary : captain Smith, unwilling to aggravate the sufferings of the poor wretches by firing upon them, took the resolution of marching back out of the defile into the plain, where he drew up his men in a little field enclosed with a bank, and placing his field piece in the center of it, waited for the enemy ; who satisfied with the havock they had committed, did not venture to attack him, but retreated and disappeared as soon as the defenceless multitude they were driving before them had got out of the wood. Some Lacars and Sepoys were now sent forward to clear the road of the incum-

branches of baggage with which it was scattered, after which the rear guard, divided half before and half behind the field piece and its tumbril, proceeded, and, fortunately meeting with no interruptions from the enemy, soon joined the rear division of artillery, who had been waiting with the utmost anxiety, expecting every moment to be attacked again great therefore was their joy at being thus reinforced. It was now dusk, and no time was to be lost, captain Smith therefore immediately collected what bullocks had escaped the enemy's slaughter, destroyed the carriage which had been the first cause of the confusion of the day, and drew off all the field pieces with their tumbrils of ammunition, leaving behind the rest of the stores, with the whole baggage of the army, for want of means to carry them away about two miles farther in the pass he came up with the battalion whom he found lying on their arms, without either the commander in chief, or any one of the captains amongst them for these five officers had all been suddenly taken ill about noon with the extreme heat of the day, and had proceeded in their pallankins through the wood, to the post where the advanced guard under the command of captain Liu was halting from this misfortune, the subordinate officers, left without orders, had not ventured to make any dispositions to succour the rear, notwithstanding they knew the danger to which it was exposed Captain Smith now took the command of the battalion, and marched with them through the wood to the station where the advanced guard and the rest of the officers were waiting Here the army passed the night, and the next day reached the town of Nattam, where they were joined by a detachment from Trichinopoly Maphuze Khan accompanied them no farther, but returned to Madurai The army continuing their march without any interruption, arrived on the 5th of June in sight of Trichinopoly, and encamped at Warriore pagodas colonel Heiron was soon after recalled to Madrafs, where his conduct during this expedition was tried by a court martial, by which he was rendered incapable of serving the company any longer.

The government of Pondicherry saw this expedition into the southern countries with a jealous eye, because they saw the advantages which would accrue to the Nabob, if the territories of Madurai and Finelly, which had so long been rent from the power of Arcot, should again

be annexed to its government: they remonstrated, not only that the expedition was in itself a breach of the truce with Mr. Godeheu, but that these countries belonged to themselves in virtue of various rights derived from Chundasaheb, and the king of Mysore. Their arguments were answered by pretensions equally specious; and Mr. Deleyrit the governor of Pondicherry, naturally a man of moderation, did not think it worth while to interrupt the expedition at the risk of renewing the war so early after the cessation of hostilities; but on the first occasion acted as the English had set the example.

There lieth about thirty miles north of Trichinopoly, and immediately N. W. of the straits of Utatoor, a large tract of woodland country, called Terriore, of which the chief is stiled *Rheddy*, a diminutive of Rajah or king. This country during the war before Trichinopoly had been overrun by a detachment of the Mysore army, assisted by some of the French troops, who deposed the Rheddy then reigning, and placed one of his cousins in his stead. The Mysoreans, when they retreated from Trichinopoly to their own country, left the French government the representatives of all their rights and pretensions in the Carnatic; and the new Rheddy having for some time evaded to pay his tribute, Mr. Deleyrit, in the month of June sent 500 Europeans and 1000 Sepoys, under the command of M. Maissin, to punish his disobedience. Captain Calliaud, who had lately been appointed to the command of Trichinopoly, prepared to oppose the attempt; but was forbidden by the presidency of Madras, who having enquired into the titles which the French asserted to the vassalage of Terriore, was satisfied of their validity. M. Maissin after some opposition took the principal town in the middle of the woods, deposed the Rheddy, and reinstated his antecessor. Encouraged by this success, and more by the forbearance of the English, he marched against the Polygars of Arielore and Warriore pollam. The woods of these chiefs are almost contiguous, and both are extensive. That of Arielore begins about fifty miles to the N. E. of Trichinopoly, and stretches north to the river Valaru; but Warriore lies farther to the Eastward, and extends Southward almost to the Coleroon. Both Polygars had at different times, during the war of Trichinopoly paid money to redeem the skirts of their country from the ravages of the Morattoes;

Morattoes, but had never made any submissions of fealty either to the French or Mysoreans, and at this time claimed the protection of the Nabob, whom they acknowledged as their only superior. The presidency of Madras, therefore, now, without hesitation, ordered Calliaud to march from Trichinopoly, and moreover threatened to send a force from Madras, if Maissin persisted. M. Deleyrit deterred by this vigour, ordered him to desist, and distributed his troops into the uncontested districts, subject to Pondicherry, nearer the sea coast.

Meanwhile, the presidency of Madras, recommended to the Nabob to come from Trichinopoly and settle with his family at Arcot, where Abdul wahab had created many disorders in the administration, lavishing away the revenues with a spirit of dissipation that would soon have ruined the province, even if it had long enjoyed the highest degree of prosperity. The Nabob acquiesced to this advice, and on the ninth of July quitted Trichinopoly, escorted by 300 Europeans and 1000 Sepoys, under the command of captain Polier. It was at first intended that they should proceed directly across the Caveri and Coleroon in the high road to Arcot, but the rivers were at this time swelled, and still more risque was apprehended from Maissin's party, then lying before Arielore. It was therefore resolved to proceed through the country of Tinjore to Fort St. David, where measures might be taken for the rest of the rout, according to exigencies. When arrived at the village of Condore, the king sent his general Monac gee with a numerous train, to make his compliments to the Nabob. This interview, like most others between persons of such rank in Indostan, passed in the strongest and tallest protestations of an inviolable friendship, amongst other professions, Monac gee said, that his master kept 5000 horse ready to serve the Nabob, if necessary, in the Carnatic, and the Nabob, whilst he extolled with admiration this excessive mark of the king's love and friendship, whispered to captain Polier that it was all a lie. From Condore they proceeded by the nearest road to Fort St. David, where admiral Watson with the squadron under his command was then lying, having returned in the middle of May from the bay of Trincomalee, to which they had repaired in order to avoid the setting in of the southern

55. southern monsoon, because it is sometimes attended by a hurricane. The Nabob went on board the admiral's ship, the *Kent*, of sixty-four guns, and having never before seen the interior structure and arrangement of such a machine, could not suppress his astonishment, when conducted into the lower deck. The presidency of Madras, seeing no probability of any interruption to his progress from Fort St. David, advised him to continue his march without delay, but accompanied by the same escort. On the nineteenth of August he arrived within a mile of Arcot, and encamped on the plain, resolving by the advice of his dervises to wait for a lucky day to make his entry into the city, which fell out on the twenty-first. In the mean time; colonel Lawrence, Mr. Walsli, and Mr. Palk, deputed to invite him at Madras, arrived at his camp, and contributed to increase the splendour and reputation of his entry into his capital, from which he had been absent ever since the death of Nazir-jing. On the thirtieth, he came to Madras, where after several conferences with the presidency he consented to make over to the company some farther assignments on the revenues of the country, in order to reimburse the great expences they had incurred in the war. This important point being settled, it was determined that he should proceed with a strong detachment to collect the revenues that were due to him from such chiefs as had hitherto withheld them with impunity, more particularly from several polygars in the northern parts of the province. It was agreed that half the monies which might be collected, should be paid to the company; and that a member of the council of Madras, should accompany the Nabob, in order to see this agreement punctually fulfilled. The previous measures for the expedition were not settled before the monsoon set in, after which it was necessary to wait some days until the first violence of the rains had abated; so that it was the latter end of October, before the detachment took the field. It consisted of 300 Europeans and 1500 Sepoys, and was commanded by major Kilpatrick.

It soon appeared that whatsoever submissions had been made in the provinces of Madura and Tinivelly, during the expedition of colonel Heron, had proceeded intirely from the dread of the English troops, whose intrepidity as well as the efficacy of their arms, far exceeded

ceeded the modes of any warfare which had ever been seen in these countries, and they were no sooner departed than the Colleries swarmed abroad again into all the sullected districts that lay exposed to their depredations, whilst their chiefs confederated to prevent by more effectual means the establishment of Maphuze Khan's authority. From this time, these countries became a field of no little conflict, and continued so for several years, which renders it necessary to explain the various interests which produced the present confusions, fertile afterwards of more

When Allum Khan in the beginning of the year 1752 marched from Madura to the assistance of Chunda saheb, then besieging Trichinopoly, he left the countries of Madura and Tinivelly under the management of three Pitan officers, named Mahomed Barky, Mahomed Mamach, and Nabi Cawn Catteck, the first of these was generally known by the appellation of Mianah, the second of Moodemiah, but Nabi Cawn Catteck by his own proper name. The Nabob Mahomedally, when asked by the presidency of Madras for proofs to invalidate the pretensions of the government of Pondicherry, produced a writing said to be signed by these three officers, and dated the twentieth of November, 1752, by which they acknowledged his sovereignty over the countries of Madura and Tinivelly, and professed themselves his servants and subjects. At this time, Chundasaheb indeed had perished, but the Nabob himself was involved in such difficulties by the resentment of the Mysoreans, that there does not appear any reason why the Pitans should give such a declaration, unless they did it from a conviction of the very little advantage which the Nabob could derive from it. It is certain they never afterwards heeded these professions of obedience, but continued to act without controul, and acted only for themselves, granting immunities, remitting tributes, and even selling forts and districts for presents of ready money. This venality coinciding with the spirit of independance and encroachment common to all the Polygars, procured them not only wealth, but attachments. In this mode of licentious government, they continued agreeing amongst themselves in the division of the spoil, and ruling with much power, until the expedition of colonel Hieron, when Mianah, who commanded in the city of Madura, abandoned

55. abandoned it, and took refuge with the neighbouring Polygars of Nattam; Moodemiah and Nabi Cawn Catteck, retired from Tinivelly to the Polygar of Nellitangaville, better known by the name of Pulitaver. All the three only waited for the departure of the English troops, to dispute the dominion with Maphuze Cawn, when left to himself.

Amongst other alienations, Moodemiah had sold to the king of Travancore, a range of districts extending thirty miles from Calacad to Cape Comorin; and lying at the foot of the mountains which separate Travancore from Tinivelly. The fort of Calacad with several others of less defence were sold with the districts. The kingdom of Travancore is the most southern division of the Malabar coast, ending on that side, as Tinivelly on the eastern, at Cape Comorin. It was formerly of small extent, and paid tribute to Madura; but the present king, through a variety of successes, some of which had been gained against the Dutch, had added to his dominion, all the country as far as the boundaries of Cochin; so that it now extended 120 miles along the sea, and inland as far as the mountains leave any thing worth conquering. With the assistance of a French officer, named Launoy, the king had disciplined, in the method of European infantry, a body of 10,000 Naires: the people of this denomination, are by birth the military tribe of the Malabar coast, and assert in their own country even prouder pre-eminences than the Rajpoots, who in other parts of India are likewise born with the same distinction. Besides these Naires, the king maintained 20,000 other foot, of various arms; but had very few horse, because little advantage can be derived from their service in his country, which is every where either covered with hills, or intersected by rivers. The districts which the king had purchased of Moodemiah, were maintained by about 2000 of his irregular foot, who having no enemies to oppose, were sufficient for the common guards and military attendance, which in Indostan always support the authority of the government in the collection of the revenues. But these troops on the arrival of the army with colonel Heron at Tinivelly, were so terrified by the reports of their exploits, and especially by the sanguinary example in their neighbourhood, at the sacking of Nellicotah, that they abandoned not only their districts, but the fort
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of Calacad likewise, which were soon after taken possession of by a detachment of 300 horse and 500 foot, sent by Maphuze Khan from Tinivelly. As soon as the English troops retired from before Nelligangaville, and it was known that they were recalled to Tritchinopoly, Moodemiah went to Travancore in order to encourage the king to recover the districts which his troops had abandoned; at the same time the Pulitaver, besides letting loose his Colleries to plunder, formed a camp ready to move and join the Travancorees as soon as they should arrive. Maphuze Khan received intelligence of these schemes and preparations, on his return from Nattam and Madura, and immediately proceeded to Tinivelly.

Besides the 1000 Sepoys belonging to the Company which were left with him by colonel Heron, he received 600 more, raised and sent to him by the Nabob; but these were in no respect equal to the company's, who had been trained in the campaigns of Tritchinopoly; and Maphuze Khan himself, having no military ideas, excepting that of levying troops, had augmented the force he brought with him from the Carnatic to 2500 horse, and 4000 foot. Five hundred of the horse, and a thousand of the foot, were left to defend the city of Madura and its districts; but the company's Sepoys proceeded with him to Tinivelly. Before he arrived there, Moodemiah had returned with 2000 Naires, and the same number of other foot, which the king of Travancore had entrusted to his command. They were joined by the forces of the Pulitaver near Calacad; where the troops stationed by Maphuze Khan in these parts, assembled, gave battle, and were routed: three hundred of the Nabob's Sepoys were in the action, who, to lighten their flight, threw away their muskets, which were collected by the Pulitaver's people, and regarded by them as a very valuable prize. Immediately after this success, the enemy invested the fugitives in the fort of Calacad; but before they could reduce it, the troops of Travancore returned home, pretending they were recalled by the emergency of some disturbances in their own country; however it is more probable, that they retreated from the dread of encountering the army, and more especially, the cavalry of Maphuze Khan, which were approaching. Moodemiah went with them, and the Pulitaver retired to his fort and woods, against which

1755. Maphuze Khan proceeded, and encamped near the fort, which could not take; but in this situation repressed the incursion of the Pataver's Colleries into the districts of Tinivelly, and content with advantage, gave out with ostentation that he had settled the country. These vaunts were soon contradicted. In the month of September Moodemiah returned from Travancore, with a larger body of troops and again defeated those of Calacad, who in this battle suffered more than in the former; for 200 of their horse and 500 Sepoys were made prisoners; and, what aggravated the loss, it was the time of harvest when the rents are collected, of which the Travancores took possession, and maintained their ground. Maphuze Khan, nevertheless, continued before the Pulitaver's place; whose troops in the month of November, cut off a detachment of two companies of Sepoys which had been sent to escort provisions; they were of those belonging to the company, and the commanders of both were killed. No other military events of any consequence happened in these parts during the rest of the year.

The reduction and maintenance of Madura and Tinivelly, was not the only interests in the southern countries, which perplexed, and occupied the attention of the English presidency. In the month of June, they were surprized by a quarrel between their own allies, the king of Tanjore and the Polygar Tondiman, which had proceeded to hostilities, before any suspicions were entertained of the animosity. It was obvious that this quarrel, if not timely reconciled, would produce the defection of one or other of them to the Nabob's enemies. The presidency, therefore, immediately ordered them, in peremptory terms, to cease all military operations; proffering, however, their mediation; and ordered captain Calliaud to enquire into the cause of the dispute; who after two journies to Tanjore, and several conferences with the king, with Monac-gee, and with Tondiman's brother, could only collect the following obscure account of it; that all three were all parties to tell the truth. In the year 1749, the king sent Monac-gee to attack Arandanghi, a fort of strength and not belonging to the lesser Moravar. Monac-gee finding his own force insufficient, asked assistance of Tondiman, who stipulated in return the cession of Kelli-nelli-cotah and its districts, valued at 300,000

rupees a year. Arandanghi was reduced, Tondiman took possession of the districts, and pressed Monac-gee for the patents of cession under the king's seal; but the king disavowed the act of his general; on which Monac-gee purloined the use of the seal, and delivered the patents thus apparently authenticated, according to his promise. Towards the end of 1749, Tanjore, as we have seen, was invaded by Murzafa-jing and Chundasaheb: the subsequent wars suspended the dispute between the king and the Polygar, whilst the common danger continued; but that passed, the broil was at this time renewed with inveteracy. Monac-gee, having when disgraced in 1753 taken refuge with Tondiman, still bore him good will; working on which, and the king's timidity, captain Calliaud stopped the hostilities which were begun, and prevented the renewal of them until the end of September; when the king grown impatient, peremptorily ordered Monac-gee to march: at the same time, Tondiman could not be induced to make any step towards an accommodation, but said he should defend himself. On this, Calliaud made preparations at Trichinopoly, as if he intended to take the field against both, which stopped the progress of the Tanjorines for some days more, when they moved again; but Monac-gee having, by the king's order, demanded assistance from the little Moravar, contrived to make him withhold his troops; by which, with the pretences of want of money, and the fear of Calliaud, he protracted his inactivity until the end of December, and then returned to Tanjore, without having done Tondiman any harm.

In the Carnatic, no events tending to hostilities between the governments of Madras and Pondicherry happened during the rest of the year after the French troops retreated from before Ariclore; but a tedious and intricate controversy was maintained between them concerning some districts in the neighbourhood of Carangoly and Outramalore, which the French had taken possession of, without any right they could prove. The dispute, however, after some sharp altercations, was settled by an agreement to divide the contested districts equally between the two nations.

The French commissary, Mr. Godeheu, had continued Mr. Buffy in the management of affairs in the northern parts of the Decan, with the same authorities as had been given to him by Mr. Dupleix: Mr. Buffy remained in the ceded provinces from his arrival at Masuli-

55. patnam in July 1754, to the end of that year, continually employed in settling the government, and often either marching in person, or sending detachments to collect the revenues from the Polygars or chiefs of the woodland countries, who, trusting to their wilds and fastnesses, never pay but at the point of the sword. In the beginning of the year 1755, he returned to Hyderabad, where he found Salabad-jing ready to proceed with all his forces against the kingdom of Myfore, in order to collect a long arrear of tribute, which, he pretended, was owing from this country to the Mogul government. The French company was by treaty in alliance with the regent of Myfore, who well deserved their services, in return for the expences he had incurred in assisting them during the war of Trichinopoly. On the other hand; the French troops with Mr. Buffy were obliged to assist Salabad-jing against any powers whom he might think proper to treat as enemies; for it was on this condition, without any exception of the Myforeans, that he had given the northern maritime provinces to the French company. In this perplexity, Mr. Buffy resolved to distress the Myforeans as little as possible by military operations, and to use his best endeavours to reconcile their differences with the Soubah. But when his army entered their country, Mr. Buffy, contrary to his inclination, was obliged to co-operate in the reduction of several forts; although he all the while corresponded with the ministry of Myfore, recommending terms of accommodation. The regent was still before Trichinopoly, and the ministry suspecting that any manifestation of eagerness to make peace, would induce more imperious conditions, shut themselves up with the best of their forces, and seemed determined to sustain a siege in the capital of Seringapatnam. But an unexpected event, of which Mr. Buffy took advantage, soon made them change this resolution; for Balagerow, at this very time, was advancing from Poni with a great army of Morattoes, in order to levy contributions in the country of Myfore; and the ministry judging it better to pay one, than fight two enemies, followed Mr. Buffy's advice, and invited Salabad-jing to come and encamp his whole army under the walls of Seringapatnam; acknowledging his authority, and consenting to pay on account of the arrears due to the Mogul government, five millions and two hundred thousand rupees. At the same time,

time, Mr Bussy negotiated with Balagerow, to dissuade him from ravaging the Mysore country, who finding he could not prosecute his intentions without incurring the hostilities of Salabad jung, and perhaps gratified by a part of the contributions levied, returned quietly to Pondicherry. Salabad jung quitted Seringapatnam in April, and in his return to Hyderabad exacted the submissions and levied the tributes due from several Polygars of Vizimporc. The army arrived at Hyderabad in the beginning of July, and were not employed in any other military operations during the remainder of the year.

The English squadron found no enemies to encounter, nor any other occasion of active service on the coast of Coromandel since their return from Bombay in the month of January, but it may be supposed that their appearance aided the government of Pondicherry, and contributed not a little to produce that moderation which prevailed in the French councils after the conclusion of the conditional treaty. They came from Port St David to Madras in the end of July, and departed from thence on the 10th of October, in order to avoid the northern monsoon. On the 10th of November, they arrived at Bombay, where they found several of the company's ships lately arrived from England, with a considerable number of troops, sent with an intention to be employed on a special expedition projected in London.

The East-India company, whilst uncertain of the event of the negotiation in India, received advices of the acquisitions, which Mr Bussy had obtained from Salabad jung, and concluding very justly that negotiations alone would not induce the French to quit such great advantages, they determined to strike at their power in the northern parts of the Deccan by more effectual means. Aurangabad, the capital of this division of the Mogul empire, lies no more than one hundred and fifty miles west of Bombay, and the country of the Morattoes between both a friendly intercourse had for some time been kept up by the presidency of Bombay with the Saba Rajah, and from the frequent hostilities which had been carried on by his general Balagerow against Salabad jung, it was imagined that the Morattoes might be rendered very instrumental in removing the French troops from the service of this prince. It was therefore determined to assist Balagerow with a force of Europeans the first time he should march

6. march against Salabad-jing, who it was hoped would be so much alarmed by this measure as to consent to dismiss the French troops from his service, on condition that the English retired from the banners of the Morattoes: and if he persisted in his attachment to the French, it was determined to weary him into a compliance by vigorous hostilities, in conjunction with the Morattoes.

This enterprize required a commander of much experience in the military and political systems of the country; and captain Clive, who was at this time preparing to return to India, offered to conduct it: the company had rewarded the services which this officer had already rendered, by appointing him governor of Fort St. David, and by obtaining for him a commission of lieutenant-colonel in the king's service; but from that dependance on the ministry to which their affairs will always be subject, whilst engaged in military operations, the court of directors, in compliance with very powerful recommendations, appointed lieutenant-colonel Scot to command the expedition. This officer went to India in the preceding year, in the post of engineer-general, of all their settlements, but died soon after his arrival at Madras. The company, however, for fear that this or any other accident might prevent him from undertaking the expedition, desired colonel Clive to proceed to Bombay before he went to the coast of Coromandel, that if necessary he might be ready to supply colonel Scot's place. The troops sent from England for this service were three companies of the king's artillery, each of 100 men, and 300 recruits; who arrived at Bombay in the end of October; where colonel Clive finding that colonel Scot was dead, proposed to the presidency to undertake the plan recommended to them; but they, possessed by too much caution, imagined that it could not be carried into execution without infringing the convention made by Messrs. Saunders and Godeheu: this judgment, however, had no foundation either in the truce or in the conditional treaty, in which all mention, both of Salabad-jing and of the French troops in his service, seemed to have been studiously avoided. The court of directors had explained their whole plan to the presidency of Madras; but the ship which had the letters on board was unfortunately wrecked on a rock lying eight hundred miles to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, within sight of the continent of Africa; and the
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presidency of Bombay not providing for such an accident, but fearful that the letters they might write on this subject would be intercepted by the French, contented themselves with only sending to Madras advices of the arrival of colonel Clive with the troops, without explaining their destination; however, slender as this information was, it served to suggest to some members of the council the whole extent of the company's intentions; in consequence of which they formed a plan for the conduct of it, which they recommended in the strongest terms to the presidency of Bombay; but before these letters arrived, that presidency had taken the resolution of employing all their force, in conjunction with Mr. Watson's squadron, against another enemy, who had long been formidable to the English commerce on that side of India.

The Malabar coast, from cape Comorin to Surat, is intersected by a great number of rivers, which disembogue into the sea; it appears that from the earliest antiquity the inhabitants have had a strong propensity to piracy, and at this day all the different principalities on the coast employ vessels to cruize upon those of all other nations which they can overpower. The Mogul empire, when it first extended its dominion to the sea in the northern parts of this coast, appointed an admiral called the Sidee, with a fleet to protect the vessels of their Mahometan subjects trading to the gulphs of Arabia and Persia, from the Malabar pirates, as well as from the Portuguese. The Morattoes were at that time in possession of several forts between Goa and Bombay, and finding themselves interrupted in their piracies by the Mogul's admiral, they made war against him by sea and land. In this war one Conagee Angria raised himself from a private man to be commander in chief of the Morattoe fleet, and was entrusted with the government of Seyerndroog, one of their strongest forts, built upon a small rocky island which lies about eight miles to the north of Dabul, and within cannon shot of the continent: here Conagee revolted against the Saha Rajah, or king of the Morattoes, and having seduced part of the fleet to follow his fortune, he with them took and destroyed the rest. The Saha Rajah endeavoured to reduce him to obedience by building three forts upon the main land, within point blank shot of Seyerndroog; but Conagee took these forts likewise, and in a few years got possession.

56. 'possession' of all the sea coast, from Tamanah to Bancoote, extending 120 miles, together with the inland country as far back as the mountains, which in some places are thirty, in others twenty miles from the sea. His successors, who have all borne the name of Angria, strengthened themselves continually, infomuch that the Morattoes having no hopes of reducing them, agreed to a peace on condition that Angria should acknowledge the sovereignty of the Saha Rajah, by paying him a small annual tribute; but they nevertheless retained a strong animosity against him, and determined to avail themselves of any favourable opportunity to recover the territories he had wrested from them.

In the mean time the piracies which Angria exercised upon ships of all nations indifferently, who did not purchase his passes, rendered him every day more and more powerful. The land and sea breezes on this coast, as well as on that of Coromandel, blow alternately in the twenty-four hours, and divide the day; so that vessels sailing along the coast are obliged to keep in sight of land, since the land-winds do not reach more than forty miles out to sea: there was not a creek, bay, harbour, or mouth of a river along the coast of his dominions, in which he had not erected fortifications and marine receptacles, to serve both as a station of discovery, and as a place of refuge to his vessels; hence it was as difficult to avoid the encounter of them, as to take them. His fleet consisted of grabs and galivats, vessels peculiar to the Malabar coast. The grabs have rarely more than two masts, although some have three; those of three are about 300 tons burthen; but the others are not more than 150: they are built to draw very little water, being very broad in proportion to their length, narrowing however from the middle to the end, where instead of bows they have a prow, projecting like that of a Mediterranean galley, and covered with a strong deck level with the main deck of the vessel, from which, however, it is separated by a bulk head which terminates the forecastle: as this construction subjects the grab to pitch violently when sailing against a head sea, the deck of the prow is not enclosed with sides as the rest of the vessel is, but remains bare, that the water which dashes upon it may pass off without interruption: on the main deck under the forecastle are mounted two pieces of cannon of nine or twelve pounders, which point for-

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wards through the port holes cut in the bulk head, and fire over the prow; the cannon of the broadside are from six to nine pounders. The gallivats are large row-boats built like the grab, but of smaller dimensions, the largest rarely exceeding 70 tons: they have two masts, of which the mizen is very slight; the main mast bears only one sail, which is triangular and very large, the peak of it when hoisted being much higher than the mast itself. In general the gallivats are covered with a spar deck, made for lightness of bamboes split, and these carry only petteraroes, which are fixed on swivels in the gunnel of the vessel; but those of the largest size have a fixed deck on which they mount six or eight pieces of cannon, from two to four pounders: they have forty or fifty stout oars, and may be rowed four miles an hour.

Eight or ten grabs, and forty or fifty gallivats, crowded with men, generally composed Angria's principal fleet destined to attack ships of force or burthen. The vessel no sooner came in sight of the port or bay where the fleet was lying, than they slipped their cables and put out to sea: if the wind blew, their construction enabled them to sail almost as fast as the wind; and if it was calm, the gallivats rowing towed the grabs: when within cannon shot of the chace they generally assembled in her stern, and the grabs attacked her at a distance with their prow guns, firing first only at the masts, and taking aim when the three masts of the vessel just opened all together to their view; by which means the shot would probably strike one or other of the three. As soon as the chace was dismasted, they came nearer and battered her on all sides until she struck; and if the defence was obstinate, they sent a number of gallivats with two or three hundred men in each, who boarded sword in hand from all quarters in the same instant.

It was now fifty years that this piratical state had rendered itself formidable to the trading ships of all the European nations in India, and the English East-India company had kept up a marine force at the annual expence of fifty thousand pounds to protect their own ships, as well as those belonging to the merchants established in their colonies; for as no vessel could with prudence venture singly to pass by Angria's dominions, the trade was convoyed at particular times up and down the sea coasts by the company's armed vessels. But as

6. this force consisted only of four grabs, two of which, however, mounted twenty guns, and six gallivats, it was deemed capable of nothing more than to protect the trade; and indeed it scarcely ever did any mischief to the enemy, who sailing much better than the Bombay fleet, never fought them longer than they thought proper: in the mean time, Angria seldom failed to take such ships as ventured to sail without company along his coast. About twenty-eight years ago they took the *Darby*, a ship belonging to the company, richly laden from England, and more lately a three mast grab of the Bombay fleet: they likewise took a forty gun ship belonging to the French company; and in February, 1754, they overpowered three Dutch ships, of 50, 36, and 18, guns, which were sailing together, burning the two largest, and taking the other. In 1722, commodore Matthews with a squadron of three ships of the line, in conjunction with a Portuguese army from Goa, attacked one of their forts called *Coilabby*, but by the cowardice of the Portuguese the attempt proved unsuccessful: and two years after that expedition, the Dutch with equal ill success attacked *Gheria* with seven ships, two bomb vessels; and a body of land forces. From this time his forts were deemed impregnable, as his fleet was with reason esteemed formidable. Elated by his constant good fortune, the pirate threw off his allegiance to the Morattoes: it is said that he cut off the noses of their ambassadors who came to demand the tribute he had agreed to pay to the Saha Rajah. The Morattoes who were in possession of the main land opposite to Bombay, had several times made proposals to the English government in the island, to attack this common enemy with their united forces, but it was not before the beginning of the present year that both parties happened to be ready at the same time to undertake such an expedition. The presidency then made a treaty with *Rama-gee Punt*, the Saha Rajah's general in these parts, and agreed to assist the Morattoes with their marine force in reducing *Severndroog*, *Bancoote*, and some others of Angria's forts, which lie near to *Choul*, a harbour and fortified city belonging to the Morattoes. Accordingly commodore James, the commander in chief of the company's marine force in India, sailed on the 22d of March in the *Protector* of 44 guns, with a ketch of 16 guns, and two bomb vessels; but such was the exaggerated opinion:

opinion of Angria's strong holds, that the presidency instructed him not to expose the company's vessels to any risque by attacking them, but only to blockade the harbours whilst the Morattoe army carried on their operations by land. Three days after the Morattoe fleet, consisting of seven grabs and sixty gallivats, came out of Choul, having on board 10,000 land forces, and the fleets united proceeded to Comara-bay, where they anchored in order to permit the Morattoes to get their meal on shore, since they are prohibited by their religion from eating or washing at sea. Departing from hence they anchored again about fifteen miles to the north of Severndroog, when Rama-gee Punt with the troops disembarked in order to proceed the rest of the way by land: commodore James now receiving intelligence that the enemy's fleet lay at anchor in the harbour of Severndroog, represented to the admiral of the Morattoe fleet, that by proceeding immediately thither they might come upon them in the night, and so effectually blockade them in the harbour that few or none would be able to escape. The Morattoe seemed highly to approve the proposal, but had not authority enough over his officers to make any of them stir before the morning, when the enemy discovering them under sail, immediately slipped their cables and put to sea. The commodore then flung out the signal for a general chase; but as little regard was paid to this as to his former intention; for although the vessels of the Morattoes had hitherto sailed better than the English, such was their terror of Angria's fleet, that they all kept behind, and suffered the Protector to proceed alone almost out of their sight. The enemy on the other hand exerted themselves with uncommon industry, flinging overboard all their lumber to lighten their vessels, not only crowding all the sails they could bend, but also hanging up their garments, and even their turbans, to catch every breath of air. The Protector, however, came within gun-shot of some of the sternmost, but the evening approaching, commodore James gave over the chase, and returned to Severndroog, which he had passed several miles. Here he found Rama-gee Punt with the army besieging, as they said, the three forts on the main land; but they were firing only from one gun, a four pounder, at the distance of two miles, and even at this distance the troops did not think themselves safe without digging pits, in which

6. they sheltered themselves covered up to the chin from the enemy's fire. The commodore judging from these operations, that they would never take the forts, determined to exceed the instructions which he had received from the presidency, rather than expose the English arms to the disgrace they would suffer, if an expedition in which they were believed by Angria to have taken so great a share, should miscarry. The next day, the 2d of April, he began to cannonade and bombard the fort of Severndroog, situated on the island; but finding that the walls on the western side which he attacked, were mostly cut out of the solid rock, he changed his station to the north-east between the island and the main; where whilst one of his broadsides plied the north-east bastions of this fort, the other fired on fort Goa, the largest of those upon the main land. The bastions of Severndroog, however, were so high, that the Protector could only point her upper tier at them; but being anchored within a hundred yards, the musketry in the round tops drove the enemy from their guns, and by noon the parapet of the north-east bastion was in ruins; when a shell from one of the bomb vessels set fire to a thatched house, which the garrison, dreading the Protector's musketry, were afraid to extinguish: the blaze spreading fiercely at this dry season of the year, all the buildings of the fort were soon in flames, and amongst them a magazine of powder blew up. On this disaster the inhabitants, men, women and children, with the greatest part of the garrison, in all near 1000 persons, ran out of the fort, and embarking in seven or eight large-boats, attempted to make their escape to fort Goa; but they were prevented by the English ketches, who took them all. The Protector now directed her fire only against fort Goa; where the enemy, after suffering a severe cannonade, hung out a flag as a signal of surrender; but whilst the Morattoes were marching to take possession of it, the governor perceiving that the commodore had not yet taken possession of Severndroog, got into a boat with some of his most trusty men, and crossed over to the island, hoping to be able to maintain the fort until he should receive assistance from Dabul, which is in sight of it. Upon this the Protector renewed her fire upon Severndroog, and the commodore finding that the governor wanted to protract the defence until night, when it was not to be doubted that some

some boats from Dabul would endeavour to throw succours into the place, he landed half his seamen, under cover of the fire of the ships, who with great intrepidity ran up to the gate, and cutting down the sally port with their axes, forced their way into it; on which the garrison surrendered: the other two forts on the main land had by this time hung out flags of truce, and the Morattoes took possession of them. This was all the work of one day, in which the spirited resolution of commodore James destroyed the timorous prejudices which had for twenty years been entertained of the impracticability of reducing any of Angria's fortified harbours.

On the 8th of April, the fleet and army proceeded to Bancoote, a fortified island which commands a harbour lying about six miles to the north of Severndroog. The place, terrified by the fate of Severndroog, surrendered on the first summons, and the Morattoes consented that the company should keep it. It is now called fort Victoria, and the country about it being subject to the Sidce, is inhabited by Mahomedans, who contribute to supply Bombay with beeves, which it is very difficult to procure in other parts of the coast, as they are under the jurisdiction of princes of the strictest cast of the Indian religion, who worship the cow, and regard the killing of that animal as the greatest of crimes.

Rama-gee Punt was so elated by these successes, that he offered commodore James 200,000 rupees if he would immediately proceed against Dabul, and some other of the enemy's forts, a little to the southward of that place; and certainly this was the time to attack them, during the consternation into which the enemy were thrown by the losses they had just sustained. But the stormy monsoon, which on this coast sets in at the end of April, was approaching, and the commodore having already exceeded his orders, would not venture to comply with the Morattoe's request without permission from Bombay: however, in order to obtain it as expeditiously as possible, he sailed away thither in the Protector; but found the presidency, notwithstanding the unexpected successes of their arms, still possessed by their ancient spirit of caution, and so solicitous for the fate of one of their bomb ketches, a heavy flat bottomed boat incapable of keeping the sea in tempestuous weather, that they ordered him to bring back the fleet into harbour without delay. Accordingly on the 11th he delivered.

6. delivered the forts of Severndroog to the Morattoes, striking the English flag, which for the honour of their arms he had hitherto caused to be hoisted in them; and on the 15th sailed away with his ships to Bombay: the Morattoc fleet at the same time returned to Choul.

The squadron under the command of Mr. Watson arrived at Bombay in the November following, and the fair season being now returned, the presidency with the Morattoes renewed their intentions of attacking Angria; Mr. Watson readily consenting to assist them with the force under his command. It was determined, if practicable, to strike at once at the root of Angria's power, by attacking Gheria, the capital of his dominions, and the principal harbour and arsenal of his marine force: but it was so long since any Englishman had seen this place, that trusting to the report of the natives, they believed it to be at least as strong as Gibraltar, and like that situated on a mountain inaccessible from the sea; for this reason it was resolved to send vessels to reconnoitre it, which service commodore James, in the Protector, with two other ships, performed. He found the enemy's fleet at anchor in the harbour, notwithstanding which he approached within cannon shot of the fort, and having attentively considered it, returned at the end of December to Bombay, and described the place, such as it really was, very strong indeed, but far from being inaccessible or impregnable.

Upon his representation, it was resolved to prosecute the expedition with vigour. The Morattoc army under the command of Ramagee Punt, marched from Choul, and the twenty gun ship, with the sloop of Mr. Watson's squadron, were sent forward to blockade the harbour, where they were soon after joined by commodore James, in the Protector, and another ship, which was of 20 guns, belonging to the company. On the 11th of February the admiral, with the rest of the ships arrived. The whole fleet now united, consisted of four ships of the line, of 70, 64, 60, and 50 guns, one of 44, three of 20, a grab of 12, and five bomb ketches, in all fourteen vessels. Besides the seamen, they had on board a battalion of 800 Europeans with 1000 Sepoys under the command of lieutenant-colonel Clive.

The famous fortress of Gheria is situated on a promontory of rocky land about a mile long and a quarter broad, lying about a mile from
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the entrance of a large harbour, which forms the mouth of a river descending from the Balagat mountains. The promontory projects to the south-west, on the right of the harbour as you enter; it is on the sides contiguous to the water inclosed by a continued rock about fifty feet high, on which are built the fortifications. These are a double wall with round towers, the inward wall rising several feet above the outward. The neck of land by which the promontory joins to the continent, is a narrow sand, beyond which, where the ground begins to expand itself, is built a large open town or *pettah*, for the habitation of such persons whose attendance is not constantly required in the fort. The river directing its course to the south-west washes the north sides of the town, of the neck of land, and of the promontory; on the neck of land are the docks in which the grabs are built and repaired, from whence they are launched into the river: ten of them, amongst which was that taken from the company, were now lying in the river, all tied together, almost opposite to the docks.

Angria, on the appearance of the fleet, was so terrified that he left his town to be defended by his brother, and went and put himself into the hands of the Morattoes, who having crossed the river at some distance from the sea, were already encamped to the eastward of the *pettah*. Here he endeavoured to prevail on Rama-gee Punt to accept of a ransom for his fort, offering a large sum of money if he would divert the storm that was ready to break upon him: but the Morattoe availing himself of his fears, kept him a prisoner, and extorted from him an order, directing his brother to deliver the fortress to the Morattoes, intending if he could get possession of it in this clandestine manner, to exclude his allies the English from any share of the plunder.

The admiral receiving intelligence of these proceedings, sent a summons to the fort on the morning after his arrival, and receiving no answer, ordered the ships to weigh in the afternoon as soon as the sea-wind set in: they proceeded in two divisions, parallel to each other, the larger covering the bomb ketches and smaller vessels from the fire of the fort: as soon as they had passed the point of the promontory, they stood into the river, and anchoring along the north side of the fortifications, began, at the distance of fifty yards, to batter them.

them with 150 pieces of cannon; the bomb ketches at the same time plied their mortars, and within ten minutes after the firing began, a shell fell into one of Angria's grabs, which set her on fire; the rest being fastened together with her, soon shared the same fate, and in less than an hour this fleet, which had for fifty years been the terror of the Malabar coast, was utterly destroyed. In the mean time the cannonade and bombardment continued furiously, and silenced the enemy's fire; but the governor, however, did not surrender when the night set in. Intelligence being received from a deserter that he intended to give up the place the next day to the Morattos, colonel Clive landed with the troops; and in order to prevent the Morattos from carrying their scheme into execution, took up his ground between them and the fort. Early in the morning the admiral summoned the place again, declaring that he would renew the attack, and give no quarter if it was not delivered up to him in an hour: in answer to which the governor desired a cessation of hostilities until the next morning, alledging that he only waited for orders from Angria to comply with the summons. The cannonade was therefore renewed at four in the afternoon; and in less than half an hour the garrison hung out a flag of truce, but nevertheless they did not strike their colours, nor consent to admit the English troops; the ships therefore repeated their fire with more vivacity than ever; and the garrison, unable to stand the shock any longer, called out to the advanced guard of the troops on shore that they were ready to surrender: upon which lieutenant-colonel Clive immediately marched up, and took possession of the fort. It was found that notwithstanding the cannonade had destroyed most of the artificial works upon which they fired, the rock remained a natural and almost impregnable bulwark; so that if the enemy had been endowed with courage sufficient to have maintained the place to extremity, it could only have been taken by regular approaches on the land side. There were found in it 200 pieces of cannon, six brass mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition, and military and naval stores of all kinds: the money and effects of other kinds, amounted to 120,000 pounds sterling. All this booty was divided amongst the captors, without any reserve either for the nation or the company. Besides the vessels which were set on fire during

during the attack, there were two ships, one of them 40 guns, upon the stocks, both of which the captors destroyed. Whilst the fleet were employed in taking on board the plunder, the Morattoes sent detachments to summon several other forts, which surrendered without making any resistance: thus in less than a month, they got possession of all the territories wrested from them by Angria's predecessors, and which they had for seventy years despaired of ever being able to recover. In the beginning of April, the fleet returned to Bombay, where Mr. Watson repaired his squadron, and sailing from thence on the 28th of April, arrived at Madras on the 12th of May.

The detachment sent from hence with the Nabob to collect the tributes from the northern Polygars, made their progress without being obliged to commit any hostilities. About 50 miles to the northward of Madras, are the districts of three principal Polygars, named, Bangar Yatcham, Damerla Venkitapah, and Bom-rawze: the first is in possession of Cottapatam, situated on the sea shore, about 65 miles north of Madras, and his principal town Venkati Gherri is 50 miles inland from the sea. The districts of Damerla Venkitapah extended to the north and west of Bangar Yatcham's, but stretch on the western side more to the south: westward of these lye the districts of Bom-rawze, which extend still farther to the south, and approach within 30 miles of the city of Arcot. All the three Polygars consented to acknowledge the Nabob, and compounded their tributes, Bangar Yatcham agreeing to pay 1,40,000 rupees, Damerla 100,000, and Bom-rawze 80,000. These sums were not equal to the arrears they owed the government; but were accepted, because it would have been imprudent to have vexed them to defection, as the rocks and woods of their countries form an excellent barrier to the more southern parts of the Carnatic: and indeed the Nabob himself was very anxious to draw the army from their districts, in order to employ it against a feudatory of much greater consequence. This was Mortizally, the Phousdar of Velore, whose riches, extensive territory, and the vicinity of his capital to Arcot, rendered him almost as considerable in the province as the Nabob himself: the independance affected by this odious rival preyed upon the Nabob's mind so much, that the presidency, in compliance with his repeated and earnest solicitations,

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determined

56. determined to give him the satisfaction of attempting to reduce the city of Velore. Accordingly the detachment returning to Arcot from the expedition against the Polygars was reinforced with two hundred Europeans, two eighteen pounders, and several companies of Sepoys: the whole now amounting to 500 men in battalion, with 1500 Sepoys, encamped the 30th of January within cannon shot to the south of Velore. The Phoufdar having early intelligence of their approach, applied for assistance to Mr. de Leyrit, the governor of Pondicherry, who wrote to the presidency of Madras, that he regarded their proceedings against Velore, as a breach of the truce, and should commence hostilities if the English troops were not immediately withdrawn; as a proof of which intention, he ordered 700 Europeans, with 2000 Sepoys, to take the field: this vigorous resolution probably proceeded from his knowing that the English squadron were preparing for the expedition against Angria, which would for some months delay their return to the coast of Coromandel. At the same time that major Kilpatrick was alarmed by the approach of such an enemy in his rear, he found the place he was come against, much too strong to be reduced by the force under his command: Mortizally likewise had his anxieties; for next to the dread of being vigorously attacked, nothing was so terrible to him as the necessity of admitting a body of French troops into his fort; although to amuse the English, he publicly declared that he should not hesitate to take this step if they commenced hostilities. Both sides therefore, having cogent reasons to avoid them, a negotiation was opened, and Mahomed Iffoof went into Velore to settle the terms. In the mean time, the Phoufdar's agent at Madras, finding the presidency disconcerted by the resolution which the French had taken, made proposals in behalf of his master; and the presidency deeming it impossible to subdue the place in the present conjuncture, determined to withdraw their troops and make peace with him, provided he would pay the company 100,000 rupees. In consequence of this resolution, a member of the council was deputed to Velore, who on his arrival at the camp, found that the Phoufdar had agreed to pay major Kilpatrick 400,000 rupees, if he would immediately retire with the army, and that he had already sent out some sealed bags of money, which, as he said, contained

tained 20,000 rupees, in part of the sum stipulated. But by this time the Phousdar's agent was returned from Madras to Velore, having by some very unaccountable means obtained information of the whole extent of the deputy's instructions; this man now came to the camp, and told the deputy what he knew, adding that his master was ready to pay the 100,000 rupees. In this dilemma the deputy thought best to deny the purport of his commission, and to pretend that he was only sent from Madras to receive the money, which had been offered to major Kilpatrick; and in order to perplex the agent, he took the resolution of returning immediately to Arcot, saying that he should leave major Kilpatrick to finish his own work, and if necessary to commence hostilities. This alarmed the Phousdar not a little, and he immediately sent messengers to desire the French troops to advance; but at the same time sent his agent after the deputy to Arcot, desiring a conference with him at Velore, and promising, with much seeming submission, to agree to whatsoever the English might determine in regard to his dispute with the Nabob. Upon this the deputy returned to the camp, and went into the town accompanied by Mahomed Issoof and two English officers. After a sumptuous dinner they retired with the Phousdar into a private room; who, instead of making any overtures to pay the money which he had offered to major Kilpatrick, denied that he had ever made such agreement: upon this Mahomed Issoof, who had conducted that business, related what had passed, to which the Phousdar with great composure replied, that all he asserted was a lie. Mahomed Issoof starting from his seat, clapped his hand to his dagger, the Phousdar raised his voice, and the guards of the palace began to be in motion towards the room, but the deputy interposing, convinced him that his own safety depended on forbidding them to approach: after which the conference was re-assumed. However, the Phousdar shewed no inclination to pay more than 200,000 rupees, for which he insisted on receiving, from the presidency of Madras, a promise that he should not in future be molested, either by the Nabob or themselves. The deputy thinking such a sum no compensation for excluding them from taking advantage of a more favourable opportunity to reduce the place, broke up the conference, and returned to the

56. camp; imagining however, that the Phoufdar would soon recollect the impolicy of his conduct, in refusing to comply with his agreement. But by this time the French troops were advanced as far as Arni, and the English not venturing to commence hostilities, no farther proposals were received from him; major Kilpatrick returned soon after with the army to Arcot, and the French troops retired to Pondicherry. The presidency of Madras were not sorry that the negociation as well as the intended hostilities broke up in this manner; for they had marched against Velore only to indulge the Nabob, being convinced themselves that their force, even without any interruption from the French, was insufficient to reduce the place; which opinion was confirmed to them by the opinion of several of their officers, as well as the deputy, who described it as one of the strongest holds in Indostan; at the same time that its situation and domain rendered it of such importance, that all the supposed treasures of the Phoufdar would not have been a compensation for exempting it from the authority of Arcot. The conclusion of this fruitless attempt enabled the presidency to prosecute the reduction of the countries of Madura and Tinivelly.

Maphuze-Khan, after loitering before the Pulitaver's place until the middle of November, returned to Tinivelly, in order to borrow money for the payment of his troops, which could only be obtained by giving assignments of the land to the lenders. Mean while the Pulitaver with Moodemiah and Nabi Cawn Catteck, encouraged by their late successes extended their views. The Pulitaver, more from the subtilty and activity of his character, than the extent of his territory and force, had acquired the ascendance in the councils of all the western Polygars of Tinivelly: of these, the most powerful was the Polygar of Vadagherri, whose districts adjoin on the west to the Pulitaver's, and exceeded them in extent and inhabitants: he nevertheless conformed to whatsoever the Pulitaver suggested, and sent his men on every call. The Polygars to the eastward of Tinivelly were under the direction of Catabominaig. The Pulitaver proposed an union between the two divisions; but Catabominaig, as well as his dependant of Etiaporum, having given hostages to colonel Heron, who were in prison at Trichinopoly, feared for their safety, and refused. The Polygars of Madura, whose districts lie along the foot of the mountains

mountains to the west, were solicited with more success, and promised their assistance Mianah, the fugitive colleague of Moodemiah, and Nabi Cawn Catteck, at the same time spirited up the Polygars of Nattam to join the league, of which the immediate object was nothing less than to get possession of the city of Madura

Such an extensive confederacy could scarcely be kept a secret. The presidency of Madras received intelligence of it from captain Calliaud, who commanded in Trichinopoly, and the Nabob from the governor of Madura. They were, and with reason, greatly alarmed; for Madura, by its situation, extent, and defences, is the bulwark both of its own and the territory of Tinivelly, over neither of which Trichinopoly could maintain any authority, if Madura were wrested from its dependance. The presidency, although from the first convinced of Maphuze-Khan's incapacity, had hitherto, from deference to the Nabob, treated him with indulgence and respect but seeing now the whole brought into risk by the successes and designs of the Polygars, they determined to take the administration of these countries into their own hands. A native of Tinivelly, named Moodilee, came about this time to Madras, and made proposals to take the whole country at farm; but it required time to gain the knowledge necessary to adjust the terms. Mean while it was immediately necessary to provide for the defence of the country, but as no part of the European force could be spared from the services of the Carnatic, it was resolved to send a thousand Sepoys, which were to be joined by those left with Maphuze Khan, as well as those belonging to the Nabob, and to put the whole of this body under the command of Mahomed Iffoof, whose vigorous and enterprising services had been recompensed by a commission appointing him commander in chief of all the Sepoys entertained by the company. He proceeded to Trichinopoly, soon after the English army returned from Velore; and captain Calliaud was instructed to send him forward with the appointed force and equipments

Meanwhile the Pulitaver, Nabi Cawn Catteck and Moodemiah with their allies had proceeded to action, and in the middle of February entered the districts of Nadamundalum, which occupy a considerable extent, about midway between the city of Madura and the Pulitaver's place.

place. The fort which commands these districts is called Chevelpetore, and is situated at the foot of the western mountains, about 45 miles south-west of Madura. The troops stationed for the defence of the fort and districts, were under the command of Abdul Rahim, a half brother to the Nabob and Maphuze-Cawn, the same with whom Lieutenant Innis marched into those countries in the year 1751, and of Abdull-mally another relation to the family: the foot, excepting 200 Sepoys, were the usual rabble allotted to the guard of villages; but there were 500 horse, esteemed the best in Maphuze-Khan's service, who proud of their prowess, and their quality of Mahomedans, held the enemy, as Indians, and of no military reputation, in utter contempt, and encouraged their own commanders to risque a battle; in which they were surrounded, but with sufficient gallantry, and considerable loss, cut their way through, and retired to Chevelpetore. Here Abdull Rahim and Abdull-mally intended to maintain themselves, until succours should arrive, either from Madura or Tinivelly; but the men of the cavalry, dissatisfied for want of pay, and fearful of losing their horses through want of provisions during the siege, marched away, and many of them joined the enemy: the fort was immediately invested and soon after reduced, but the two commanders escaped again.

This success encouraged the Madura Polygars, who had hitherto only looked on, to join according to their promise; and the whole camp now consisted of 25000 men, of which 1000 were cavalry. Their chiefs animated by this superiority of numbers determined to give battle to Maphuze-Cawn at Tinivelly, before they attacked the city of Madura. By this time Maphuze-Cawn had prevailed on Catabominaig, by the cession of some districts and the promise of other advantages, to join him with the forces of the eastern Polygars, and had likewise levied all the horse and foot of whatsoever kind which could be procured; but his principal strength was the 1500 horse he had before, and the body of 1000 Sepoys belonging to the company under the command of Jemaul Saheb, whose losses had been recruited with effective men. The battle was fought on the 21st of March, within seven miles of Tinivelly, and was maintained with more obstinacy than usual in the fights of this country, until Moodemiah fell;

56. verner could be induced to receive a reinforcement of two companies of Sepoys into the town. Having employed some days in refitting his carriages and stores, he proceeded to the fort of Chevelpetore, which, notwithstanding their late defeat, remained in the hands of the enemy; but they abandoned it on his appearance. Leaving a sufficient garrison to defend it in future, he proceeded across the Nadamundalum country to Cayetar, a town about 25 miles north of Tinivelly, where Maphuze-Cawn was waiting for him with his victorious but inactive army.

During this progress Mahomed Issoof had not been able to collect any money from the revenues, for the maintenance of his troops; because the ravages of the Polygars had ruined most of the villages and cultivated lands of the country through which he passed; and the real detriment of these devastations was increased by the pretences they furnished the land-holders to falsify their accounts, and plead exemptions for more than they had lost. He found Maphuze-Cawn in greater distress than himself, unable either to fulfil the stipulations at which he had rented the country from colonel Heron, or to supply the pay of the company's Sepoys left with him under the command of Jemaul Saheb, or even to furnish enough, exclusive of long arrears, for the daily subsistence of his own troops. This distress naturally deprived him of the necessary authority over the Jemadars, or officers of his cavalry, who in Indostan, as the antient mercenary captains of Italy, hire out their bands, and gain not a little by the bargain. Every kind of disorder likewise prevailed in all the other departments of his administration, at the same time that the indolence and irresolution of his own character confirmed all the evils which had been introduced into his government.

From Cayetar, Maphuze-Cawn and Mahomed Issoof moved with the whole army to the woods of Etiaporum, which lie about 30 miles to the East of Cayetar: Catabominaig and the Polygar of Etiaporum, were in the camp: the former had by his agents redeemed his hostages at Puducottah, but the other still delayed; and this motion was made to excite his fears, although no threats were used; he nevertheless still procrastinated, and his alliance was at this time
deemed

deemed too valuable, to compel him by the exercise of hostilities. From Etiaporum they crossed the country to Coilorepettah, a strong fort situated near the great road; it belonged to a Polygar named Condam-naigue, who on the first summons promised without hesitation to pay the tribute demanded of him; but continued day after day to send pretences and excuses instead of the money: at length Mahomed Iffoof finding himself trifled with, battered, and then stormed the fort. It was well defended. The serjeant of the Coffres, and 8 of that company were killed: of the Sepoys 8 with the commander of one of the companies were killed, and 65 were wounded: the Colleries suffered still more, and all who were not killed, were made prisoners, amongst whom, the Polygar himself. From Coilorepettah, the whole army proceeded to Chevelpetore, and encamped under this fort on the 10th of June, where most of the neighbouring Polygars, terrified by the example of Coilorepettah, made their submissions either in person or by their agents. Even the Politaver with his usual duplicity sent one with proposals of reconciliation, and the Polygar of Elerampenah, whose place lies between Coilorepettah and Chevelpetore, redeemed his hostages. But the Polygar of Calancandan, which lies 13 miles north-east of Chevelpetore, paying no regard to the usual summons, Mahomed Iffoof marched and attacked his fort, which was abandoned after a slight resistance.

The presidency of Madras, after the retreat of their army from Velore, had had no provocations worthy the contest, to induce them to engage in any military operations in the Carnatic, at the risk of drawing the French again into the field; and the government of Pondicherry, conducting themselves by intelligence, of which the English were ignorant, were equally averse to venture any hostilities that might diminish their means of maintaining the advantages they had acquired in the Decan, which from their former security were at this time approaching to the utmost risk and uncertainty. In the month of February of this year, Salabad-jing took the field again, and marched against the city of Savanore, the capital of one of the three Pitan Nabobs, by whose treachery both Nazir-jing and Murzafa-jing had lost their lives. The successor of this Nabob had hitherto re-

56. refused to acknowledge the authority of Salabad-jing, and had lately entered into a defensive alliance with the Morattoo Morari-row, who with the same spirit of independence had likewise refused to pay allegiance to his sovereign the Sahah Rajah, or Prince of the Morattoo nations. The city of Savanore, or Sanore, lyeth about 200 miles south-west of Golcondah, and about 30 to the north-west of Bishnagar: it is extensive, well peopled, situated in a great plain, and surrounded by a wall with round bastions and towers. On a rock about a mile and a half from the city is a very strong fortress, called Bancapour, whence the capital is generally called by the two names together of Sanore Bancapour, to distinguish it from another town belonging to a Polygar in those countries, which is likewise called Sanore. The country of which Morari-row had taken possession, lies about 220 miles south of Golcondah; to the north it adjoins the territory of Canoul; to the south, the country of Colala; and to the west, the country of Sanore Bancapour. At the time of this expedition against the Pitan and the Morattoo, Seid Laskar-Khan no longer held the office of Duan to Salabad-jing: for notwithstanding the oaths of his reconciliation with Mr. Buffy at Aurengabad in 1753, he secretly continued to thwart all his purposes; on conviction of which Mr. Buffy removed him from that employment, and in his stead replaced Shanavaze Khan, who himself had been removed for the other. At what time this change was made we do not know; but Shanavaze Khan was at the head of the administration when the army took the field, and had as much concealed aversion to the French interests as his predecessor. Jaffer Ally Khan, the late Nabob of Rajahmundrum, had received lands in the Decan in Jagier, or fief, from Salabad-jing, when he made his submissions at Aurengabad in 1754; and, in consequence of this feudal obligation, now accompanied his lord with a body of troops: he was esteemed an active soldier, and having been deprived of his government because his country had been ceded to the French company, bore much hatred to Mr. Buffy and all his nation: being therefore united with Shanavaze Khan, the friends and connexions of both formed a very powerful party, determined if possible to rescue Salabad-jing from the influence which his European allies had obtained over all his councils.

Peace subsisting at this time between Balagerow and Salabad-jing, it had been concerted by Shrivaze Khan, that Balagerow should march from Poni, to punish Morari-row, at the same time that Salabad-jing took the field against Savanore. The two armies met, united, and agreed to assist each other in the reduction of their disobedient vassals, beginning with Savanore. But before they arrived at the city, Morari-row had reinforced the garrison with a considerable body of Morattoes, and commanded them himself in person. The French company were indebted to him a large sum on account of his services in the war of Trichinopoly, for which the government of Pondicherry had given their bond; and he had often threatened mischief to their affairs, wherefoever the opportunity should offer, if the money were not paid. But now seeing the great force that was coming against himself and Sanore, he privately offered to relinquish his claim upon the French company, if Mr. Buffy would effect his reconciliation with Balagerow upon moderate terms. A negociation ensued; it was entirely conducted by Mr. Buffy; and the Duan, so far from impeding, was secretly rejoiced that he should adjust the terms. We have obtained no information what they were, farther than that the Nabob of Sanore and Morari-row made their submissions to their respective superiors, and Morari-row gave up to Mr. Buffy the bond of the French company. As soon as the peace was concluded, the Duan struck the blow he had long meditated, representing to Salabad-jing "that the city of Sanore might have been easily taken, if Mr. Buffy had not preferred the interest of the French company with Morari-row to those of the Soubahship with its vassals that the French had never supplied any money to his government from the province of Arcot, although it was now five years since they had been entrusted with the administration of that country, whereas, the ally of the English, Mahomed Ally, was at this very time soliciting the same patents for himself, proffering an annual tribute of three millions and two hundred thousand rupees, and an immediate present of one million two hundred thousand, as soon as he should receive the patents." Whoever has considered the whole tenor of our narrative, will easily have discerned that the opposition of the English arms had

left the French no great gainers by their titular acquisition of the province of Arcot; and we cannot determine what truth there might be in the allegation of the offers made by Mahomed Ally, because the presidency of Madraſs knew nothing of them: however, it appears that Mr. Buffy believed it; and the inveteracy of Jaſſer Ally Khan, who had always ſome correſpondence with the Engliſh, prompted this lord, although without any authority, to aſſure Salabad-jing, that if he would remove the French troops from his ſervice, their place ſhould be immediately ſupplied by an equal body of Engliſh. The party againſt the French was every day ſtrengthened by the acceſſion of other lords; and Salabad-jing, although he reſpected Mr. Buffy, had not reſolution enough to oppoſe this powerful combination.

Shanavaze Khan now communicated the intentions of the confederacy to Balagerow, and ſolicited his aſſiſtance, as in a common cauſe, to rid the Soubah and the Decan of theſe dangerous intruders, propoſing, as the ſhorteſt and ſureſt means, to begin by aſſaſſinating Mr. Buffy. Civilities had paſſed between Balagerow and Mr. Buffy, not only during the preſent campaign, but on former occaſions, and they mutually eſteemed each other; from which, and his own character, which was ſuperior to moſt in Indoſtan, he rejected the propoſal of aſſaſſination with diſdain: from another motive he likewiſe reſuſed to commit any hoſtilities againſt the French troops; being not without views of attaching Mr. Buffy to his own ſervice, if the animoſity between him and the miniſtry of Salabad-jing ſhould become irreconcilable. Shanavaze Khan, although much diſappointed by the reſuſal of Balagerow, nevertheless perſiſted in his purpoſe, and ſignified to Mr. Buffy, in the name of Salabad-jing, the reſolution of diſmiſſing the French troops from his ſervice, ordering them to retire out of his territories without delay; but promiſing that, if they committed no hoſtilities, they ſhould receive no moleſtation in their retreat.

Mr. Buffy knew full well that Salabad-jing had concurred to this reſolution more from imbecillity than inclination: and hoping that ſome favourable incident, in a government ſo fertile in events, would ſoon induce him to recall the French troops, received the order of diſmiſſion, without manifeſting any reſentment, and ſaid that he was

as desirous as his enemies to quit a connexion fraught with so much jealousy and discontent. Accordingly he immediately removed, and encamped all his force at some distance from the army of Salabad-jing, giving out that he intended to proceed to Masulipatnam. At the same time he dispatched letters to the government of Pondicherry, requesting them to send to that place with the utmost expedition all the force which could be spared from the services of Coromandel. At the same time Salabad-jing, now entirely governed by Shanavaze Khan, likewise dispatched letters, which were followed by an agent, to the presidency of Madras, requesting that they would immediately send a body of troops to assist in expelling the French out of his dominions.

The very day that the French troops quitted the army of Salabad-jing, Balagerow sent a deputation of his principal officers to Mr. Buffy, congratulating him on his separation from so perfidious and ungrateful a nation as the Moors: these were his expressions: and solicited his alliance, proposing that the French troops should act as auxiliaries to the Morattoes, as they had to Salabad-jing; and offering the same allowances to the troops, the same emoluments to Mr. Buffy himself, and as great advantages to the French company, as had been granted by that prince. Mr. Buffy declined to accept this offer, by the obvious excuse of his dependance on the orders of Pondicherry; and began his march. Nevertheless Balagerow, with a spirit of chivalry of which as little now remains in the eastern as in the western part of the world, detached a body of 6000 horse with orders to accompany Mr. Buffy until he should think himself out of the reach of pursuit or interruption from the Soubah's forces; and to leave nothing wanting to the consummation of this politeness, this cavalry was commanded by a general of the first distinction amongst the Morattoes for his riches, and of the highest reputation; next to Balagerow himself, for his military talents. His name was Malarjee Holcar.

The French troops were 600 Europeans in battalion, 5000 well-disciplined Sepoys, a well-appointed train of field artillery, two troops of Hussars, one of dragoons, and one of grenadiers; in all 200 European riders. This force, with the Morattoe cavalry, were more than able to cope with the whole army of Salabad-jing. After eight days

56. march without any appearance of opposition, Mr. Bussy dismissed the Morattoes, making grateful acknowledgments, and some presents to Holcar and Balagerow. But he was mistaken in his security; for Shanavaže Khan receiving by his spies and scouts very expeditious information of the departure of the Morattoes, immediately detached 25000 men, horse and foot, under the command of Jaffer Ally Khan, in pursuit of the French troops. Orders had also been previously sent to all the chiefs of the neighbouring countries to obstruct their progress; but none of these ventured the risque, until they came to the districts of a Polygar, named Maladirao, situated near the bank of the Kristna, about 90 miles to the south-west of Hyderabad; who confiding in the thickness of his woods, and the perplexities of the ways which traversed them, harrassed the line of march for some hours, and killed some men, amongst whom an officer of reputation named La Martiniere. Marching on from the woods without intermission, they found the Kristna fordable, and passed it without delay; and just as the last picquet had got over, the river began to swell, and the van of Jaffer Ally Khan's army appeared on the other bank; where they were detained 15 days by this interruption, which permitted the French troops to proceed at leisure, and without further molestation. What remained of the march to Masulipatnam, even in the shortest road, was more than 200 miles; and through a very embarrassed and inhospitable country. Sickness prevailed amongst the Europeans, the stores of ammunition were not sufficient for any long continuation of service, provisions failed, money was still more scarce, the Sepoys began to murmur and desert for want of pay; and Mr. Bussy knowing that these distresses could no where be so well redressed, as by means of the connexions which he maintained at Hyderabad, turned his march to this city, and arrived there on the 14th of June.

The city of Hyderabad is situated 60 miles north from the Kristna. It is enclosed by a wall 20 feet high, defended by small round towers. The river Mouffi coming from the westward, runs near the northern part of the walls, from which it is separated by a strand, which it sometimes overflows in the rains. The city extends along the course of the river only one mile, but recedes from it three. There is a stone bridge,

bridge, but not of arches, 300 yards in length over the river. The garrison at this time was but slender, for most of the established troops of the government had marched with Salabad-jing.

The French troops encamped about a mile to the westward of the city, and their appearance terrified the inhabitants; but on receiving assurances from Mr. Buffy that no violence was intended, if his army were not treated as enemies, quiet was restored, and the common intercourses of peace were carried on between the camp and the city: the bankers moreover lent Mr. Buffy money on his own credit, with which he discharged the pay due to the Sepoys; and they instead of being satisfied with this equity, demanded an advance for the time coming, which not being given, whole companies of them together deserted. Some bullocks which had been sent to bring grain from a village about 15 miles from the city, were attacked and taken by the troops of the district, joined by a few straggling Morattoes, who had crossed the Kristna just before it rose: on which Mr. Buffy sent an agent named Romi Khan, whom he usually employed in such messages, to the governor of the city, requesting he would either restore the bullocks that had been taken, or make restitution of an equal number. The governor, by name Ibrahim-ally, was nephew to Jaffer-ally Khan, and married to one of his daughters; and partaking of his uncle's animosity to Mr. Buffy, treated the message with indignation, and the messenger with contempt, who retorted with insolence; this produced abuse, which Romi Khan revenged on the spot, by stabbing Ibrahim-ally to the heart with his poignard, and was himself immediately cut down by the attendants. But even this event did not excite any aversion to the French in the inhabitants of the city; for the people of Indostan are generally so much oppressed, that if they do not rejoice, at least they rarely regret the loss of any of their rulers; unless amongst some of the Indian states, in which religion and antiquity hath annexed veneration to the descendants of their ancient princes.

Although no diligence had been omitted, the French army were not ready to proceed from Hyderabad before the Morattoe cavalry of Salabad-jing's army came up: they were 12000 under several chiefs independant of Balagerow, who held sieges under the Mogul government in the Decan, on condition of military service. This cavalry ap-

6. peared on the 26th of June, and encamped about six miles from the French army. The next day their generals summoned Mr. Buffy, in the name of Salabad-jing, to surrender all his artillery, excepting the six field pieces which he had brought from Pondicherry, and to relinquish the attributes of his Moorish dignities, promising on these conditions to let him proceed quietly to Masulipatnam. Mr. Buffy replied, that he acknowledged the mandates of no man to disarm himself, and that he held his dignities from the Emperor, not from Salabad-jing. Messages of negotiation nevertheless continued.

On the 30th of June the lieutenant of Hussars went forth with half the troop to reconnoitre, and, being short sighted, led them without suspecting the danger into covered and unequal ground, where they were suddenly surrounded by a much superior number of Morattoes, issuing from the other side of a hill, who immediately attacked them on all sides. The Hussars, as is the custom of these troops in such emergencies, endeavoured to disperse, and each man to save himself as he best could: the rest of the troop in the camp seeing the danger of their comrades, mounted and galloped to their assistance, not in a compact body, to which the others might rally, but all singling out different antagonists; in which irregular manner of combat, the Morattoes themselves are equal to any horsemen in the world. The troop of French dragoons seeing the Hussars in flight, mounted and sallied to cover their retreat, but in regular order; and the Morattoes awed by their discipline quitted the fight, having killed the lieutenant and two Hussars, and desperately wounded twenty-seven others: they likewise took six horses; and sent away seven caps or hats which they had picked up on the field, as a trophy of their victory, to Salabad-jing. Their chiefs, elated by this success, proposed such extravagant terms, that Mr. Buffy, knowing they would become more arrogant the more sollicitude he shewed for peace, broke off the negotiation abruptly, and consulted his officers on the future operations of the war.

He represented to them, that “defective as their force was in cavalry, it would scarcely be possible for the infantry and artillery alone, “to protect the long train of carriages required for the sick, baggage, “stores, provisions, and ammunition, through a march of 200 miles
“to

“ to Masulipatnam, from the incessant attacks of the Morattoes, as
 “ well as Salabad-jung’s cavalry, which were approaching and if
 “ they should gain their way to this place, other evils would be the
 “ consequence of their success, since the enemy accompanying their
 “ progress would carry the ravages of war into the ceded provinces,
 “ and by running the revenues, would cut off the only resource which
 “ remained for the maintenance of the army.” He therefore pro-
 “ posed, that “ they should find their ground where they were, that
 “ altho’ the city itself was too extensive and too weak to be defended
 “ by their force, there was a post at hand capable of containing the
 “ army and all its equipments, in which they should defend them-
 “ selves to extremity, in expectation of the reinforcements he had
 “ requested from Pondicherry, and not without hopes that the good
 “ disposition of Salabad jung himself might prevail over the evil in-
 “ tentions of his ministers and produce a reconciliation, which in all
 “ probability would be precluded for ever, if the army retreated to
 “ such a distance as Masulipatnam at all events they could at last
 “ retreat it ”

All the officers concurred in opinion with their general The post
 they resolved to take, was a palace of retirement from business, built
 by the kings of Golcondah, when mighty It is called the garden of
Chirpaul, and is an enclosure of 600 by 500 yards it is situated
 on the strand of the river Moussi, and in the north-west angle of the
 city in the middle is a great tank of water, square, and lined to the
 bottom with steps of stone at some distance, are four great build-
 ing, one facing each side of the tank, separated from each other, and
 all together capable of lodging a multitude Early in the morning
 of the 5th of July, the day after the council, the French army began
 to move from their camp, at the same time the advanced guards,
 established towards the enemy’s camp, remained in their posts, for
 the Morattoes were in the field, who nevertheless did not venture to
 attack any part of the line, excepting the last troops as they were
 quitting the advanced posts, by whom they were repulsed, but still
 hovered around Mr Bussy therefore waited in the plain until the
 evening, when the whole army entered the garden without inter-
 ruption

756.

About this time the agent sent by Salabad-jing from Sanore arrived at Madrafs: the letters announcing the purport of his embassy were received some days before; but the full extent of Salabad-jing's proposals remained to be explained by the agent in person. Nothing could be more acceptable to the presidency than the invitation he brought; for since the disappointment of the expedition, which the company had projected to be carried on from Bombay, they despaired of having another opportunity of striking at the French influence in the northern parts of the Decan; on which, nevertheless, the very existence of the English on the coast of Coromandel seemed to depend. They therefore with great alacrity assured Salabad-jing of their intentions to comply with his request, and were on the point of ordering a detachment of 300 Europeans and 1500 Sepoys to take the field; when in the middle of July they received letters from Bengal, informing them of the greatest danger that had ever threatened the company's estate in the East Indies; to retrieve which from utter perdition required nothing less than the exertion of the utmost force that could be spared from the coast of Coromandel.

The END of the FIFTH BOOK.

A L T E R A T I O N.

IN Page 252, instead of the Paragraph beginning with the words, “ In the month of August Salabad-jing exhibited”—and ending “ an ambassador from the great Mogul”—Read as follows.

In the month of August Salabad-jing exhibited another ceremony to amuse the people, receiving a delegate from Delhi, who brought, as was pretended, the serpaw, or vest, with the sword, and other symbols of sovereignty, which the Great Mogul sends to his viceroys, on their appointments. He remained at Aurengabad during the rest of this year settling his government, without the interruption of any military operations. But in the spring of the next year 1752, Balagerow, encouraged as before by Ghazi-o-dean Khan from Delhi, invaded his dominions with 40,000 horse, which separating in various detachments, committed all kind of ravage and devastation. The river Gunga flowing about 35 miles to the westward of Aurengabad, was at this time the boundary between the territories of the Soubahship and of Balagerow, whose capital, Poní, is by the usual road about 130 miles distant from the other city, and had no kind of defences. Salabad-jing having taken the field with all his forces, submitted the direction of the campaign to Mr. Buffy, who instead of opposing the incursions of the Morattoes into the territories of the Soubahship, retaliated the same mischiefs in their country, and advanced within 30 miles of Poní. This soon recalled the Morattoes, who burnt all their own villages in front and on either hand of his progress; and even destroyed their granaries in Poní itself. At the same time their detachments interrupted, harrassed, and cut off the Soubah's convoys of provisions, all of which came from behind, and from far. They likewise several times insulted the Soubah's encampments, but in these skirmishes were always repulsed with loss by the

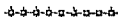
752. French musketry and artillery. Nevertheless the Soubah's army was almost famished: and the countries of both having suffered equally by this wasteful war, Balagerow consented to a cessation of hostilities for a present of 100,000 rupees. This treaty was concluded in the beginning of July; when Salabad-jing, without returning to Auren-gabad, proceeded with his whole army towards Golcondah; and in the rout exacted the submissions and received the tributes due from several refractory Zemindars; but the Rajah of Neirmel, the most powerful in these parts of the Decan, and several others of inferior note, united, and opposed the army of Salabad-jing, with all their forces, which were very numerous, but irregular: a general battle ensued, in which the Rajahs were routed, and Neirmel himself slain; after which Salabad-jing met no farther opposition during the rest of his progress to Golcondah. In the beginning of this campaign, Mr. Buffy hearing of the decline of Chunda-saheb's fortunes at Trichinopoly, employed the influence which the expectation of his immediate services gave him over the councils of Salabad-jing, to obtain a commission, appointing Mr. Dupleix Nabob of the Carnatic, notwithstanding that Chunda-saheb was at that time alive; this, with several other pompous patents, was sent to Pondicherry, and Salabad-jing promised they should soon be followed by an ambassador from the Great Mogul.

I N D E X.



ABBREVIATIONS.

C, c, Coast. Eng, eng, English. Fr, fr, French. I, Island. K, King. m, mentioned m, miles. Nab, Nabob. p, page. Prov. prov. Province. Sep. Sepoys.



ABDALLA KHAN, with his brother Hossin Ally, and powerful at Delhi from 1713 to 1720, make 5 and depose 4 Emperors of Indostan — in 1720. Hossin is assassinated, and Abdalla dies wounded in battle, 19, 20, 21.

ABDALLI, the name of a tribe of Afghans, annexed likewise to the name of Ahmed the king of Candahar, who was of that tribe, 122.

ABDULL MALLY, 422. See Abdull Rahim.

ABDULL RAHIM, a brother to Mahomedally. — 1751, marches with Leut Innis to Timbilly, 169, 170 and against Madura, 170. — 1756, is defeated with Abdull Mally, and escapes with him from Chelvelatore, 422.

ABDULL WAHAB KHAN, brother to Mahomedally — 1751, *February*, in riches with cap. Cope against Madura, 170, 171. *April*, joins cap. Gingen, with the Nabob's troops from Trichinopoly, 172. behaves with resolution at the night of Volcondah, 174 — 1752, *June*, sent by the Nabob to Aret to govern the countries north of the Palat, 248 — 1753, *April*, his indolent character and profuse admittance, 287 his troops routed by those of Velore, 283 — 1754, promises to furnish money to Maphuz Khan proceeding to Trichinopoly, 346 fails to supply it, 362. makes a treaty with Mirzally in *May*, 372 — 1755, his dissipated the revenues collected in the Arcot province, 397.

See **Velore** slaves, help to murder Subaltern at Velore, in *October* 1742, p. 48.

ACBAR, Emperor of Indostan, reigns 50 years, from 1556 to 1605, p. 17 & 18 m, 25.

Achavaram, Atelavaram, a Pagoda 5 m, s w. of Devi Cotal — 1749, *September*, taken, attacked by the Tanjorines, 117 defended by cap Cope, 117, 118 m, 385.

Acuin, Archin, m, 60 72. 84 107

ADAM, commander of the Harwich ship of war, killed *October* 1748, p. 104

ADLERCROW, Col. of the 4th regiment —

1754, *September*, arrives with his regiment on the C. of Coromandel, 371. and supersedes Major Laurence in the general command, 371, 372.

ADONI, 249

AFGHANS, their origin, 7. easily and early converted to Mahomedanism, 24. have of late years figured in the revolutions of Delhi, 24. opposed by the Morattoes, 40 — In 1748, they invade the northern territories of the empire from Candahar, under the command of their new king Ahmed the Abdalli, p. 122.

AFRICA, Coffee slaves purchased on the eastern coast, 81 m, 93. A ship lost on an island 800 miles E. of the Cape of Good Hope, within sight of the continent, 406.

AHMED, the **ABDALLI**, Treasurer to Nadir Schah, on whose death in *June* 1747, he comes away from Persia to Candahar, and immediately gets possession of the provinces of Irakstan ceded to the Persians by Mahomed Schah in 1739. In 1748 he invades the adjoining provinces of Indostan with an army of Afghans, 122.

AHMED SCHAH, HAMED SCHAH, eldest son of Mahomed Schah — 1748, marches against Ahmed the Abdalli, returns to Delhi on his father's death, and is proclaimed Emperor in *April*, 122 — 1752, appoints the young Schahabuddin captain general, 336, m, 340.

See **Chit Chit**, treaty of, 35 130

AL AHDDIN, succeeds Mahomed Nussredin, and possesses the throne of Delhi until 1317, p. 12.

AL KORAN, KORAN, when brought into India, 9 m, 26 38 52 160

A'ra, a river on the E. of Mithbar, and the northern boundary of the country of Canara, 121

ALLUM KHAN, formerly in the service of Chundastheb, enters into that of Tanjore, 169 — 1751, gets possession of Madura, and maintains it for Chundastheb, 169. *March*, defends it against capt. Cope and Abdull

Abdullwahab Khan, 170, 171.—1752, joins Chundasaheb before Trichinopoly, 208. is killed, 216. *m.* 384. he left Mianah, Moudemlah, and Nabi Caun Catteek, in the government of the Madura, and Tinivelly countries, 399.

ALLY DOAST KHAN, the posthumous and only surviving son of Subderally Khan, in 1752, *p.* 266.

Amboor, a fort 50 *m.* w. of Arcot, 30 *s.* of Damalcherry, 127. Battle fought there July 23d 1749, in which Anwarodean Khan is killed, 127, 128, 129. *m.* 130. 132. 136. 346.

AMEDABAD, city, 53.

AMERICAN, 6

Amoor. See Amboor.

Amour. See Amboor.

ANAWAR, father of Anwarodean Khan, his life, 52.

ANGRIA, CONAGEE, his rise, and establishment, 407, 408.

ANGRIA. This name was retained by the successors of Conagee, 408. their fleet described, 408, 409, 410. the attacks they repulse, and their successes from 1722 to 1754. attacked in 1755 by the Bombay fleet in conjunction with the Morattoes, successes of Commodore James, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414.—1756, February, attacked by Admiral Watson and the Morattoes; Gheia taken, and the whole power of Angria annihilated, 415, 416, 417, 418.

ANWARODEAN KHAN, son of Anwar, 52. at Delhi, 52. at Amedabad, 53. at Surat, 53. Nabob of Elore and Rajamundrum, from 1725 to 1741, 53.—In 1743 at Golcondah, 53 & 55.—1744, arrives at Arcot. In June is present at the assassination of Seid Mahomed Khan, 56, 57, 58. suspected of partaking in it, 59. is appointed Nabob of the Carnatic, 60. avaritious, 64. insists that the English squadron shall not attack the French settlements in the Carnatic, 61.—1746, September, forbids Dupleix to attack Madras, 68. who promises to give him the town when taken, 68. which not fulfilling, Anwarodean Khan sends his army with his son Maphuze Khan in October to attack it, 73.—1748, September, promises 2000 horse to assist the English army in the siege of Pondicherry, but sends only 300, *p.* 99.—1749. hated by the relations of the former family of Nabobs, who prefer Chundasaheb, 118, 119. *m.* 125. had watched Chundasaheb during his confinement at Satuah, 126. prepares, and marches to oppose him and Murzafajing, and encamps at Amboor, 126, 127. July 23d, is killed at the battle of Amboor, 127, 128.—Maphuze Khan his eldest son, 128. *m.* 129. Mahomedally his second son, 132. *m.* 133. tributes paid to Anwarodean by Tanjore, 134. *m.* 144. his treasures

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OF SALABADJING, Seid Laskar Khan, *m*, 329, 330, 331, 332 333, 334. 335 Shnavaze Khan, *m*, 426, 427

DUPLEIX, GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY — 1742, forms connexions with Chundasaheb, 43 and 45 — 1745 prevails on Anwarodean to prohibit Com. Barnet from attacking the French on the C. of Coromandel, 61 — 1746 *m*, 63 has no authority over Mauritius and Bourbon, 64 jealous of Delabourdonnais, 64 *m*, 65 forbids by Anwarodean from attacking Madras, whom he appeases by promising to give him the town, 68, 69 *October*, disavows the treaty of ransom for Madras, and thwarts all Delabourdonnais' operations, 69 insists that he protract the term of restoring Madras, 71 sends one of the council of Pondicherry to govern it, 71. his friends in France procured the imprisonment of Delabourdonnais in the Bastille, 72 unwilling to employ hostilities against Maphuze Khan at Madras, 73 his reception of the Eng Governor, 78 recalls Paradis from Madras to command against Fort St David, 79 *December* the 11th, sends his troops against St David under the command of Bury, who retire in confusion, 81 to 83 *December* 30th, attempts another expedition to surprise Cuddalore, by sending the troops in boats, who were beat back by the first, 83 — 1747 *January*, carries the war into the Nabob's country near Madras, in order to make him withdraw his troops from the Eng at Fort St. David, 84 informs the Nabob of the arrival of the Fr ships, and represents the Eng at Fort St David as abandoned by their countrymen, 84. the Nabob orders Maphuze Khan to treat with him, and sends back from Arcot his nephew Hurren and another deputy, who had been made prisoners at Madras, 84. *February*, sends away the Fr ships to avoid the return of the Eng Squadron, 85. receives Maphuze Khan at Pondicherry, makes a treaty of peace with him, on which the Nabob recalls his troops from Fort St.

St. David, 85. *m*, 86. *March* the 1st, sends his army against Fort St. David, and recalls them on the appearance of the Eng. Squadron, 87. — 1748, *January*, practises with the commander of the Tellicherry Sepoys, 88, *June*, during the absence of the Engl. Squadron, sends his troops to surprize Cuddalore, who are repulsed by Major Lawrence, 91. makes preparations to resist the armament under the command of Admiral Boscawen, 91. Siege of Pondicherry, 91 to 106. sings Te Deum, and writes letters throughout India, magnifying his resistance of the siege, 106. — 1749. learns the state of Chundasaheb's affairs from his wife at Pondicherry, and forms schemes of obtaining territories, 119, 120. had governed the Fr. settlements in Bengal, 120. and resolves to assist Chundasaheb, 120. probably these views made him thwart those of Labourdonnais, 120. guarantees the payment of Chundasaheb's ransom to the Morattoes, 120, 121. *June, July*, sends D'Autueil with a body of troops to join Chundasaheb and Murzafajing, 126. on whose success the Engl. cannot reproach his conduct, 130. gets intelligence from the catholics at St. Thomé, 131. *August*, receives Chundasaheb and Murzafajing, and obtains from them a grant of 81 villages near Pondicherry, 132. his plans supported in France, 132. *October*, enjoins Chundasaheb not to be led away from the attack of Trichinopoly, 133. who conceals from him his want of money, 134. is anxious at the detention of the army before Tanjore, 135. — 1750, on the approach of Nazirjing, urges the attack of Tanjore, 136. on the return of the army, rebukes Chundasaheb for not having proceeded directly to Trichinopoly, 137. assists him with money and 2000 Europeans to oppose Nazirjing, 138. *March* 20th, attempts to reclaim the mutinous officers by severity, 139. *m*, 141. not depressed by the mutiny and retreat of his army, nor by the captivity of Murzafajing, but orders his army to take the field again, and schemes to raise Nazirjing enemies in his own camp, 143, 144. treats with him in behalf of Chundasaheb and Murzafajing, 144. and sends deputies to him, who establish a correspondence with the Pitan Nabobs, 144. orders D'Autueil to make some attack on Nazirjing's camp, which succeeds, 145. *July*, sends a ship, which takes Masulipatman, 146, 147. the Pitan Nabobs advise him to proceed to action. The French troops take Trivadi, 147, 148. rout Mahomedally as soon as left by the English, 150, 151. take Gingee, 151, 152. Nazirjing sends deputies to treat with him, 153. and offers all he had asked, 154. Nazirjing had sent the treaty to him ratified, 156. Dupleix is informed by Chundasaheb of the victory, of Nazirjing's

death, and the elevation of Murzafajing, who refers his dispute with the Pitan Nabobs to Dupleix, 158, 159. *December* 15, receives Murzafajing at Pondicherry, 159. and the Pitan Nabobs, 159. mediates in their differences, 160, installs Murzafajing as Subah, and is declared by him Governor for the Mogul of all the countries S. of the Krishna. Chundasaheb is declared Nabob of Arcot under the authority of Dupleix, 161. Mahomedally treats with him, 162. partakes of the treasures of Nazirjing, 162. — 1751. *January*, sends 300 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, and 10 field pieces under the command of Bussy, with Murzafajing, into the Decan, 163. acknowledges the title of Salabadjing on the death of Murzafajing, 166. his politics admired in Coromandel, 167. the English resolve to assist Mahomedally, lest he should make alliance with Dupleix, 168. *March*, Dupleix plants flags in token of sovereignty round the bounds of Fort St. David, which determines the English to take the field, 171. The events of the war, from *April* 1751, to *February* 1752, are related without mention of Dupleix, from *p*, 171, to *p*, 213, and may be found under the English and French Army, and the officers mentioned. — 1752, *March*, Clive destroys the town of Dupleix Fateabad, which Dupleix was raising on the spot where Nazirjing was killed, 213. he orders Law to intercept the Engl. reinforcement, 214. the retreat of Law into the I. of Seringham was contrary to his orders, 222. he sends a reinforcement with D'Autueil, 222. his inveteracy to Mahomedally, 239. *m*, 249. his policy in taking possession of Masulipatnam, 250. *m*, 252. Salabadjing appoints him Nabob of the Carnatic, 256. which he publishes on the death of Chundasaheb, continues the war, fomented the discontent of the Mysoreans, and proclaims Rajahsaheb Nabob, 252, 253. on the success of his troops at Vicravandi. orders them to encamp at Chimundelum, 255, takes 200 Swifs going in boats from Madras to Fort St. David, 255. rashly orders Kirjean to give battle, who is beaten, 256, 257. practises to estrange the Mysoreans, and to gain Morariorow, 260. and makes a treaty with them, 261. *September*, sends a reinforcement to Chinglapett and Cobealong, 263. promises to assist the Regent, 268. — 1753, *March*, the junction of the Morattoes enables him to make head in the Carnatic, 273. Ghaziodean Khan sends De Volton to him with offers, 274. disburses his own money in the war, 275. offers Mortizally the Nabobship, 275. protracts the war on the sea coast, that the Mysoreans might reduce Trichinopoly, 277. seduces Mortizally to Pondicherry, and gets a sum of money from him, but permits him to return to Velore,

278. *April*, on the march of Major Lawrence to Intelinopoly, sends troops to Seringham, 283. Mertiza li reveals his correspondence with Dupleix and begins his malevolence, 287. Dupleix sends a strong reinforcement with 3000 Morattoes to Setilam, 288, 289. Orders D'Armeny to employ the Carrians as a spy in Telichanopoly, 297 and 298. *June*, errs in employing the gentlemen's arrived from France against Venkateslum, Trimonialer, and Palaticu, 304, 305, 306. *August*, sends them, with Morattoes and his Morattoes to Serinchin, 306, 307. *September*, the K. of Tanjore, 319. He has a force retained at Poruchirry, 319. *October*, 326. Orders Bussy to return to the command and manage a part of a business in Decan, 332. Sagacity of his projects, 336. *December*, throws inclination to end the war in the Carnatic, 337. — 1754. *January*, his confidence in Murzafasing, Salsading and the Great Mogul produced at the conference at Badra's, 338. rejects Mahomedally's titles, 339. Letter of the Mogul to him suspicious, 339, 340, 341. He procured the release of Muphuze Khan after the battle of Amboor, 346. *April*, sends troops to Palan cotah, 353. — 1754. the Fr. ministry recall him without application from the ministry of England, 365, 366. *August* 2d, Godeheu arrives at Pondicherry, and Dupleix resigns the government to him, 366. appears in the equipage of his Moorish dignity, 367. *October* 14, sails for France, 377. Godeheu refuses to pay the money he had borrowed for the war, 377 for which Dupleix is pressed in France, 378. general character of his qualities and conduct, esteem for Bussy, 378, 379. his successor D'Armeny left by Godeheu with more contracted powers, 380. The Mysorean was a dupe to his promises, 380 *m. 403. m. 436*

DUPLEIX Mrs. wife of Mr. Dupleix — 1748 corresponds in the Malabar language with the interpreter of the late governor of Madras, to make the Tellicherry Sepoys desert, 88. — 1752 corresponds with Morinow, 261.

Dupleix Lucabil, a town, which Dupleix was building on the spot where Narajung was killed, in commemoration of that event, destroyed by Clive, in *July*, 1750. *p. 213*

DUTCH, have possession in the Malay island, to the coast of New Holland, &c. to lands unknown, 1. — 1756 *May* 6 Dutch ships, with 430 soldiers, sail with Mr. Poffewen to the attack of Maunius, 92 and 96 proceed to Batavia, *July* 27th 98. — 1743 the Dutch at Negapatam send 120 Europeans to assist at the siege of Pondicherry, 98. Sadra's belongs to the Dutch, 337. — 1752 the Morattoes of Sonagee burn the Dutch factory at Bimiliputram, 374. — 1756 The King of Tri-

vencore gained advantages over the Dutch on the coast of Malabar, 400. In 1754, the Dutch attack Gutarah without success, 410.

Dupleix, 1753, 1754. detained by the Fr. E. I. Company to negotiate with the Fr. ministry in London concerning the affairs of India, 365.

E.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, ENG — 1743

Company's charter in answer to Anwar's and prohibition, says that he acts independent of the agents of the E. I. C. 61. — 1746 the territory of Madras had been granted by the Great Mogul to the E. I. C. about 100 years, 65. *August* 18th, A ship belonging to the E. I. C. attacked in Madras road by the Fr. squadron, 65. *September* 10th, another taken when Madras surrendered, 67. the effects of the company there taken possession of by Fr. commanders, 68. and with part of the military stores laden on board the Fr. ships, 69. bills given on the Company for the ransom of the town, 69. Fort St. David purchased by the E. I. Company about 100 years before, 78. — 1748 one of their ships taken in sight of Bombay, 89. Eleven of their ships serve as transports in Mr. Boscawen's expedition, 92. — 1749 the K. of Tanjore cedes Deva Cotah to them, 113. after the loss of Madras the E. I. C. ordered Fort St. David to be the presidency, 131. *August*, Mr. Boscawen takes possession of St. Thomas for the Company, 131. their agents in India were not at this time authorized to engage in military operations, 132. — 1750. Deputies sent to treat with Nazirjog on the interests of the E. I. C. 139. a territory near Madras ceded to the E. I. C. by Mahomedally, 145. — 1752 *June*, the mercantile affairs of the Company greatly distressed by the war of Chundabeh, 220. the military stores taken with D'Armeny at Volcondah reserved for the Company, 235. — 1754 their distresses by the war increased by the restraint of enlarging their capital, 339. the removal of Succogee and the restoration of Menagee essential to the Company's interests, 361. if edir Adras assist in the government in England, to carry on the war, 365. the Eng. Company employ Mr. Saunders, and some other members of the council of Madras, to treat with Mr. Godeheu, 366. the constitutional treaty to be confirmed or annulled by the two Companies in Europe, 375. one thousand of the Eng. Company's Sepoys left with Maphuze Khan in the southern countries, 401. the Company in London project an expedition from Bombay against Sallabidjog and the Fr. troops in his service,

service, 405. reward the services of Clive, 406. their marine force at Bombay, 409.—1756, the misfortunes in Bengal threaten the greatest danger ever incurred by their estates in the East Indies, 434.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, FRENCH. See under *FRENCH*.

EAST INDIES, what Countries and Islands are comprehended in them, 1. the Eng. commerce in the East Indies depended on the success of the wars in Coromandel and Bengal, 34. *m.* 91.—1749. the squadrons under Boscawen, the greatest European marine force ever seen in the East Indies, 98. *m.* 365. *m.* 366. Dupleix raised the reputation of his nation in the E. Indies, and probably intended to drive the other Europeans out of them, 378. the greatest danger ever incurred by the Company in the E. Indies, 434.

Elephant. Murzafajing's, 159. Elephants employed at the storm of Arcot to force the gates, 194. carry baggage, 392.

Elerempenah, Polygar of, the place lies between Coilorepettah and Chevelpetore.—1756, *June*, redeems his hostages, 425.

Elimiserum, a fortified pagoda on a rock, 3 *m.* s. e. of the French Rock, the Fr. had mounted cannon there.—1752. *March* 28. Major Lawrence marches between Elimiserum and the Fr. Rock, when the two armies cannonade, 215. *m.* 217. *April*, taken by Dalton, 218, 219.—1753. *August*, taken again from the Fr. by Monagee, 303. *October*, an Eng. detachment left in it, 316. Cootaparah is 5 *m.* n. e. of Elimiserum, 344.—1754. *Feb.* the garrison at Elimiserum march to secure Cootaparah during the action of the convoy and grenadiers, 345. *m.* 352. *May* 23d, the guards withdrawn from Elimiserum, when the army march to Tanjore, 358. *July*, the enemy change their camp several times between Elimiserum and the five rocks, 364. Natalpettah, 6 *m.* e. of Elimiserum, 368. a deep water-course passes between Elimiserum and the Fr. rock, which the army coming from Tanjore cross, and engage the French and Mysoreans, *August* the 17th, 368. *August* 22d, Monagee takes Elimiserum and the Fr. party there, 370.

ELORE, PROVINCE, was governed many years by Anwarodean, 53. *where it is erroneously called Yalre*.—1753, *November*, obtained by Bussy for the Fr. company, 334. lies to the n. w. of Mustaphanagur, 335.—1754, the Meratoes who had invaded *Rajah-mandrem* and *Chicacile* return through Elore, 374. Its revenues not specified, 376.

EMPEROR, EMPIRE, meaning the **MOGUL**.—1753. De Volton brings Dupleix a blank paper, to which the great seal of the Empire is affixed, 274.—1756, *June*, Bussy asserts

that he held his Moorish dignities, not from Salabadjing, but the Emperor, 432. See Delhi; and Great Mogul, under Mogul.

ENGLAND. N. B. the word Europe in a few instances is improperly used in our narrative instead of England.—1746. two ships of 50 guns, and 1 of 20, join Mr. Barnett's squadron from England, who sends back one of 20 and 1 of 60, *p.* 61. The trade from England to the C. of Coromandel, with that carried on from one part of India to another, had raised Madras to opulence and reputation, 65.—1748. *January*, Major Lawrence arrives at Fort St. David from England, 88. *April*, Admiral Griffin's squadron reinforced by 3 ships from England, 89. What ships and vessels of Mr. Boscawen's armament belonged to the navy of England, 92.—1749. *January*, Griffin sails with a 60 and two 20 gun ships to England, 98. *October* 21st, Mr. Boscawen with the fleet sails to England, 133.—1751. the English at Fort St. David refrain from hostilities against the French, because not authorised from England, 167. Major Lawrence had gone from Fort St. David to England in the preceding *October*, 167. Mr. Robins arrived from thence at Fort St. David about that time, 168. *July*, recruits from Europe arrived at Fort St. David, 181.—1752. *March* 15th, Major Lawrence arrives again at Fort St. David from England, 213. two companies of Swiss and other reinforcements arrive at Madras from England, 255. the recruits from England vile, 261.—1753. Captain Dalton returns to Europe, 316.—1754. Reinforcements arrived at Madras from Europe, 362. *September*, Madras obliged to make peace on disadvantageous terms, in conformity to orders from Europe, 371.—1755. *January* 13th, Mr. Saunders proceeds to England, 379. Col. Heron lately arrived from England, 380. troops from England arrive at Bombay, intended for an expedition projected in London, 405. their number, they arrive in *October* with Clive, 406.—1756. the ship *Darby*, coming from England richly laden, taken by *Angria* about 28 years ago, 410.

ENGLISH. THE, expressing or implying **THE NATION IN GENERAL**, or their **INTERESTS**. and **ESTABLISHMENTS** in **INDIA** in general —the Eng. Establishments in Indostan are under Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, 33. in which the English have been engaged in war since the year 1745, *p.* 34. their commerce in the E. Indies depended on the success of the wars in Coromandel and Bengal, 34. take part in the war of Coromandel immediately after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, 35.—1745. the Nabob Anwarodean Khan insists that all officers of the Eng. nation are equally

equally obliged to respect his authority in the Carnatic, 61 — 1746 *April*, the Eng affairs in India threatened with danger, when Commodore Barnet died, 62 useful to contemplate the progress made by the English in Indostan in the science and spirit of war after the loss of Madras, 68 — 1748 *January*, the Medway had been the principal cause of all the English disgraces and misfortunes in India, 88 ~~TALLCHERR~~ an English settlement, 87 — 1748 After the raising of the siege of Pondicherry, the military character of the French regarded as greatly superior to that of the English, 106 the English had establishments in Indostan many years before the French, 118, 119 — 1752 *July*, Duplex violates the Eng 'colours' at sea by taking 200 Swiss going to Fort St David in boats, 23, Mrs Duplex in her letters to Morarow represents the English as a mercantile people unfit for war, 260 — 1754, *Sept* Adlercron commands the Eng troops in India, 372

ENGLISH, The, meaning the r GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENCIES, SETTLEMENTS, FACTORIES on the COAST of COROMANDEL — 1746. the Eng at Madras call on the Nabob Anwarodean to protect them from Labourdonnais' armament, 64 the protection of the r settlements was the principal object for which the squadron was sent into India, 66 *August*, the English in Madras, garrison included, did not exceed 300 men when besieged by Delabourdonnais, 66 *September* the 10th, by the capitulation surrender themselves prisoners of war, 63 but are permitted to reside in their houses, 68 useful from this time to contemplate the progress made by the Eng in the science and spirit of war, 68 m 69 m, 71 distressful and injurious terms insisted by Duplex on the English at Madras, after the departure of Delabourdonnais, 77 Fort St David, an English settlement, takes the general administration on the loss of Madras, 73 the Eng there suspect Anwarodean Khan, and enlist 2000 Peons, 81 *December* the 8th, on the arrival of the Nabob's army at Chimundelum, and the retreat of the Fr troop, ally with the whole garrison, 83 m, 84 — 1747 Duplex in order to make the Nabob withdraw his assistance represents the Eng affairs as without resource 85 the r transactions at Fort St David betrayed to Pondicherry, 88 — 1749 employ their arms with great indiscretion, in assisting a disputed prince of Tanjore, 107 having no right to interfere in his cause, 108 make peace, and set the cessation of Dost's Cotah but other causes that their arms made the business, 113 2 gyls, cannot reproach Duplex for his ambition in assisting Chindasaheb and Murzasajing, 130.

they receive Madras from the French, 130. the priests at St Thomé used to give Duplex intelligence of the transactions of the English at Madras, 131 Boscawen hoists the English flag at St. Thome, 131. The agents of the English E. I. Company puzzled about the titles of Nazirjng and Murzasajing, of Chundasaheb and Mahomedally, 132, 133 send 120 Europeans to Mahomedally, 133 and imprudently let Mr Boscawen sail with the squadron to England, 133 — 1750. *Feb* Nazirjng requests a body of troops from the English at Fort St David, 138 who comply, 138 *April*, Major Lawrence, cautious of exposing their territory, will not accompany Nazirjng to Arcot, 146 for which he is much exasperated against them, 148 *July*, send a body of troops to join Mahomedally under the command of Capt. Cope, 148 — 1751 the people of Coronandel surprized at their indolence, who had done nothing to interrupt the successes of Duplex since the retreat of their army from Mahomedally in the month of *August* of the preceding year, 167 They resolve to support Mahomedally, and send 280 Europeans to Trichinopoly, 168 roused by the insolence of Duplex to take the field, but resolve not to appear as principals in the war, 171 in which point the French are as cautious as the English, 175. *October*, the expences of the English battalion begin to be defrayed by the treasury of Fort St David, 202 — 1752 *January*, Rajahsaheb plunders their country houses at St Thomas' mount, 209 *March*, the r successes in the Carnat recover a large and valuable extent of country for Mahomedally, 213 *May*, Mr Law will not let Chundasaheb trust himself to the English, 236 *June* 1st, Major Lawrence proposes to Monacree that they should have the care of Chundasaheb, and keep him a prisoner in one of their settlements, 238 *June* 2d, Law demands the services of the English in virtue of the peace, 239 Monacree convinced that they are his friends, 241 They were ignorant that the Nabob had promised Trichinopoly to the Mysoreans, 242 will not interfere in the dispute, 244 Duplex notwithstanding his ill successes makes no proposals of accommodation to them, 252 who make little advantage of the victory gained at Bahoor, 267 — 1753 Suggestions of the Mysoreans against them to the King of Tanjore, 283, 286 They cannot spare troops to check the enterprises of Mahomed Comaul, 217 Duplex threatens the King of Tanjore, if he gives them any more assistance, 319 Monacree is represented as in close connexion with them, 319 The King sorry he had shewn so much will to abandon

abandon them and the Nabob, 325. The English admire the sagacity of Dupleix in getting the northern provinces, 336. great efforts of valour had carried them through the wars of Candafahab, and the Myforeans, 337.—1754. *January*, the English deputies confer with the Fr. deputies at Sadras, 339 to 341. by acknowledging Salabadjing without restrictions, the English would have been subject to the Fr. 338. the moderation of the English proposals, 339. the Fr. intend to leave them a very small share of the Carnatic, 339. The K. of Tanjore hurt by the Morattoes solicitous to regain their alliance, 341. but on Monagee's victory over the Morattoes will not send his troops to join their army, 342. the Régent of Mysore asks Poniapah why the *English* support the Nabob, 351. the attachment of Toudiman to them, 357. his fidelity and attachment to their cause, 360. the K. of Tanjore sensible of his error in not assisting them; they insist on the removal of Succogee, 361. Morarirow promises never more to be an enemy to them, 363. *September*, Goddehen, afraid of the advantages which they might derive from their squadron, proposes moderate terms, 371. the allies and all places in which the Eng. had troops included in the suspension of arms, *October* 11th, 372, 373. the Eng. factory at Vizagapatam encourage Jassirally and Vizeramrauze to oppose the French authority in the northern provinces, 373. the Morattoes spare this factory, 374. Possessions allowed the English by the conditional treaty, 375. the English had 900 Fr. prisoners, the French only 250 English, 376.

pean soldiery, viz: ARMS. ARMY. ARTILLERY. BATTALION. CAMP. CANNON. CANNON BALLS. COLOURS. COLUMN. COMMANDANT. COMMISSARY. CONVOY. DESERTERS. DETACHMENT. DIVISION. ENTRENCHMENT. ESCORTS. FIELD PIECES. FLAG. FORCE. GARRISON. GRENADIERS. GUNS. GUNNERS. LINE. OFFICERS. PARTY. PLATOON. PRISONERS. QUARTERS. RECRUITS. REDOUBT. REINFORCEMENT. SEPOYS. SOLDIERS. TROOPERS. TROOPS. *N. B.* This article comprizes a summary of all the military operations and events in which the English forces or any part of them were engaged on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, from the commencement of hostilities on shore in the year 1746, to the period with which this volume concludes, i. e. *July* 1756.—1746. 200 Engl. were the *Soldiers* in the *garrison* of Madras when attacked by Delabourdonnais, 66. *December* the 8th, the *garrison* at Fort St. David sally, when the French army retired, 81. the English had not yet raised Sepoys, 81. 1747. *March*, the *garrison* at Fort St. David march out and encounter the Fr. from Pondicherry, 87.—1748, *August* 8th, the Engl. *army* marches against Pondicherry, their force, 98. their operations until they raise the siege, *October* 6th, p. 98 to 106.—1749. *April*, the expedition under the command of Captain Cope into Tanjore, was the first in which the Engl. *troops* were engaged against the forces of an Indian prince, 110. attacking Devi Cotah, 113, 114, 115. which they take, 116. an English *detachment* takes, and defends, Atcheveram. 117. *August*. the Enol.

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- ally goes on board in the road of Fort St. David, *July* 1755, *p.* 398.
- KIRJEAN, Nephew of Dupleix. — 1746. *October*, sent out of Madras to treat with Maphuze Khan, and detained by him a prisoner, 73. — 1747. *January*, released by Anwarodean Khan, 84. — 1752. *March*, leads at the storming of Canoul, 249. *August*, commands the Fr. troops at Bahoor, 256. is defeated there by Major Lawrence, and made prisoner, 257. — 1754. *January*, is one of the deputies at the conference at Sadras, 337.
- KHALIL SULTAN, Grandson of Tamerlane, on whose death he proclaims himself Emperor at Samarcande, 16.
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- Killanore, a village in the woods about 12 m. from Trichinopoly, where the Eng. army in 1754 keep 300 Sepoys to collect and escort provisions, 346. who in *March*, repulse a party of the Fr. and Myforeans, 347. *May*, but disperse on the appearance of the French army, commanded by Maissin, 357. *June*, *July*, prevented by the enemy's patrols from passing with any more provisions, 364.
- Killidar. See Kellidar.
- KILPATRICK. 1751, *May*, serves in the fight at Volcondah, 174. *November*, marches with a detachment to relieve Clive at Arcot, 193. joins the day after the repulse of the storm, 196. left in the command there, 196. — 1753. *April*, detached from Trivadi to retake Bonagherry, which the enemy abandon, 280. *August* the 7th, in the action of the convoy, heads the grenadiers on the death of Captain Kirk, 302. *September* 21st, leads the first division in the battle of the Sugar loaf rock, 310. and falls desperately wounded, 312. — *November* 27th, commands in Trichinopoly when assaulted, but is confined by his wounds, 322. *m.* 348. — 1754. *April*, is appointed with Calliaud to examine the treachery of Ponniapah, 348 & *seq. m.* 352. *August* 17th, sallies during the engagement, and prevents a party of the enemy from taking possession of the Fr. Rock, 370. — 1755. *April*, offers in contempt to leave the gates open, if the Myforeans will attack Trichinopoly, 388. *November*, commands the detachment, against the Northern Polygars, 398 and 417. — 1756. *January* the 30th, encamps before Velore, 418. *February*, negotiates with the Phoufidar, 418, 419, 420. and returns with the army to Arcot, 420.
- KINZEE, Major. 1753. *July*, lately arrived from England, commands the army against Gingee, 253. is convinced he cannot take it, 254. attacks the Fr. force at Vicravandi, is beaten, and dies of vexation, 254, 255.
- KING, meaning of Great Britain.
- of Myfore, 348.
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- Kingdom, meaning Tanjore, 361.
- KIMMIR ULDIEN, Favourite and vizir of Mahomed Schah, killed *April* 1748 in the camp against the Abdalli, his death causes that of Mahomed Schah, 122.
- KIRK, Captain of grenadiers, gallant. — 1753. *August* the 9th, killed in the action of the convoy; the grenadiers revenge his death, 302.
- KIROODIN KHAN, brother-in-law to Mahomedally. — 1752. *July*, left governor of Trichinopoly, 258. spares two Myfore conspirators, 258. informs the regent of Dalton's preparations to repulse his attack, 259. reproaches the Myfore commissaries with their treachery, 260. — 1753, has sold all the store of grain, 280, 281.
- Kishnavaram, a fortified village 30 m. w. of Trichinopoly, in the high road to Myfore. — 1751. *December*, the Fr. send a detachment thither, which deters the Myfore army from advancing, 206. Lieutenant Trusser detached with a party, and afterwards Cope with a stronger, attack the French posts; are repulsed, and Cope and Felix are killed, 206, 207. — 1752. Dalton takes the command, the Myfore army passes by another road, and both the Fr. and Engl. detachments return *February* 6th, 207, 208. *m.* 282.
- Koiladdy. See Coiladdy.
- KORAN. See ALCORAN.
- KOSROW SCHAH, the 13th and last of the GHAENAVIDES, deposed by Hussain Gauri in 1155 or 1151, *p.* 9.
- KOULI KHAN, THAMASKOULI KHAN, NADIR SCHAH, invited by Nizamalmuluck, invades Indostan, conquers, and reinstates Mahomed Schah, 1738, 1739, *p.* 22, 23. *m.* 39. — 1747, *June* 8th, assassinated in Persia: Ahmed the Abdalli was his treasurer, 122.
- KRISTNA RIVER. — 1750, all the Nabobs and Rajahs s. of the Kristna summoned by Nazirjing, 137. Masulipatnam is situated at the mouth, 146. Dupleix declared governor of all the countries s. of the Kristna, 161. *m.* 248. — 1751. *March*, crossed by the army of Salabadjing and Buffy, 250. *m.* 274. Candavir extends between the Kristna and the Gondegama, 335. *m.* 338. — 1755, *June*, Mahidarao, Polygar, near the Kristna, opposes Buffy, whose army fords the river, which swells suddenly, and detains the van of Salabadjing's 15 days, 430. but a few Morattoes crossed it before it rose, 431.

Narls, Straights of, through which the Ganges enters Indostan, famous for a rock like the head of a cow. Tamerlane advanced to the straits, 14 and 15.

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LACHAKATU. Polygar, his woods lie 10 m. s. w. of Manipal, near the high road to Dindul, 381. — 1755. February, both to pay his tribute, 381. attacked by Col. Heron, his woods now fortified, 381. his Colliers, and the manner of defence, 383. submits, 383.

Laludj, a small fort, 7 m. s. of Seringham Pagoda, close to the w. bank of the Coleroon, — 1752. *May*, the enemy collect grain here, taken with a great quantity in it, p. 222

LAL KOAS, from a public singer, becomes the favourite mistress of the Great Mogul Bahadr Schah, and instructs him, 19.

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Land Wind, its season in the year, term in the day, and effect on the navigation, on the coast of Coromandel, 89, 90.

Lascars, the native seamen of India, 63. employed likewise to tend and serve the artillery on shore, 394.

LA TOUCHE, DE LA TOUCHE — 1750. December 4th, commands the Fr. army in the attack of Nazzing's camp, 155. recognizes the ensigns of the conspirators, 155. and the signal of Nazzing's death, 157. deposes Builly to complement Murzasing, and visits him in ceremony with all his officers, 157. importance of this success, 157, 158.

LAVAUZ, Father, superior of the French Jesuits in India, one of the Fr. commissaries at Sadras, *January*, 1754. p. 337.

L'auvoy, a Fr. officer, trains the *Mures* of the K. of Travencore, 400.

LAW. — 1748. defends Ariancopang with courage and activity, p. 99. 100. 101 — 1752. commands the Fr. troops with Chundafahab at Trichinopoly, and *March* 26th, opposes Lawrence and Clive coming with the reinforcement, 214. *April* 2d, contrary to Chundafahab's opinion, passes into the island of Seringham, and takes post in the Pagoda of Junbakisur, on which Chundafahab's army crosses likewise, 218. D'Autueil sent by Duplex to take the command from him, but cannot arrive, 223. *April* 14, sends a large detachment to surprize the posts established by Clive at Samiaveram, who are all either killed or taken, 222. might force his way by Coluddy, 226 m. 227. *May* the 10th, on a wrong supposition crosses the Coleroon, with all his force and a large body of cavalry, is met by Clive, but neither chuse to engage, 228.

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LAWRENCE, MAJOR — 1748. *January*, arrives at Fort St. David, commander in chief of all the company's forces in India; immediately encamps the troops, which deters the Fr. from their intended attempt against Cuddalore, 88. *June*, seduces them to assault it, and repulses them, 91. *August*, taken prisoner before Ariancopang, 100 — 1749. commands the second expedition into Tanjore and takes Devil Cotah, 113 to 117. relieves the detachment at Achervaram, 117, 118. *July*, returns with the army to Fort St. David, 130. — 1750. *March* 22d, joins Nazzing with the Eng. troops, and is appointed to treat with him for the company, 138. who rejects his advice concerning the operations of the field, 139. *March* 23d, cannonade with the Fr. 140. endeavours to warn Nazzing of the treachery carrying on against him, 145. who denies his requils for the company, 145. because he will not march to Arcot, on which the Major quits him, and returns with the troops to Fort St. David, 146. *August*, commands there as temporary Governor, and, on the provocations of Mahomedally, recalls the Eng. troops which had joined him, 150. *October*, returns to England, 167 — 1752. *March* the 15th, arrives again at Fort St. David, 213. the 17th, marches with the reinforcement, accompanied by Clive, 213. the 28th, cannonade at Coluddy, 214. 28th and 29th, reinforced by detachments from Trichinopoly, 214. the 29th, general cannonade between the two armies; arrives at Trichinopoly, 215 to 217. *April* 3d, the enemy retire into the island, Elumiserum taken, and a gun in the island, 219, 220. detaches Clive with a strong force to Samiaveram, 220, 221. m. 223. and Monacree to take Coluddy, 226. forms a line of 5 miles along the South of the Caveri, 226. *May* the 9th, detaches Dillon against D'Autueil, 226. recalls him, 228. the 18th, passes into the island, and throws up an entrenchment east of the Pagodas from river to river, 232. *May* 31st, summoneth Law, 237. consulted by the allies concerning Chundafahab, whom Monacree

Monacgee had got into his possession, 238, 239. Law capitulates with him, 238, 239. recalls the troops with Clive to the main body on the island, 239. *June* 3d, receives the surrender of all the French troops and their equipments in the Pagodas of *Jumbakistua* and *Seringham*, 239, 240. great ability of this campaign, 240. Monacgee confers again with him concerning Chundafahab, 240, 241. learns that the Nabob had promised Trichinopoly to the Mysoreans, 243. will not interfere, 244. *June* the 18th, recalls the Eng. troops which had marched to Utatoor, 246. the 28th, marches with them and the Nabob from Trichinopoly, they summon Volcondah, 247, 248. *July* 6th, arrive at Trivadi, which surrenders; the Major goes into Fort St. David for his health, 248. goes to Madras to dissuade the attack of Gingee, 253. *August* the 16th, returns with a company of Swifs, and takes the command of the army, 255. his motions, 256. *August* 18th, defeats the French at Bahoor, 256, 257. *September*, marches with the Nabob and Innis Khan to Trivadi, 261. from thence against Vandiwash, which pays a contribution, 266, 267. the army returns in *October* to Trivadi, in *Novem.* to Fort St. David, 267.—1753. *January*, marches with the army and the Nabob to Trivadi, cannonades the Morattoes on the 9th, marches several times to Fort St. David for provisions, always harrassed by the Morattoes, 276. who suffer considerably on the 28th, *p.* 276. *February*, finds the French entrenchments too strong to be attacked, 277. *April* 1st, attacked by the Fr. and Morattoes in the march from Fort St. David, and repulses them, 279, 280. *April* 20th, receives intelligence of the distress to which Trichinopoly is reduced for provisions, and immediately prepares to march thither, 281. at Condore confers with the King of Tanjore for a supply of horse, 281. *m.* 282. *May* 6th, arrives at Trichinopoly, 283. the 10th, attacks the enemy in the I. of Seringham, 283, 284, 285. encamps at the *Facquire's tope* in order to protect the convoys, 285. the enemy avoid his encounter until reinforced, 286. *June* 24th, 25th, motions of the two camps, 289, 290. *June* 26th, *Battle of the Golden Rock*, in which the enemy are defeated, 290 to 294. resolves to march to Tanjore, 294. marches with the Nabob, encamps at Conandercolle, and deputes Mr. Palk to the King, 296. *m.* 298. *m.* 299. receives a detachment from the coast, and is joined by Monacgee with 3000 horse and 2000 matchlock, 299. *August* 7th, returning, defeats the enemy in sight of Trichinopoly, and preserves the *Coorey*, 299 to 303. encamps at the five rocks, Elimiserum taken by Monacgee, 303. hangs De Catrons, 304. the 23d and 24th, the enemy retire on

his approach to Weycondah, he follows them to Mootachellinoor, when they receive a reinforcement equal to the whole of the Engl. force, 304. encamps at the *Facquire's tope*, and receives several convoys, 306. *September* the 1st, encamps near the French rock, in order to cover the approach of a reinforcement, and to protect the convoys from Tondiman's woods; the enemy encamp at the Sugar loaf rock, 307. *September* 19th, cannonade, the reinforcement arrives, 308, 309. *September* 21st, *Battle of the Sugar-loaf rock*, in which the enemy are entirely defeated, 309 to 314. the 22d, takes Weycondah, 314, 315. encamps at the French rock, abounds in provisions, 315, 316. *October* 23d, reinforces Trichinopoly, and marches into cantonments at Coiladdy, 316. *m.* 319, 320. *Nov.* 25th, detaches a party to reinforce the city after the assault, and marches the 3d of *December* with the army, 324. desires the K. of Tanjore to send his troops with Monacgee, not Gauderow, 325.—1754, is solicited by the king to come to his relief, 341. augments the garrison of Trichinopoly, the army in the field much inferior to the enemy, 343. on the loss of the escort and convoy coming from Kelli Cotah, orders the reinforcement at Devi Cotah to wait there until joined by Maphuze Khan, 346. distressed for provisions, and disappointed of Maphuze Khan, sends Mr. Palk to procure them and a body of horse from Tanjore, 347. *April*, his operations and intentions betrayed to the enemy by the linguist Ponipah, 348 to 353. *May* 12th, is ill at Trichinopoly, but views the action in which Calliaud repulses the enemy, 355, 356. prepares to march to Tanjore, 357. marches 23d, *p.* 358. *m.* 359. arrives the 26th, and deputes Palk and Calliaud to the King, 361. presses the junction of Maphuze Khan, and of the reinforcements lately arrived from England and Bombay, 362. *July*, anxious to return, encamps at Atchempettah the 22d, is joined there by Monacgee on the 26th, 364, 365. and *August* the 14th, by the reinforcement from Devi Cotah, 367, 368. on the 17th, is opposed by the whole of the enemy's force, between Elimiserum and the French rock, who after a cannonade and some skirmishes retire, 368, 369, 370. the 20th, encamps at the *Facquire's tope*, the enemy fire their camp at the five rocks, and encamp at Mootachillinoor, Elimiserum taken by Monacgee, 370. *September*, encamps nearer the enemy, who retreat into the island, on which he takes the ground they leave, 371. detaches Monacgee and Captain Joseph Smith, to protect the labourers repairing the mound at Coiladdy, 371. *October*, on the suspension of arms, quits Trichinopoly (*which he had so long and so bravely defended*), and comes to Madras, receives a commission

commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the King's service, and a sword from the Company, but brooks ill the appointment of Colonel Adlercron, to the general command of the English troops in India, 372. Story of his horses stolen by the Colliers, 381, 382. m, 387.—1755. *August*, deputed with P. Lk and Walsh to compliment the Nabob at Arcot, 398.

LIN CAPTAIN.—1755. *May* 29th, sent forward to examine the pass of Nattam, and does not perceive any danger, 391. m, 392. m, 395.

LONDON.—1752, the recruits sent to Madras, & the refusal of the vilest employments in London, 261.—1753, 1754. Duvelaer and De Lude, Fr. commissaries at London, to treat on the affairs of Coronandel, 365.—1755, an expedition projected in London against Salbadjuz, and the Fr. troops in his service, 405.

LUNE, Count of, 1753, 1754, with his brother Duvelaer, commissioned from Paris to treat with the ministry in London concerning the affairs of India, 365.

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MADAGASCAR, island.—1746, Labourdonnais refills his squadron there, 62. Castle slaves from thence, 81 m, 92 m, 93. Bees imported from thence to Mauritius, 94.

MADRASS, meaning the town of—1736, visited by Subderrally and Chundafah, 38.—1742, Subderrally sends his family thither, 45. his son Seid Mahomed removed to Vandawash, 50.—1746 *September*, D labourdonnais resolves to attack it, 64. founded about the year 1646, described, 65. its trade and garrison, 65, 66. *August* 18th, cannonaded by the Fr. squadron, 66. deserted by the English, 66. *September* the 3d to the 10th, attacked by Labourdonnais, 67, 68. capitulates on ransom, 68. Anwarodean's messages forbidding the Fr. to attack it, 68. Duplex protests against the ransom, 69. the effects are shipped, 69. *October* 2d, the Fr. squadron ruined by a hurricane, 70. *October* 12th, the treaty of ransom signed by Delabourdonnais, 71. the 12th, he sails, and leaves the town to one of the council of Pondicherry, 71, 72. the town attacked by Maphuze Khan, 73, 74, 75. who retires to St. Thomé, and is defeated there, 75, 76. *St. Thomé* is 4 m s. 75. *October*, the capitulation declared void, the mahabants dispersed, 77, 78. m, 78. *Sadasi* 30 m s. 79 m, 79 m, 81. *December*, the Fr. garrison ruin the neighbouring country, 84. *November*, attempt to take one of the Eng. compa-

ny's ships which anchored in the road, 84. —1747. *January*, one taken, 85, 86. *June*, the Neptune, a Fr. 50 gun ship, destroyed in the road by Griffin's Squadron, 87. m, 88. —1748. *June* the 10th, Bouvet lands troops and treasure, 90, 91. followed by the Eng. Squadron, which arrives too late, 90 m, 91. m, 98.—1749. *January*, Bouvet arrives again, and lands troops and treasure, 107. restored to the Eng. by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. *August*, Mr Boscawen receives it from the French, 130, 131. —1750. *March*, Nazirjuz will not confirm the grant of territory near Madras, given by Mahomedally to the Eng. company, 145.—1751, Mahomedally's offers of a considerable territory, 171. *August* 21st, Clive marches against Arcot, 183. a eighteen pounders and some stores sent to him, 185. *October* 20th, and a reinforcement with Lieutenant Innis, 191. *Pondanalee*, 15 m. w. 191. Kilpatrick sent with Innis's detachment augmented, 193. *December*, the communication with Arcot interrupted by the Fr. at Cunjevaram, 199. *December*, Clive returns from his successful campaign, and goes to Fort St. David, 200.—1752. *February* 2d, he takes the field again from hence. *Pondanalee* 25 m. s. w. 209. *June*, the presidency again established at Madras, 248. *July*, Lawrence goes thither, 253. Two companies of Swiss, sent in boats to Fort St. David, taken, 255. *August*, Lawrence returns to Fort St. David with another, 255. *September*, Clive marches against Chinglapett and Cobelong, 261. *Cobelong* 20 m. s. 262, m 262. The cannon which Labourdonnais had taken at Madras recovered at Chinglapett, 264. m, 266.—1753. *September*, a detachment marches to protect Tripett, 318. *Sadasi* 6 hours from Madras, 337. a ground-rent paid to the Nabob of Arcot, 338.—1754. *August*, Godelin sent back the 2 companies of Swiss, 367. *October* 11th, suspension of arms proclaimed, 371, 372. *December*, Commodore Pocock arrives, 375. m, 375. Duplex used to say he would reduce it to its original state of a fishing town, 378.—1755. *January*, Governor Saunders sails for England, 379. communication by sea with Trinelly, 384. Huron recalled, 395. *August* 30th, the Nabob Mahomedally comes to Madras, 398. and in *November*, marches with a detachment against the Northern Polygars, 398. the squadron arrived in *July*, sailed in *October*, 405. the districts of the 3 Northern Polygars, 50 m to the N 417.—1756. *April*, Moodilee comes hither from Trinelly, 421.

MADRAS, PRESIDENCY, GOVERNMENT, rules all the Eng. establishments and possessions
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- in the greatest disorder; the Governor Darnishmend Khan, 423
- MADURA, POLYGARS, m.** 420, 421, 422
- MAHMOOD, MOHAMED, THE KNOWBASHIAN,** 6th of the dynasty, does not seem to have fixed in India, is driven out of the dominions of Gazna by Gingsichan, 1218, dies in 1220, *p.* 10 and 11 *m.* 13.
- MAHMOOD, THE GAZNAVIDE,** son of Sebegtechin, carries the sword and Alcoran into Indostan, in 1000 and 1002, conquers and converts as far as Vizapour with great zeal and cruelty, gets immense wealth, which gives rise to the story of a golden tree, is esteemed the 1st of the Ghaznavide Dynasty, 9.
- MAHMOOD,** Nephew and successor of Schebeddin, is the 5th and the last of the **GAURIDES**, seems to have had little influence either in Gazna or in India, is assassinated in 1212, *p.* 10.
- MAHMOOD SCHAH,** likewise called Sultan Mahinood, reigns at Delhi in 1398, is grandson of the emperor Firouz Schah, is conquered and expelled by Tamerlane, 13 and 14.
- MAHMOOD SCHAH NASSAREDDIN,** in 1246, deposes his brother Maltood Schah Alaeddin from the throne of Delhi, and makes great conquests in India, *p.* 12
- MAHOMEDALLY,** the present **NABOB of ARCOT**, second son of Anwarodean Khan in the course of our narrative often mentioned by his title, the Nabob, and whenever so mentioned tabled under this head—1746 *December*, sent by his father with a body of troops to the assistance of Fort St David, 79 is joined by the other division commanded by his brother Maphuze Khan, 80 the sudden appearance strike the Fr army with a panic, 82—1749 *July* 23d, escapes out of the battle of Amboor, on the death of his father, 128 to Trichinopoly, where his mother, with his father's treasures, had been sent for safety, 132 asserts his title to the Nabobship against Chundafahab, by a patent of reversion from Nizamulmuluck, 132 the English are in uncertainty about his title, 132. but ought immediately to have supported him, 132. send only 120 Europeans to join him at Trichinopoly, 133 solicits Nazirjunge to march into the Carnatic, 133.—1750 *March*, joins Nazirjunge at Waldore with 6000 horse, and the detachment from Trichinopoly, 138 is confirmed by him in the government of the Carnatic, 144. grants a territory near Madras to the English E. I. Company, 145 *July*, takes the field (from Arcot) with his own troops and some of Nazirjunge's, and is joined by the English troops near Gingee, 147, 148 they march against
- Tiruvadi, his troops backward and shy, 148 they suffer in a cannonade, and are dispirited, 149 offended because Captain Cope will not march with him into the more inland parts of the country, 149 and does not pay the English troops, which are therefore immediately recalled by Major Lawrence, 149, 150. *August* 21st, the Fr. intirely rout his army, 150, 151. he escapes to Arcot with two or three attendants, 151 *Decr ber* 4th, flies from the field on the death of Nazirjunge, and arrives with a few attendants at Trichinopoly, 157 employs Rajah Jonagee to treat with Duplex, offering to relinquish the Carnatic, 162 *m.* 167—1751, asks assistance of the English, they send 280 Europeans and 300 Sepoys to him at Trichinopoly, 168. the Southern countries lukewarm in his interests, 169 he sends his brother Abdullrahim with a considerable force and 30 Europeans to Trivelly, and soon after Cope with his brother Abdullwahab to attack Madura, who fail, 169, 170 his troops desert to Allum Khan, 171. asks assistance of the English, and offers a considerable territory near Madras, 171. *April*, the forces take the field, are joined six weeks after by some of his at Verdachelum; and then by the main body at Volcondah, 171, 172 who stand their ground in the fight there, 174 one of his guns lost, crossing the Caveri, 179 his troops not to be depended on encamp on the s. side of Trichinopoly, 180 *July*, possesses no longer a single district in the Carnatic, nor any fort except Verdachelum, 181 his army incapable of retrieving his affairs, exhaust his treasures, 183 *October*, Morarrow with 6000 Morattoes, hired by the King of Mysore to assist him, 192 *November*, the Governor of Arn takes the oath of fealty to him, 199 procures the assistance of the Mysoreans on exorbitant terms, 202, 203 *m.* 203 his cavalry dispirited, 204 presses the Regent of Mysore to march, and sends a detachment of Europeans to remove the enemy in the way, 206.—1752 *January, February*, the junction of the Mysoreans, Morattoes, Tanjore, and Tondian, render his force greater than Chundafahab's, 208 his revenues in the Arcot province impaired by the ravages of Rajahfahab, 209 extent and value of the country in the Carnatic recovered for him by the successes of Clive, 213 *March* the 29th, his troops join Lawrence and Clive, coming with the reinforcement, 215 Major Lawrence confers with him on the future operations of the war, 217 presented with an 18 pounder taken at Elumiserum, 219 the enemy impressed with the late terrors as they had formerly raised in his

proposal of the Mysorean, 351. *May* 23d, accompanies the army to Tanjore, 353 had not money to purchase the return of Morarow to his own country, 360. the restoration of Monacgee to his former offices at Tanjore, necessary to the interests of Mahomedally, 361. who prevails on the K. to supply the money demanded by Morarow as the condition of his retreat, 363. presses Lawrence to wait at Tanjore until joined by Maphuze Khan, 365. the army reviewed before him, 368. Mortally acknowledges him, but on conditions very advantageous to himself, 372 the revenues of Srirangam assigned by him to the Mysoreans, 376 value of the lands of the Palar, mortgaged by him to the English, 377 — 1755 requests them to send the troops to reduce the countries of Madura and Travincly, which he appoints his brother Maphuze Khan to govern, 380 *February*, accompanies the army to Manapour, where the four principal Polygars of Trichinopoly agree to pay their arrears of tribute, 382, 381. Lachenaig evades, 381. but is compelled by hostilities, and the Nabob returns to Trichinopoly, 382. the Morarow desires to be reconciled to him, his authority established in Madura, 384. and in the open country of Travincly, but the Polygars procrastinate their tribute, 386 the Mysorean, returning to his own country, makes over to the French all that the Nabob had made over to him, 389 his breach of faith to the Mysorean, 390 the Polygar of Nellitangaville refuses with contumacy to acknowledge him, 397. *July*, requested by the Presidency to come and settle with his family at Arcot, is escorted by Poler, arrives at Tanjore, is visited by Monacgee, arrives at Fort St David, 397 goes on board the Kent *August* the 19th, arrives at Arcot, is invited by a deputation to come to Madras, arrives there the 30th, makes further assignments to the company, and marches with a detachment under the command of Kilpatrick against the northern Polygars 398 his sovereignty over the Madura and Travincly countries has been acknowledged by Mianah, Mooslemah, and Nabi Cawn Cateck, in a declaration dated *November* the 19th, 1752, p. 399 sends 600 Sepoys raised by himself to Maphuze Khan, 401. who is twice routed at Calacac, 401, 402 the quarrel between Tanjore and Tondiman, likely to produce the defection of one of them to his enemies, 402 compromises with the three northern Polygars, 417. his anxiety to attack Velore, gratified, 417 — 1756 *Tannay*, Mortally offers to pay 200000 rupees, if released from all further molestation from him, 419. *m.*, 420. receives intelligence of the confederacy to attack Madura, 421. his deploys

with Maphuze Khan put under the command of Mahomed Isfoof, 421. Abdul Rahim, his half brother, 422. his negotiations in the court of Salabadjyng, 426. of which the English knew nothing, 428

MAHOMEDAN, MAHOMEDANS IN GENERAL, MOORS IN GENERAL The northern Indians early and easily turned Mahomedans, 6 no bridges of arches in India, before the Mahomedans, 7. Mahomedan princes made conquests in Indostan long before Tamerlane, 9. the dominion extended by Cobbed n Ibel in 1219, p. 11. Dynasty of the first Mahomedan kings of Delhi, 12. the king of Kashmir, a Mahomedan, when Tamerlane came into India, 15 their increase in India, now ten millions, 24 how governing relative to themselves and to the Indians, 25, 26, 27, 28 foreign Mahomedans degenerate in India in the 3d generation, 29 Ferishta's history of the Mahomedan conquerors in Indostan, 30 govern many of the countries subject to Delhi, and are by Europeans improperly called **MOORS**, 35 the Carnatic was not entirely conquered by the *Moors* until the beginning of the present century, 37. when the Morattoes retreated before them from their possessions in this country, 41 festival of the Mahomedans, 47. their armies how composed, 49 devotion to Mecca, 52 the Pirana the bravest of the Mahomedan soldiery, 55 the *Moors* how little skilled in sieges, 73 to 75. their awkwardness in the management of artillery, 74 and 75 Fort St. David confirmed to the English when the *Moors* conquered the Carnatic, 76. careful in preventing Europeans from learning the state of the country, 85 condition on which Tanjore submitted to them, 129 the Indostan and Persia are the only languages used in the courts of the Mahomedan princes of Indostan, 144 the *Moors* as well as Indians often defend the selves well behind walls, but nowhere by night, 152 politics of the Mahomedan lords of Indostan, 167 er husband of the Mahomedans during the feast of Husein and Jussin, 193 *Moors* as well as Indians attached to lucky and unlucky days, 217 trade of the Mahomedans to Araba and Persia, 407 the country about Bancote inhabited by them, 413 their cavalry despise the Indians as enemies, 422 the *Moors* called by Balagorov a perfidious and ungrateful nation, 429. See *Delhi, India, Indostan, Moors, Moorys*

MAHOMEDANISM, the northern Indians easily converted to, 24.

MAHOMED BAKRY, See Mianah.

MAHOMED COMAUL, commanded a body of horse at the siege of Arcot, 1753 the most considerable of the adventurers in the Arcot province, surprizes Nelore, and marches

against Tripetti, 317. is opposed by Nazeabulla and an Eng. detachment; is defeated, taken, and put to death, 318. was brave and dangerous, 319. *m.*, 326.

MAHOMED FURRUCKSIR, See Furrucksir.

MAHOMED ISSOOFF, enlisted under Clive, with a company of Sepoys, a little before the battle of Covrepauk, 346, 347. his military character; schemes and conducts the convoys of provisions at Trichinopoly, 347. practices of Ponipah to render him suspected of treachery, 348 to 354. — 1754. *May* 12th, is, with Calliaud's detachment, sent to bring in the convoy, and serves in the general engagement which ensued, 354, 355. stationed with six companies of Sepoys, and protects the water-courses at Mootachellinoor, 372. — 1755. *February*, attacks the barrier of Lachenaig, 383. sent to invest Coilguddy, mistakes his orders, 384. his intrepidity in the attack of the gate, 385. *m.*, 391. — 1756. *January*, sent into Velore, to treat with Mortizally, 418. gives him the lie, 419. appointed to command the troops in the Madura and Tinivelly countries, 421. arrives at Trichinopoly, 421. marches with a considerable detachment, 423. *April* 6th, arrives at Madura, examines its state of defence, 423. leaves two companies of Sepoys there, 424. *Cheletpetore* abandoned to him; joins Maphuze Khan at *Cayetar*: they proceed to *Etiaporum*, 424. he takes *Coilorepettah* by assault: on the 10th of *June*, arrives again at *Cheletpetore*, and takes *Calancandan*, 425.

MAHOMED MAINACH, See Moodemiah.

MAHOMED MAUZM, See Bahader Schah.

MAHOMED SCHAH, GREAT MOGUL, son of Jean Schah, succeeds Raffehi al Dowlet, and is raised to the throne by the brothers Abdallah and Hossan Aliy; one of whom perishes in battle against him, and the other is assassinated by his courtiers, 21. his reign afterwards indolent and irresolute; offends Nizamalmuluck, who excites Thamas Kouli Khan to invade India, by whom Mahomed Schah is defeated in 1739, 22. and reinstated in the throne, 23. governs afterwards timorously, 121. — 1748. sends his son Ahmed Schah, and his favourite, the Vizir Kimmuruddin, against the Abdalli. *April*, dies in convulsions, on hearing of the death of the Vizir, *p.*, 122.

MAISSIN. — 1753. *November* 27th, commands the Fr. troops in the attempt to surprize Trichinopoly, 321. ravages Tondiman's country; takes Killanore and Kelli Cotah, 357. cuts through the mound at Coilguddy, 360. *August* the 17th, opposes the army returning from Tanjore, 368. but has orders to avoid a decisive action, 370. — 1755. *May*, *June*,

marches, and settles Terriore, 396. summoneth Arielore and Warriore Pollam, 396. but is ordered to desist, 397.

MALABAR COAST, *See* on this coast mentioned, 18. the English settlements on this side of India are under *Bombay*, 33. The country of *Canara* extends between the rivers *Alega* and *Cangyrecora*, 121. The *Caveri* rises in the mountains within 30 miles of *Mangalore*, 177. the rains which fall on the mountains of this C. subject the *Colercon* and other rivers of the *Comandul coast* to sudden changes, 179. some parts of *Mysore* extend within 30 m. of the coast, 202. *Travencore* is the southern division, 400. intersected by many rivers; the inhabitants from the earliest antiquity addicted to piracy, 407. rise and acquisitions of *Angria*, 407, 408. Grabs and Gallivats the vessels peculiar to this coast, 408. of which *Angria's* fleet had for 50 years been the terror, 416.

Malabar, Language, *m.*, 213. written by Mrs. Dupleix, 319.

Malabar Woman, *m.*, 104.

MALACCA, *STRAIGHTS OF*, part of Mr. Barner's Squadron take Fr. ships there in 1744, *p.*, 60.

MALADIRAO, Polygar, on the s. bank of the *Kristna*, about 90 m. s. w. of *Hyderabad*, opposes *Buffy* and the Fr. troops in their retreat from *Sanore*, *May*, 1756, *p.*, 430.

MALARGE HOLCAR, 429, 430. See *Holcar*.

MALAR ISLANDS, are included in the East Indies, 1.

MALVA PROVINCE, added to the Mogul dominions by Homaion before his flight, 17.

Manapar, a village 30 m. s. of Trichinopoly, where the army with *Heron* halt, *February*, 1755, *p.*, 380. and the Polygars send their agents to the Nabob, 380, 381.

Manarcoile, a pagoda, 12 m. s. w. of *Chillambum*. — 1754. *January*, *February*, the Fr. have a large magazine of rice here; summoned by a detachment from *Devi Cotah*, which is defeated, 358.

MANDLESLOW, quoted for the story of the cruelty of a Nabob to a set of handsome women, 28.

MANGALORE, on the C. of *Malabar*, the *Caveri* rises in the mountains within 30 miles of this place, 177.

MANILHA, a Fr. ship returning from thence taken in 1744, *p.*, 60.

MAPHUZE KHAN, eldest son of *Anwarodean Khan*. — 1746. *October*, sent by his father with an army to take *Madras* from the Fr. 73. attacks it awkwardly, 74. is defeated in a sally, 75. retires to *St. Thomé*, 75. *October* the 24th, is routed there by *Paradis* with a detachment from *Pondicherry*, 76. *December*, routs *Paradis* near *Sadras*, 79. joins his brother

brother Mahomedally at Fort St David, 80. their sudden appearance strikes the Fr. army with a panic, 82. Duplex tries to gain him, 83. — 1747. *January*, to whose proposals he listens, 84. and goes to Pondicherry, 85. *August*, is reported to be killed in the battle of Amboor, but was taken prisoner, 128. he was carried to Pondicherry, and released at the request of Naz Jung, accompanied Murzafajung out of the Carnatic, but on his death remained in Cudapah, until the beginning of 1754, when he came to Arcot with a body of horse and Peons, and proffered his service to his brother Mahomedally, 345, 346. but will not march until he gets money, 346. lingers at Conjeveram cavilling for it, 347. retreats before a Fr. detachment from Gingee, which takes Outramalore, but he retakes it with the aid of an Eng. party commanded by Ensign Pichard, 362. receives 50000 rupees, and is joined by the reinforcement from Madras, 363. expected by the Tanjorines, 365. arrives at Fort St David, and his troops will not march farther, without more money, 367. on which the reinforcement join the army without him, 367, 368. *m*, 372. *December*, arrives with 1000 horse at Trinichinopoly, and is appointed by the Nabob to govern the countries of Madura and Tinivelly, 380. — 1755, *February*, accompanies the English army with his own troops, 380. they arrive at Madura, 383. in the middle of *March* at Tinivelly, 385. embezzles the collections, and takes the countries at farm from Colonel Heron, 388. prevails on him to stay after he had been recalled, 389. neglects to furnish the pay of the Eng. Sepoys, 390, 391. *May*, accompanies the army to Madura, 391. his train in the pass of Nattam, 392. returns from Nattam to Madura, 395. the Polygars and the former governors resolve to contest the country, 399 and 400. his troops at Calacad threaten it, 401. *June*, he returns from Madura to Tinivelly, his forces, 401. those at Calacad defeated in *July*, 401. and again in *September*, 402. he encamps before the Pill-taver's place; where in *November* he loses two companies of the English Sepoys, 402. returns to Tinivelly, to borrow money, 420. — 1756, the presidency resolve to take the management out of his hands, 421, *m*, 421. 500 of his best horse defeated in the Nadamundulum country, and his garrison at Chevelpetore, surrender, 422. *March* 21st, totally defeats the rebel army, 423. is joined at Cavetar by Mahomed Isboof, 424. his difficulties from want of money, authority, activity, and resolution, 424. they march to Ettaporum, 424. Mahomed Isboof takes Coil-

orepettah; they proceed to Chevelpetore, and arrive there the 10th of *June*, 425.

MARTIN, Father, the Jesuit, stands single in his assertion of the diabolical practices of the Colletes, 382.

MASCARENNAS, Island. See Bourbon.

MASKELYNE, Lieutenant ut, 1751. *July*, taken prisoner at the streights of Utatoo; gives him a parole to Chundisabah, 175.

Massoolas, the common and slightest boats on the C of Coromandel, 255, *m*, 367.

MASSOUD SCHAH ALAEDDIN, son of Feroz Schah Roconeaddin, succeeds his uncle Behram Schah, in the throne of DELHI, and is deposed in 1246 by his brother Mahmood Schah Nassereddin, 12.

MAULIPATHAM, CITY AND DISTRICTS. No port for a ship of 300 tons between this and Cape Comorin, 112. — 1750. *May*, Naz Jung's officers seize the Fr. factory there: the city is situated at the mouth of the Krishna: its ancient importance, 146. error concerning a colony of Arabians giving from hence a race of kings to Delhi its present trade and painted cloths, 147. *July*, taken by 2 ships and a detachment from Pondicherry, 147. *September*, Duplex insists that Naz Jung cede it to the Fr. company, 153. *December*, it is confirmed to them by Murzafajung: the revenues, 161. — 1752, utility to the Fr. in the Carnatic by its communication with Golcondah, 250. the province of Condaur adjoins to its territory, 328. — 1753. *January*, Bussy comes to Maulipatham for his health, 330. *June*, returns from thence to Golcondah, 332. Moracin, the Fr. chief, ordered to take possession of the 4 Northern provinces, 334. the revenues this year 507000 rupees, 335. measures of Moracin, 373. Vicramrao comes hither, and returns with a Fr. detachment, 374. — 1754. *July*, Bussy comes from Hyderabad, and restores it into the ceded provinces, 374. *October*, adjustment of the districts in the conditional treaty, 375. *m*, 376. *m*, 403. — 1755. *January*, Bussy returns, and proceeds to Hyderabad, 404. — 1755. *May*, on his separation from Saladedjin, gives out that he will march to Masulipatnam, 429. crosses the Krishna, 200 m. to the W 430. *m*, 432. difficulty of continuing the march from Hyderabad to Masulipatnam, 433.

MATHEWS, Commodore, in 1752 attacks Colabbay with his Squadron and a Portuguese army from Goa, who will not fight, 410.

MAURITIUS, Island — 1745, La Bourdonnais equips his Squadron there, 62. he was Governor of Mauritius and Bourbon, 64. *December*, returns with part of his Squadron,

have been a rebel to the Mogul, 134. it is supposed that the standard of the empire never retreats, 141 — 1750 the Pitan Nabobs were obliged to follow the Mogul's standard but hoped the remission of sums they owed to his treasury, 142. Slanavaze Khan regards a cession of lands to Europeans as derogatory to the majesty of the Empire, 146 *December* 4th, Nazir ng reproaches Cudapala for not defending the Mogul's standard, 156 the dominion consists of 22 provinces, 157 the demands of the Pitan Nabobs inconsistent with the government, 158. Murzafazyng exempts them from tribute to it, 159 (*N E which he can let rot do*) No grants of territory, according to the constitution, valid unless confirmed by the Emperor, 161 — 1731, the Europeans pay as much homage as the natives to the Mogul Empire, 167 rebellion in India execrated only when against the Mogul, 242 Salabadjng accused of having disgraced the Mogul government by his partiality to the French they of intending to get possession of half the empire, 251 presents to Viceroy on appointment, 252 and 435. majesty of the Mogul's authority in conferring Jaghires, 326 — 1754 *January*, patents produced by the French for interfering as they had done in the Mogul government, 338 — 1755, the Mysorean had never paid the Mogul's tribute since the death of Nizamuluck, 388 the possession of Tritchinopoly would have involved the Mysorean in continual war with the empire, 389 he pays Salabadjng 5,200,000 rupees, on account of his arrears to the government, 404. Empire, *m*, 405, the Siddee on the coast of Malabar is the Mogul's admiral, 407. Morattoe chiefs holding fiefs under the Mogul government on condition of military service, 431. See *Dellu, Iuba, Indostan*.

Mogul Lords, with Murzafazyng, pay homage and make presents to him on his installation, 161.

MOGUL TARTARS, have at length conquered almost the whole of Indolian, 2.

MOVACCEE, General of the K. of Tanjore. — 1752, joins Mahomedally with 3000 horse and 2000 foot, 201 *April*, takes Coiladly, 226 *May* 18 h, encamps at Chuckyapollam, 232 at enmity with the Minister Succogee, and therefore preferred by Mr Law to protect the escape of Chundsaheb, 236. deceives both, 237, 238 confers with Major Lawrence on the disposal of Chundsaheb, 238. threatened by the allies, 240. confers again with Major Lawrence, 240, 241. and puts Chundsaheb to death, 241. — 1753 *July*, assembling the troops, 296. *August* the 7th, joins the Eng. army then at

Tanjore with 3000 horse and 2000 matchlocks, 299 the 9th, neglects to charge the enemy in the action of the *Coray*, 303. takes Elmsferum, 303 *September*, assists the camp with provisions, 307 removed from the command of the army by the practices of Succogee, 319 the king's suspicions of him increased by the recommendations of the English, 325 — 1754, is reinstated on the defeat of Gauderow, 341. intently defects the 1200 Moia toes who had entered Tanjore, 341 and 342 is imprisoned, 347 *June* 7th, is restored, and Succogee banished, 361 tardy in assembling the troops, 365 *July* 27th, joins the English army at Atchempettah, 365. furnishes them with provisions whilst remaining there, 365 the army reviewed before him and the Nabob, 368 *August* 17th, commits an error in the action before Truchinopoly, of which Hydernaig takes advantage, 369 the 22d, takes Elmsferum, 370 detached with Jo Smith to Coiladly, to protect the repairing of the mound, 371 — 1755. *July*, deputed to compliment the Nabob at Condore, 397 his translations and connexions with Tondunan in the reduction of Arandangi, and the cession of Kellinelli Cotah, 402, 403 delays, and avoids to commit hostilities against Tondunan until the end of the year, 403.

MOONSOON, Northern and Southern on the C of Coromandel, their seasons, 69, 70 — 1746. *October* 2d, storm at the setting in of the Northern, 70 — 1747 *October*, *m*, 87. — 1749 *April* 13th, hurricane at Porto Novo and Fort St. David, on the setting in of the Southern, 109 — 1752 *October* 31st, the Northern begins with a hurricane, 267 — 1753 *October*, *p*, 316. — 1755, *March*, *April*, 398.

MOODILIE, a native of Tinivelly, comes to Madras in *April* 1756, and offers to take that country at farm, 421

MOODEMIAN, MOUDEMIAN, his proper name was Mahomed Manach, but the oiler has prevailed one of the 3 Pitan officers left by Allum Khan, in 1752, in the government of the Madura and Tinivelly countries. his acknowledgment of the Nabob, 399 sells Calacad to the K. of Travencore, 400 — 1755. retires with Nahi Cawn Cateck to the Pulitavers, 401 after Heron's departure, brings 2000 Travencores, and with the Pulitavers beats Maphuze Khans troops at Calacad, 401. goes back with the Travencores, 401 returns in *September* with a large body, and again defeats the troops at Calacad, 402 schemes with his allies to get Madura, 420, 421. — 1756 *March* 21st, is killed in the general battle against Maphuze Khan, 422, 423.

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MOON,

MOON, The, is a divinity of the Indians, gets her face beat black and blue in a broil with the others, p. 3.

MOOR, JOHN. — 1749. *April*, a carpenter, makes and fixes the raft on which the troops cross to the attack of Devi Cotah, 113, 114.

MOORS in general, synonymous in our narrative to the Mahomedans of Indostan, who are improperly called Moors by Europeans, 35. See **MAHOMEDANS**.

MOORS, meaning individuals, or particular bodies, viz. the troops of Anwarodean, mentioned in page 74, 75, 76. 79. 83, 84. Commander of the Tellichery Sepoys, 88. at Pondamalee, 191. Chundasaheb's troops, 203. at Cobelong, 262.

MOORISH, Cavalry, Horse, of Maphuze Khan, 79. of Chundasaheb, 205. with the French, 255.

Moorish dignity, the ensigns of, exhibited by Dupleix, 367. by the conditional treaty, the Eng. and Fr. were to relinquish all *Moorish* dignities, 375. Buffy summoned to surrender his to Salabadjing, says he holds them from the Emperor, 432.

Moorish dress, worn by Dupleix on the feast of Saint Louis, 367.

Moorish government, in Indostan, irregularity and indolence of, 303. — 1754. by the conditional treaty, the Eng. and Fr. companies were to renounce all *Moorish* dignity and government, 375.

Moorish Governors, dependant on a Subah, assumes the title of Nabob, 36. the perpetual clashing of their interests will always prevent them from resisting a powerful European nation, unless assisted by another, 373.

Moorish Lords, 35.

Motachellincor, village on the bank of the Caveri, four m. w. of Trichinopoly, and opposite to the head of the island of Seringham. — 1753. *May* 10th, action there between Major Lawrence and Astruc, 283. *August* 23d, the enemy retreat thither; it is a strong post, and secures the communication with Seringham, 304. on the 27th, they move from thence to the five rocks, 306. *September* 21st, routed at the Sugar-loaf rock, they retreat by this pass to Seringham, 313. — 1754. *August* 20th, Maiffin moves hither from the Sugar-loaf rock, makes an inundation on each flank of his camp, but on the 1st of *September* pass over into Seringham, 370. Mahomed Isfoof with 600 Sepoys stationed to repair the water-courses here, which the enemy's parties endeavour to prevent, 372.

MORACIN, the French chief at Masulipatnam. — 1753. instructed to take possession of the four ceded provinces, 334. in which he establishes their authority, not without difficulty; separates Vizeramrauz from Jaffer Ally, 373.

and lends him a body of troops, who repulse the Morattoes, 374.

MORARIROW, 1741, *March*, left by Ragoozee Bonfola, with 14,000 Morattoes in Trichinopoly, when taken from Chundasaheb, 44.

— 1742. declares against Mortizally's pretensions, on the assassination of Subderally, 50.

— 1743. *August*, evacuates Trichinopoly to Nizamalmuluck, and quits the Carnatic with all his Morattoes, 51. — 1750. hired with

10,000 by Nazirjing, arrives in *February* at the Coleroon, 137. harrasses the army of Murzafajing and Chundasaheb returning from Tanjore, 137. *March*, attacks and breaks

through the Fr. battalion, 142. — 1751, hired with 6000 horse by the K. of Mysore to assist Mahomedally, compliments Clive on

the defence of Arcot, 192. sends his nephew BASINROW to Clive with 1000, and proceeds with the rest to the Southward, 196. m, 203.

December, 500 of his horse arrive with INNIS KHAN at Trichinopoly, 204. joins the Regent with 4000 at Caroor, 206. — 1752.

February, on his arrival at Trichinopoly presses Gingen to attack the enemy's posts, 208. treats with Chundasaheb, 214. *March* 29,

acts faintly in the general cannonade, 215. because in treaty with Chundasaheb, 216. which he breaks off, on the new activity of

the English, 219, 220. *May*, eager to get possession of Chundasaheb, 238. threatens Monacgee, 240. *June*, chosen mediator between the Nabob and the Mysorean, 244. his

artful conduct in the conference, 245. gets money from the Nabob, 246. duplicity of his views between them, 246. solicits the pardon

of two Mysoreans, 258. plied with presents and letters by Dupleix and his wife, 260.

August, prevails on the Regent to treat with them, and detaches INNIS KHAN to join the Fr. army, 261. *November*, goes himself to Pondicherry, leaving only 500 Morattoes with the Regent, 268. — 1753, acts with the Fr. army at

Trivadi; hardy in harrassing the English in several marches for provisions, reproaches the Fr. with cowardice, 276. his Morattoes suffer

on the 1st of *April*, and his nephew BASINROW is killed, 279. disturbers in the Carnatic pretending to be authorized by him and Dupleix, 287. assists in the attack of Trinomalee,

288. detaches INNIS KHAN with 3000 Morattoes to Seringham, 289. his brother-in-law BALAPAN killed at the battle of the Golden

rock, 292. *August* 23d, arrives with 3000 Morattoes at Seringham, 304. his cavalry having

suffered at Trinomalee, he went away intending to take Palamcotah; but, the French having

other views, he returned to Trinomalee; and on the defeat of his allies at the Golden rock,

joined the French reinforcement at Chilambur.

brum, and proceeded with them to Seringham, 305, 306. presses Assture to attack the Eng before their reinforcement arrives, 307. m, 316 m, 326 (1200 of his Morattoes cut off by Monagtee, 341, 342) — 1754 February 12th, leads with all his Morattoes in the attack and destruction of the Eng. convoy and grenadiers, 344, 345. his brother arrives with 2000 horse, 347. the Mysore money failing, tires of the war, 353 leaves the Regent, and encamps with all his Morattoes to the north of the Coleroon, 354. receives proposals from the Nabob, 360 brooding schemes 361 crosses suddenly from Pitchandah, and defeats Gauderon at Trichinopoly, 361. gets money from the Nabob, Tanjore, and the Mysorean, and returns with all his Morattoes to his own country, 363, 364 which is 100 m. north of Arcot, it was granted to him when he resigned Trichinopoly to Nizamalmuluck in 1741 his abilities, excellence of his troops and officers, 389 — 1755. his Country lies 220 m. s. of Golecondah, joins on the n. to Canoul, on the s. to Colala, on the w. to Samore, 426 goes into Samore with a considerable force, to assist the Nabob against Salabadjyng and Bilagerow, 426 is pardoned by Balagerow through the mediation of Bussy, to whom he gives up the bonds of a debt owing to him by the Fr. company, 427.

MORATTOE, THE, meaning or applied to individuals. BALAGEROW, 347. BASINROW, 197. MORANROW, 50, 51. 238 243 245 305, 306 363 RAGGEE BONSOLA, 319 332 336. 372 RAJA JONAGEE, 162. RAMAGEE PUNT, 411 415

MORATTOES, when meaning the nation in general, or armies employed by the sovereignty of the nation, or under either of its two principal generals BALAGEROW and RAGGEE BONSOLA. In 1739 permitted by Nizamalmuluck to invade the Carnatic, 39 their country lies between *Bamboy* and *Golecondah*, 40 their origin and history little known to Europeans, 40 their military character, cavalry, warfare, 40. strict observers of the religion of Brama, eat nothing that has life, nor kill any thing except in war, 40 had possessions in the Carnatic before it was conquered by the Moguls, 41. and, on retreating out of it, stipulated to receive a part of the revenues, 41 — 1740 an army of 100,000 invade the Carnatic under RAGGEE BONSOLA, 41. May the 20th, defeat Doostally at *Damal hill*, who is killed in the battle, 42. ransom the province by the negotiation of Meerassud, 42. and consent to his scheme of returning to attack Chundasaheb in Trichinopoly, 42 — 1741, return, besiege the city, defeat Budasaheb and Sadducksaheb, Chundasaheb surrenders;

they carry him away a prisoner, and leave MORARIROW in Trichinopoly, with 14,000 Morattoes, 44. *Velore* built by them, 45. the ransom levied, 45 first in demanding it, 46 In 1680, SEVAGEE was K. of all the Morattoe nations, and sent his brother to assist Tanjore against Trichinopoly, who became K. of Tanjore, and is the founder of the present reigning family, 108. — 1749. make exorbitant demands for the ransom of Chundasaheb, 118 again 119 conclude for 700,000 rupes, and lend him 3000 horse, 120, 121. and give him a patent of protection from their King, which procures his release when taken by a Rajah, 121. were bribed by Anwarodeen Khan to protract his imprisonment, 126 were incited by Tanjore and other princes of the Indian religion to invade the Carnatic in 1740, p, 129, 130 how disastrous that incursion to the reigning family, 130 — 1750 three bodies, each of 10,000 men accompany Nazirjng into the Carnatic, one commanded by MORARIROW, 137. a race of Morattoe Kings at Gingee were the ancestors of SEVAGEE, 151. *Decanbo* the 4th, 20,000 drawn up in the field of battle, when Nazirjng is killed, and do nothing, 156. they rate not the life of a man at the value of his turband, 231 — 1751 March, 25,000 under BALAGEROW oppose Salabadjyng and Bussy between the *Kisfina* and *Golecondah*, 250 BALAGEROW, the principal General of the Salah Rajah, who is the King of all the Morattoe nations, and the descendant of the famous *Sevagee* but Balagerow was in possession of the whole authority of the state. *Nanah* is the appellation of Balagerow, continued from a nick name given to him, when a child, by his father — 1752 In the spring, 40,000 with BALAGEROW invade the country of *Anengabad*, 435 from which the *Gunga* separates their territory, 435 Salabadjyng and Bussy march towards *Penn*, burning their country, their cavalry always repulsed by the French musketry and field pieces, 435, 436 peace made in July, 436 — 1752. *Officer*, 100,000 with BALAGEROW and RAGGEE BONSOLA attack the provinces north-west of *Golecondah*, 273. are met by Salabadjyng and Bussy at *Beder*, 273, 274 are joined there by some of Ghazodeen Khan's troops 274. Salabadjyng and Bussy advance again towards the country of Balagerow, the Morattoes suffer by the French artillery, and make peace at *Calberga* in the middle of November, 328 the war renewed by RAGGEE, 328 peace made with him, 329. — 1753 a large body brought in by Jajher enter *Chicacole*, beat *Vizeramrauz*, ravage the country, burn *Bimlapatam*, *flare Vizapata*,
R r r z

gapatam, give battle again to Vizeramrauze, now joined by the Fr. troops, by whom they are repulsed, and retreat with their booty through Condavir, 373; 374.—1755, a large army under BALAGEROW approaching Myfore, 388. they enter the country, and meet Salabadjing and Buffy there, who deter them from committing hostilities, 404, 405. project formed in England, to remove the French troops from Salabadjing, by an expedition from *Bombay* in conjunction with the Morattoes, 405, 406, 407. they had formerly a fleet and possessions on the coast of Malabar, and made war by land and sea against the Mogul's Admiral, who interrupted their piracies, 407. In this war Conagee Angria revolts and gets possession of their fleet and all the forts and country belonging to them, 407, 408. they made peace with his successors, on condition of paying a small tribute, 408. In 1722, Angria throws off his allegiance, and cuts off the noses of their ambassadors, 410. 1755. after repeated applications, the presidency of Bombay agree to attack Angria in conjunction with the fleet and an army of Morattoes, commanded by RAMAGEE PUNT, 410. Indolence of their fleet, inactivity of their army, successes of Commodore James in this expedition, 410, 411, 412, 413. *April*, who delivers to them the forts he had taken without their assistance, 414.—1756, another expedition from Bombay, with the Squadron under Admiral Watson, and the Morattoe army from Choul, 414, 415. attack of Gheria, intention of RAMAGEE PUNT and the Morattoes, to get the fort in exclusion of the English; the fort surrenders to Admiral Watson, 415, 416, 417. and the Morattoes immediately recover all the territories which had been wrested from them by the Angrias, 417. Morarirow refuses his allegiance to the Sahah Rajah, or King of the Morattoe nations, 426. BALAGEROW with his army proceeds to attack Morarirow at the same time that Salabadjing and Buffy proceed against the Nabob of Sanore. Morarirow joins the Nabob in Sanore; but both submit to their respective superiors, 427, 428: on the rupture which ensued between the ministry of Salabadjing and M. Buffy, Balagerow proffers to take him and the Fr. troops as auxiliaries to the Morattoes, 429. and detaches 6000 with MALARGE HOLCAR to escort them until out of the reach of Salabadjing's army, 430. 12,000 Morattoes, under chiefs independant of BALAGEROW serve in Salabadjing's army, holding fiefs under the Mogul government in the Decan, on condition of military service, 431. See *Morattoes* of Morarirow, and *Morattoes* in the service of Salabadjing.

MORATTOES, of, or under the command of MORARIROW and his officers. — 1741. Fourteen thousand left with him in Trichinopoly, 44.—1743. *August*, they quit the Carnatic with him, 51.—1750. he is hired with 10,000 by Nazirjing: they arrive at the Coleroon in *February*, and harrafs Murzafajing's army returning from Tanjore, 157. *March* 23d, attack and break through the Fr. battalion, 142.—1751, he is hired with 6000 by the K. of Myfore to assist Mahomedally, they encamp in the mountains 30 miles w. of Arcot, 192. *November* 9th, a detachment endeavours to get into the town, but cannot, 193. Morarirow proceeds to the s. with 5000, and detaches BASINROW with 1000 to Clive, 196. these plunder the country, are beat up by the Fr. and Rajahsaheb; join Clive, 196. march with him and fight at Arni in a manner peculiar to themselves, 197, 198. proceed from Arni to Trichinopoly in *December*, 199. 500 detached by Morarirow with INNIS KHAN to Trichinopoly, 204. activity of this body, 204. beat up a small camp of cavalry, 204. cut off the Fr. dragoons, 205. offer to stand the whole of the enemy's cavalry, 205. BASINROW arrives at Trichinopoly with his detachment, 206.—1752. Four thousand with MORARIROW join the Myfore army at Caroor, 206. and come with them to Trichinopoly, where the whole body in *February* is 6000, 208. *March*, displeased with the caution of Gingen, 213. act faintly in the canonade of *March* the 29th, 215. some go with Dalton to the attack of Elimilerum, 218. their high opinion of Clive, 220. *April* 6th, 3000 with INNIS KHAN detached with Clive to Samiavaram, 221. these cut off 700 Sepoys, who came with the Fr. party to surprize the posts there, 225. *May* 9th, 500 cross with Dalton to Utatoor, behave with activity in the fight against D'Autueil, but neglect to watch him in the night, 226, 227. rejoin those at Samiavaram: and all on this side the river serve at the attack of Pitchandah, some ride up the breach, 230. all averse to giving any terms to Chundasaheb's cavalry, 231. *m.* 232. *May* 27th, 2000 march with Clive from Samiavaram in quest of D'Autueil, 233. whom they harrafs and amuse in his retreat to Volcondah, 234. charge the flanks of his line there, 234. the Morattoes would have sold Chundasaheb to the highest bidder, 236. *m.* 246. the Nabob will not admit them into Trichinopoly, 246. remain after the Nabob and the English army had marched away, 247: their interest to protract the war, 260. Duplex ascribes to them the late successes of the Eng. at Seringham, 260. *August*, 3000 detached with INNIS KHAN to join the Fr.

Fr. on their defeat at Bâ'ore, join the English, 261. *Sept* 4th, O. 160, but enter in the Nabobs as well as in the affairs of Travancore, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

forean cannot satisfy their demands, 353. *May* 11. MORARROW with the whole body of the Regiment, and encamps to the W of the Coler 21, 354, 355, 356, 357, he returns from the Coler 21, 358, and beats up Gunter at Trivandrum, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

of the suspicion, 57, 58, 59.—1749. Chundasaheb preferred to him by the Chiefs in the Carnatic, 119. *August*, pays homage, and 700,000 rupees to Murzafajing and Chundasaheb, 131.—1750. had affected obedience to Nazirjing.—1751, but on his death re-acknowledges Chundasaheb, 168. *September*, joins Rajahsaheb at the siege of Arcot, 188. endeavours to deceive Clive, 189, 190. *m*, 212. *m*, 266.—1752, is inveigled by Dupleix, and levies troops, 275. *March, April*, comes to Pondicherry, pays Dupleix 50,000*l*. is proclaimed Nabob: they differ, and he returns to Velore, 278.—1753, his troops defeat those of Arcot and an English detachment, 287, 288. renews his correspondence with Dupleix, and sends his troops against Trinomalee, 288. who with their allies are routed, and raise the siege, 305. Patent from Salabadjing appointing him Dupleix's Lieutenant in the Carnatic, 338.—1756. *January*, the Eng. army appears before Velore, he negotiates with them, and calls the French from Pondicherry; his equivocations with Major Kilpatrick, Mahomed Illoof, and the deputy from Madras, 417 to 420.

MOUDEMIAN. See MOODEMIAN.

Mound, a mile to the w. of Coiladdy, 180. prevents the waters of the Caveri from running into the Coleroon, 360.—1754. *May* 24th, is cut through by Maissin, 363. *September*, repaired and protected by Jo. Smith, 371 and 372. *Mossur*, River, runs by Hyderabad, has a stone bridge, 430. Charmaul situated on the strand, 433.

MULLA, head of the Mahomedan religion in Indostan, 26.

MULTAN, kingdom conquered by Scheabeddin in 1171, *p*, 10. Gelaladdin left it in 1224, *p*, 24. conquered by Iletmische Schamseddin from Nassereddin, in 1225, *p*, 12. invaded, and the city taken by Pir Mahomed Gehanghir in 1398; *p*, 13.

MUNNU, son of Kimmurildein, left to command against the Abdalli at Lahore, in *April* 1748, *p*, 122.

Munsub, a command of cavalry, 161.

Munfarpett, a pagoda near the road, between Samiavaram and Pitchandah, taken and retaken in *April*, 1752, *p*, 221; 222.

MURZAFAJING, favourite grandson of Nizamalmuluck, his real name was HYDAYETMOHY ODEAN, which was neglected after he took this of Murzafajing, which signifies the Invincible.—1749. pretends to the succession of Nizamalmuluck and the Subahship of the Decan against his uncle Nazirjing, 123, 124. both arm, 125. is joined by Chundasaheb, 125. with whom he proceeds to the Carnatic, are joined by the Fr. troops, 126. *July*

the 3d, they defeat Anwarodean Khan at *Ambur*, who is killed in the battle, *p*, 126 to 129. proclaimed Subah at Arcot, and proclaims Chundasaheb Nabob, 129. they go to Pondicherry, received magnificently by Dupleix, encamp 20 m. to the w. 131, 132. the Eng. uncertain concerning his title, 132. marches with Chundasaheb and the Fr. troops against Tanjore; they summon and attack it, 133 to 136. and break up their camp abruptly on the approach of Nazirjing's army, 136. harassed in their return to Pondicherry by Morarizow, 137. *m*, 138. *m*, 139. on the sedition of the Fr. officers, and the retreat of the battalion, Murzafajing separates from Chundasaheb, and surrenders himself to Nazirjing, by whom he is kept a prisoner in irons, 140, 141. *m*, 142. favoured by some of the ministers, and the Pitan Nabobs, 142, 143. these dispositions improved by Dupleix, 144. to whom he had given Masulipatnam, 146. and a territory near Pondicherry, 147. Dupleix insists on his release and restoration, 153. *December* 4th, during the battle Nazirjing orders his head to be cut off, 156. he receives Nazirjing's head, and is saluted Subah, 156, 157. treason already in his councils, 158. reception at Pondicherry, 159. where Dupleix endeavours to reconcile his differences with the Pitan Nabobs, 160. installed Subah there, appoints Dupleix his Vicegerent s. of the Krishna, and Chundasaheb Nabob of the Carnatic, 161. his grants to the Fr. company, 161. Mahomedally negotiates with him, 162. Division of Nazirjing's treasures, he rewards the French troops, and consents to take a body of them with him into the Decan, 162.—1751. *January* the 4th, marches from Pondicherry, accompanied by 300 Europeans and 2000 Sepoys commanded by Bussy, 163. the grudge and treachery of the Pitan Nabobs breaks out in Cudapah, 163, 164. is killed in the conflict by the arm of Canoul, 164. *m*, 165. *m*, 168. *m*, 249. his infant son Sadoudin Khan provided for by Bussy, 249. his patents to Dupleix and Chundasaheb, 338. Maphuze Khan went out of the Carnatic with him, 346. *m*, 367. *m*, 403. *m*, 425.

Musnud, Throne, 250. very unlike our ideas of a throne in Europe.

MUSTAPHANAGAR, Province.—1753. *November*, obtained by Bussy, 334. joins to the N of Condavir, and has Elore to the n. w. 335. its revenues blended with the three other provinces, 376.

MURTIZALLY. See MORTIZALLY.

MYANAH. See MIANAH.

MYSOORE, KINGDOM, COUNTRY, is extensive, 25. borders on the Carnatic to the s. w. 37. bounded on the e. by the s. part of the Carnatic, and the kingdom of Trichinopoly; extends

extends w. within 30 miles of the sea coast of Malabar, 202. *Seringapatam* the capital, 203. *Kistna cram* in the road to Trichinopoly, 206 — 1753. *August*, the convoys coming from Mysore to the Rege n's army intercepted, 306 — 1755 news that Salabadjung and Balagerow have entered the country, 388. *m*, 389 they are in the couniv, and levy a contribu ion, *p*, 404, 405.

MYSOKE, KING OF. — 1739, invites the Morattoes to invade the Carnatic, 44. — 1751, is an infant, and the government is administered by his Uncle, the Dalaway, (or Regent) who demands exorbitant terms for his assistance to Mahomedally, 202. — 1755, Godehu asserts the pretensions of the French to Madura and Timvelly, in virtue of various rights assigned to them by Chundasaheb, who derived them from cessions of the King of Mysore, (a former king) 396 See the Regent or Dalaway of Mysore in the article immediately following

MYSOKE, DALAWAY, OR REGENT OF. — 1751. hires Morarow to assist Mahomedally, 192. ad ministers the government during the minority of his nephew, the King, agrees to assist Mahomedally, but on exorbitant terms, 202 — 1752, assembles at Caroor, 206 arrives at Kistnoveram, 207 at Trichinopoly, 208 impatient to get possession of the places which Mahomedally had agreed to give up to him, presses the Eng to fight, 208. dissatisfied at their inaction, 213 *May*, proffers money to Monagee, if he will deliver Chundasaheb to him, 240 *June*, reveals his stipulation with Mahomedally, to receive Trichinopoly for his assistance in the war, 243 state of his pretensions, and how evaded by Mahomedally, 244, 245 temporary accommodation, is imposed on by Morarow, 246 *m*, 253 his schemes to surprize the city, 257, 258, 259. Gopaulraue, his brother, 271 posts a detachment to cut off the provisions coming to the city, and cuts off the noses of the country people who bring them, 272 establishes a separate camp at the Faccure's tope, 273 — 1753. *May*, enleavours to deter Tanjore and Pondicherry from supplying the city with provisions, 285, 286 *August*, his convoys coming from the Mysore country, intercepted by the Eng army, 306 — 1754 *April*, his artifices with Ponnappah to ruin Mahomedally, 348, 349, 350. humiliating proposal concerning the Nabob, 351 *m*, 352. — 1755. *January*, *February*, *March*, his farther projects to get possession of Trichinopoly, 388 *April* 14 h, decamps from Seringham and returns to Mysore, 389 weakness of his conduct in the course of this war, 389. *April*, the French are in alliance with him in consequence of his assistance to them against Trichinopoly, nevertheless his vicerent is pressed in Seringapatam by

Balagerow, Buffy, and Salabadjung, and pays 5,200 000 rupees, 404. See Mysoreans **MYSOKE**, great Seal of, 259. it is a hand, 348. *Mysore Army*, 203 207. 291, 292. 396. See Mysoreans.

Mysore Camp, 312 See Mysoreans.

MYSOKE General, Verana, 285

MYSOKEAN, THE, meaning the Regent, 202. 240 243, 244, 245, 246 253 257, 258, 259 285, 286 explained above under Dalaway, or Regent of Mysore

MYSOKEANS, THE, meaning the nation in general — 1752 Duplex promises to take, and give them Trichinopoly, 261 — 1754. *January*, proposals in the conference at Sadris concerning their differences with Mahomedally, 338, 339 *April*, Succogee treats with them, 347 but the King of Tanjore will not conclude, 348 they cede Seringham and its dependancies, to the Fr. which had been given to them by Mahomedally, 376, 377 and leave them, on the retreat of the r army, the representatives of all their rights and pretensions in the Carnatic, 396 — 1755 Salabadjung and Balagerow with the r respective armies are in Mysore, and the Vice Regent pays Salabadjung 5,200,000 rupees, as the arrears of their tribute to the Mogul, 404

MYSOKEANS, THE, meaning their ARMY, CAMP, CAVALRY, TROOPS — 1750 the troops of Mysore serve in the camp of Nazaring, 156 — 1751. seventy arrive at Trichinopoly, who bring money to the Nabob, and see a skirmish, 203 *November*, their army assembling at Caroor, 203 are assembled there, but afraid to pass beyond the Fr. detachment at Kistnoveram, 206 where they are joined by English detachment, 206 — 1752 and proceed by another road, their extreme ignorance in military matters, 206, 207 *February* the 6 h, arrive at Trichinopoly, 208 displeased at the inaction of the English troops, 213 *March* 29 h, are in the field, and stand the cannonade, 215. their opinion of Clive, 220 *May*, some of Chundasaheb's horse take service with them, 231. their camp to the w. of the city, 232. Chundasaheb will not trust himself in the power, 236 *June*, seven hundred admitted into Trichinopoly, 246 they remain in the r camp, and with the Nabob's consent take possession of Seringham, 247. their discontent son ened by Duplex, 252 *December*, their schemes to surprize Trichinopoly, 257, 258, 259. the cannon of the city pointed at their camp, 259 they move under Seringham, 260. the 23d, their camp there beat up in the night by Dalton, 268, 269 they defeat the English troops in the great Choultry, 269, 270, 271 the seven hundred Mysoreans turned out of the city, 271 their guard at the Pagoda of *Velore* put to the sword, 272 their

patrole on the plain beaten up, 272. they encamp a large part of their force at the Facquire's tope, entrench, and cut off all provisions, 273. *m.* 275. — 1753. their blockade uninterrupted, 277. the city furnished by their two camps, 281. their camp at Facquire's tope frequently cannonaded by Dalton, and rejoins the other at Seringham on the approach of the reinforcement with Major Lawrence, 282. *May* the 7th, are joined by a detachment from Pondicherry, 283. the 10th, all act in the fight on the island, 283. *m.* 187. their horse, 8000, *p.* 289. *June* 26th, all in the battle of the Golden Rock, 292. dispirited, and reproach the French, 294. *m.* 296. their detachment, encamped at Weycondah, beaten up in the night, 299. they always drew their provisions from their own country. 303. *m.* 304. *Sept.* 21st, their camp extends from the Golden Rock to the Sugar loaf Rock, 309. 310. the English troops march through it without resistance, 311, 312. *November* 27th, during the assault of Trichinopoly, their cavalry give alarms round the walls, 321. *November* 30th, all of them dismounted, march from Seringham to surprize the city. but retire without any attempt, 324. *m.* 343. — 1754. *February* 15th, 6000 at the defeat of the English convoy and grenadiers, 344. *May* the 12th, their whole force in the attack of the Eng. troops commanded by Polier and Calliaud, 355, 356. the Morattoes separated from them, 360. *August* 17th, their horse led by Hydernaig rout the rear of the Eng. convoy, 368, 369. — 1755. do not understand the truce, and form new projects to get Trichinopoly by their own means, 380. *m.* 384. *April* 19th, they depart to their own country, and leave the French in possession of Seringham, 389. and the representatives of all their rights and pretensions in the Carnatic, 396. had taken Teriole; but were never acknowledged by Arielore and Worepollam, 397. *m.* 399.

N.

NABI CAUN CATTECK, one of the Pitans, left by Allum Khan in 1752, in the government of the Madura and Tinivelly countries; their acknowledgement of Mahomedally after Allum Khan's death, 399. their profligate rule, 399. retires to the Pulitaver on the approach of Col. Heron, 400. leagues with the Polygars against Maphuze Khan, 421.

NABOB, NABOBS, IN GENERAL, Governor of a province in Indostan, formerly restricted and often changed, now absolute, and almost independent, 28. the title means Deputed, and is often assumed without a right to it; ought to be appointed by the Mogul, owe obedience to the Subah, 36. have of late years appointed their successors, 37. humbles

himself before the delegate from Delhi, 124. Effeminacy of their character, 295. the hire of one often allotted in the territory of another Nabob, 326.

NABOB, THE, the title is often used in our narrative instead of the proper name of the individual, but in this index the explanation is always given under the proper name: it means **ANWAR UD DAUL KHAN**, in *p.* 55. 61. 64. 65. 68. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 126. 127. 128. meaning **DAULAT ALI**, 37. 38. 39. 41. 42. 43. 45. meaning **JAFER ALI**, *see* Raghunundram and Chitavale, 371. 26. meaning **MAHOMEDALLY**, 148. 149. 150. 151. 170. 171. 172. 179. 180. 183. 186. 200. 203. 204. 206. 208. 209. 215. 217. 219. 220. 231. 233. 235. 239. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 264. 267. 268. 270. 271. 273. 276. 280. 281. 283. 285. 289. 294. 295. 296. 297. 299. 300. 303. 305. 316. 317. 318. 319. 325. 337. 338. 339. 345. 349. 350. 351. 360. 361. 363. 365. 368. 370. 377. 380. 383. 384. 386. 389. 390. 397. 398. 399. 401. 402. 417. 419. 420. 421. 422. meaning **SADATULLAH**, 37. **SUBDERALLY**, 42. 43. 45. 46. 47. 48. 134. 266.

NABOB. NABOBS OF ARCOT, *see* **ARCOT**.

NABOB OF CANOUL. *See* **CANOUL**.

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC, *see* **CARNATIC**, and **ARCOT**.

NABOB, OF CUDAPAH, *see* **CUDAPAH**.

NABOBS. The **PITAN**, *see* under **PITAN**.

NABOB OF RATAMUNDUM, *see* Jaffierally.

NABOB OF SAVANORE, *see* **SAVANORE**.

NABOBS. SOUTH OF THE KRISHNA. — 1750. summoned and accompany Nazirjing into the Carnatic, 137. *December*, each has a separate quarter in the camp, 155.

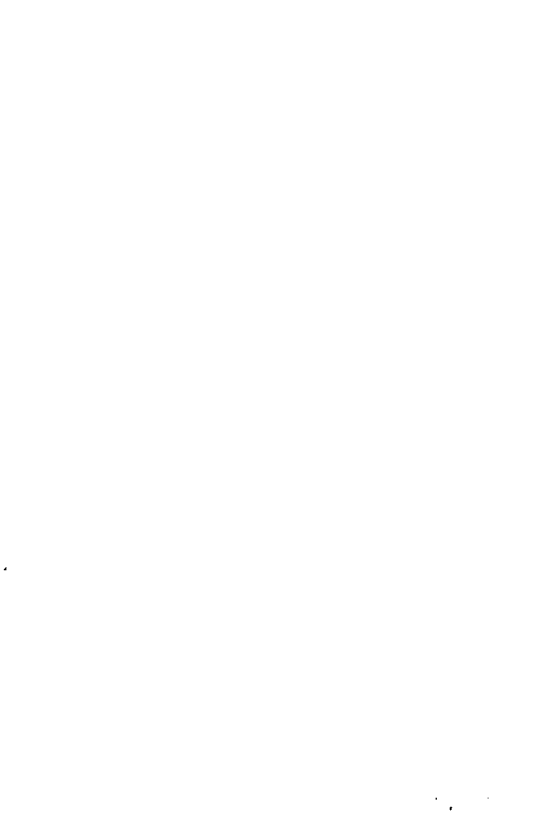
NABOBSHIP, THE, OF THE CARNATIC, one of the most considerable in the Decan, 37. ornaments peculiar to, 367.

NABOBSHIP, meaning of **ARCOT**, or the **CARNATIC**, *m.* 38. 119. 133. 144. 339. 367. **NADAMUNDULUM**, districts of, lie midway between Madura and the Pulitaver's Place, 421. — 1756. *February*, the troops stationed by Maphuz. Khan to defend the districts defeated, and *Chelvellore* the fort taken, 421, 422.

NADIR SCHAH, another name of **THAMAS KOU LI KHAN**. *see* **KOU LI KHAN**.

NAGORE, OR NAGPORE. It is the capital of the territories of Ragojee Bonafola in *Berar*, 350 miles N. E. of *Aurangabad*, 328. — 1754. *April*, Salabadjing and Bussy advance within sight of it, and make peace there with Ragojee, 373.

NAIRES, the military tribe of the Malabar coast: and even prouder than the *Rajpoots*. 10,000 of them disciplined like European In-



Nelli Cotah, a *Colley* fort, 40 m. s. of Tinivelly. — 1755. *May*, stormed by the Eng. troops, and all within put to the sword, 386. its fate terrifies the Travencores at Calacad, 400.

NELLITINGAVILLE, a *Colley* fort 30 m. w. of Tinivelly — 1755. *May*, summoned by Colonel Heron, who is amused there, 390. it is the residence and strong hold of the Pulitaver, 400. *m*, 401. *N. B.* it is often called the *Pulitaver's Place*.

NELOOR, NELORE. CITY, COUNTRY, N. E. part of the dominion of Arcot. — 1753. the city surprized by Mahomed Comaul, and the Governor Nazeabull flees to Arcot, 317. *Nelore* Subahdar, meaning Mahomed Iffoof, 252. *Neptune*, a Fr. 50 gun ship of Labourdonnais' Squadron, burnt by Mr. Griffin's in Madras road, *September*, 1747. *p*, 87.

NEW HOLLAND, the East Indies extend to, *p*, 1.

NIZAMALMULUCK, *SUBAH* OF THE *DECAN*, bred under Aurengzebe, offended by Mahomed Schah, invites Thomas Kouli Khan to invade India, 22. is averse to the succession of Doast Ally in the Carnatic, 37. — 1739. and encourages the Morattoes to invade it, 39. — 1740. by whom he was much respected, 41. — 1741. dreaded by Subderally, 45. *m*, 46. — 1743. marches into the Carnatic with a great army, 50. regulates the province, Trichinopoly surrendered to him by Morarirow, 51. appoints Coja Abdulla Nabob, and returns to Golcondah, 51. — 1744. on Coja Abdullah's death, appoints Anwarodean, 52. *m*, 53. whom he had appointed Nabob of the Elore and Rajahmundrum provinces in 1725. *p*, 53. Ghaziodean Khan father of Nizamalmuluck was *Subah* of *Guzerat*, not of the *Decan*, 53. *m*, 53. Nizamalmuluck appoints Anwarodean to govern the Carnatic, only during the minority of Seid Mahomed, 54. *m*, 58. but confirms him on the death of Seid Mahomed, 60. — 1748. dies, his age great, 104. his sons, 122, 123. his affection to Hidayet Mohyodean, 123. uncertainty concerning his will, 124. *m*, 129. Mahomedally asserts that Nizamalmuluck had given him the reversion of the Carnatic, 122. *m*, 135. Nazirjing proud of being his son. *o*. his officers attached to his family after his death, 143. great extent of his dominion, 158. the Pitan Nabobs never took the oath of allegiance to him, 160. *m*, 251. Seid Latkar Khan his captain general, 329. *m*, 363. In 1755, Mysore had paid no tribute since his death, 388.

NORTHERN MARITIME PROVINCES of the *Decan* ceded to the French on condition of military service, 404.

NOURJEHAN, Mistress of the Mogul Jehanguir, whom she governs, 18.

O.

GILBY, Ensign. — 1753. defeats Mahomed Comaul, 318.

OMMADE, Califs, 9. See *VALID*.

Opium, the soldiery in Indostan smoke it at night, 145. — 1753. *December*, the Mysoreans intoxicated themselves with it, before they attacked the English in the Choultry on the island of Seringham, 270.

ORIXA, COAST OF, 334, 335.

OSTEND COMPANY, had a fort near Cobelong, 262.

Oulgarry, Helgarry, a village 2 m. s. w. of Pondicherry. — 1748. *Augy*, the 26th. taken possession of by the Eng. army, 101.

OUTRAMALORE, Fort, nearly 20 m. w. of Sadras. — 1754. *May*, taken by a French detachment from Gingee; retaken by assault by an Eng. party under the command of Ensign Pichard, 362. — 1755. a controversy between the Eng. and Fr. governments concerning the districts, 403.

OXFORD, the commentaries of Sultan Babr, written by himself, are there, 17.

P.

PAGODA, PAGODAS, in general: the temples in which the Indians worship their divinities. (*N. B.* They are under a multitude of dedications almost as numerous as the divinities themselves,) the structure of their capital Pagodas beyond the present reach of the Indians in mechanics, 7. all on the coast of Coromandel built on the same general plan, 117. which is described, 117. vastness and veneration of *Seringham*, 178. collections at *Tripetti*, 317. the great men of the Indian religion on danger or disappointment, visit some famous Pagoda at a great distance, 361.

PAGODAS, mentioned or described in this volume, are *ACHAVERAM, CHILLAMBRUM, COILGUDDY, CONJEVERAM, JAGGERNAUT, JUMBAKISTNA, MANARCOIL, MUNSURPETT, PITCHANDAH, SAILAVARAM, SERINGHAM, TRIPETTI, TRIVADI, VELORE* near Trichinopoly, *VERDACHELUM, WARRIORE, WEYCONDAH* near Trichinopoly: all which See.

PALAM COTAH, Fort with districts near *Chillambrum*. — 1753. Morarirow wishes to take it, 305. it is the Jaghire of the Nabob of Cudapah, 326. *September*, attacked by troops from Pondicherry, who make a breach, when it is relieved from *Devi Cotah* by Lieutenant Frazer, 326, 327. — 1754. *April*, attacked again by the Fr. and relieved from *Devi Cotah* by Captain Pigou, 358, 359.

PALK.

- PALKA.** — 1753. *June*, sent by Lawrence to soothe the K. of Tanjore, 296. — 1754. *January*, appointed with Vansittart to treat with the Fr. deputies at Sadras, 337. *April*, prevents the K. of Tanjore from concluding a treaty with the Mysorean, 347, 348, 351, 352. with Calhaid, prevails on the K. of Tanjore to dismiss Succogee, 361. — 1755. *August*, deputed, with Lawrence and Walsh, to invite the Nabob to Madras, 398.
- PALLASCATTA**, Dutch settlement 30 m. N. of Madras, *m.*, 66.
- PALLAR**, River, *m.*, 218. *m.*, 261. *Chelapett* within half a mile of the Northern bank, 264. — 1752. *Order* 31st, by the reduction of which and of *Celebrity*, all the country N. of the Palar is reduced to the Nabob's authority, 266. — 1753. *January*, the Moriscos plunder every where between the Palar and the *Coleroon*, 277. — 1754, produce of the Fr. lands to the S. 376. of the Eng. to the N. 377.
- PALAR**, *Pannar*, *Pannar*, *Pannar*, River between *Pondicherry* and *Fort St. David*, — 1746. *December*, the Fr. army crosses it, 81. *March* 20, again there, 87. — 1748, Lawrence encamps the Eng. troops near the river, 88. *Troads* to the S. of it, 147. *m.*, 148. — 1753. *January*, the Fr. entrench on the N. bank in sight of *Tinnadi*, 276. and in *p.*, 277.
- PARADIS**, a Swiss. — 1746. *Order*, defeats Maphuze Khan at *St. Thoin*, 77 who in *Dec.* harasses him going with a strong detachment to *Pondicherry*, 79, 80. Duplex's partiality to him contradicted by the Fr. officers, 80. — 1747, is governor of Madras, and takes one of the company's ships from England, which anchored in the road, 85. *m.*, 86. *March* 20, commands the Fr. army, which marches against *Fort St. David*, and returns on the appearance of Mr. Giffin's squadron. — 1748. *August* 30th, killed in theully on the Eng. trenches at *Pondicherry*, 102.
- PAROPAMISUS**, Mountains which separate India from Persia, 2.
- PAINAM**, signifies a town, 146.
- PEANNA**. See *VENNA*.
- Pe nbroke**, Eng. 60 gun ship, wrecked *April* 13th, 1749, in the storm at *Fort St. David*, and only 6 of the crew saved, 109.
- PEANNA**, River, meaning that near and to the N. of *Nelore*, 254. It must not be confounded with the *Pannar*.
- PENINSULA** of *India*, more than half the provinces conquered by *Aurengzebe* in person, 18 most of them are under the Viceroyalty of the *Deccan*, 35.
- PEONS**, *PEANS*, the general name of all the infantry levied in *Indostan*, which are not
- Topasses*, or trained as *Sepoys*, 80. are variously armed, 80. — 1746 in the Nabob's army at *Fort St. David*, 82. *m.*, 99. — 1751. *March*, 1000 of *Mahomedali*, go over to *Allum Khan* at *Madura*, 170. — 1752, of *Moravar* join *Chundasabeb*, 208. *July*, 2000 left by the Nabob to *Trichinopoly*, 247. some of whose Captains conspire with the Mysoreans, 257. and are sent away with their companies to the Nabob at *Trivadi*, 258. — 1753, 500 in the service of *Velor*, 288. cowardice of those in the service of *Abdullahab*, 288 10000 with the Mysoreans at *Trichinopoly*, 289 some beaten up at *Weycondah*, 299. *August*, a great number with *Merrinow*, 304. — 1754, 2000 with *Muphize Khan* to *Cudjaj*, 346. *Tanjore* Peons, 368.
- PERANRAUZE**. — 1754. *April*, concerned in the treachery of *Poniapah*, 350, 351, 352, 353.
- PERSIA**. The East Indies con- nence from the eastern frontiers of, 1. *Homaion* flees into Persia in the year 1540, and in 1555 by the assistance of the King; recovers the empire of *Indostan*, 17. the throne of Persia usurped by *Thomas Kouli Khan*, who from thence invades *Indostan* in 1738, *p.*, 22 and returns in 1739, *p.*, 23. adventurers from, settle in *India*, 24 the Eng. settlements in, subject to *Bombay*, 33. *Kouli Khan* assassinated in Persia, 122. the Mahomedans of *Indostan* trade to the gulph of *Persia*, 407.
- PERSIAN**, *THE*, meaning *Thomas Kouli Khan*, 39.
- PERSIANS**, their invasion of *Indostan* causes the decline of the *Mozul* empire, 36 the provinces of *Indostan* ceded to them in 1739, are acquired by *Alimed* the *Abdalli* in 1747 and 1748, *p.*, 122.
- Persic* language, the history of *Ferithia* writ en in *Persic*, 30 *m.*, 144 *m.*, 213.
- PETTAH**, the town contiguous to a fortress, of *Tircat*, 147. of *Pardunah*, 267. of *Ghe- mah*, 415.
- PETIOT**, commands the Eng. squadron in the engage- ment with *Delabourdonnais*, *June* 25th, 1746, *p.*, 63 leaves the C. of *Coromandel*, and sails to *Bergal*, *August* 23d, *p.*, 66.
- PHINOUND**, patent from the emperor, 146.
- PHOLADAR**, *PHOUZAR*, literally means the commander of a body of forces, they are the officers commanding districts immediately under the Nabob, and often assume this title themselves, 36.
- PHOUZAR**, the, meaning *Mortuzali* of *Velor*, 275. 278. 288. 305 417, 418, 419, 420.
- PICHARD**, Ensign, in the Eng. service — 1754 *May*, joins *Maphuze Khan* who was recruiting with a platoon of Europeans, and attacks *Ouramalore* by assault, 362 1.

PIGOT. — 1751. *July*, one of the council at Fort St. David, accompanied by Clive conducts a detachment and relieves Verdachellum; they send the detachment on to Trichinopoly, and, returning to St. David, are sharply attacked and lose half their attendants, 181, 182.

PIGOU, Captain. — 1754. *March*, sent to Devicotah with a detachment intended for Trichinopoly, 345. *m.* 358. relieves Palamcotah, 359. *June*, joins the Eng. army at Tanjore, 361. *August* the 17th, killed in the action on the march to Trichinopoly; of promising hopes, much lamented, 370.

Pilgrims, to Seringham, 178. to Tripetti, 317 and 318.

PIR MAHOMED GEHANGHIR, grandson of Tamerlane, his governments: enters India from Gazna in 1398, and takes Multan, 13. joins the main army with Tamerlane, 13. who gives him the government of his conquests in India, and appoints him his universal heir, 16. is assassinated in 1404, 6 months after the death of Tamerlane, 16.

PISCHARD. — 1751. *December*, commands and is cut off with the troop of Fr. dragoons, by Innis Khan and his Morattoes, 205.

PITAN, PITANS, we suppose to be the descendants of the northern Indians who were early converted to Mahomedanism, 7. the best troops and the most dangerous enemies of the throne, 7. *m.* 24. have of late years been opposed by the Morattoes, 40. a Pitān assassinates Subderally in Velore, 48. fierceness of their character, 55. a band of them assassinate Seid Mahomed at Arcot, 55, 56, 57. on which Anwarodean banishes all the Pitans of the city, and razes their houses, 59. *m.* 60. the Nabobs of Cudapah, Canoul, and Savanore in 1752, are Pitans, 142. See below **PITAN NABOBS**, the whole nation erroneously supposed to have arisen from a colony of Arabians, who 400 years ago settled at Masulipatnam, 147. Murzafajing tells Buffs that every Pitān in his army is a traitor, 164. a Pitān of Monagee's retinue is the executioner of Chundasaheb, 241. — 1751. *February*, 4000 in Canoul when sacked by Buffs and Salabadjing's army, 249. Mianah, Moodemiah and Nabi Cawn Cattee are Pitans, 399. so is the Nabob of Savanore in 1755, who is mentioned in *p.* 425 and 426.

PITAN NABOBS, of Cudapah, Canoul, and Savanore — 1752, accompany Nazirjing, as feudatories, into the Carnatic; 142. advise Murzafajing to submit to him. 143. resent the imprisonment of Murzafajing contrary to the promises which Nazirjing had made to them, and confederate against him, 143. correspond

with Dupleix, 145. dissemble with Nazirjing, and advise Dupleix to proceed to action, 147. their conspiracy kept secret 7 months, 154. *December* 4th, their conduct in the battle, 155, 156. Cudapah kills Nazirjing, 156. they demand exorbitant rewards of Murzafajing, 158. refer their claims to Dupleix, 159. pretend to be satisfied with his decision, and swear allegiance to Murzafajing, 160. *m.* 162. — 1751. *February*, their treachery and attack on Murzafajing in the country of Cudapah, when Savanore is killed, Cudapah lies wounded, and Canoul kills Murzafajing, 163, 164. 165. it does not appear that they were instigated by Dupleix to assassinate Nazirjing, 379. another Pitān Nabob of Savanore mentioned in *p.* 425, 426.

Pitchankah, a fortified pagoda on the N. bank of the Coleroon, 1 m. E. of Seringham, taken possession of, and immediately quitted by the Eng. army in *July* 1751, *p.* 178, 179. *Manfurett* stands between this and *Samiavaram*, 221, 222. a mound extends from it to the Westward, from which Clive cannonades the camp of Chundasaheb, *May*, 1752, *p.* 228. the Pagoda attacked and taken by Clive and Dalton, 228, 229, 230. Clive going in quest of D'Aumeil leaves a strong garrison in it to deceive Law, 233. — 1754. *May*, Morarirow quitting the Mysoreans encamps here, 360.

POCOCK, Commodore. — 1754. *December*, arrives at Madras with a 60 and a 70 gun ship, 375. *N. B.* it is implied, although not mentioned, that he served at Gheriah, 414, 415, 416, 417.

POLIER, Captain. — 1754. *May* 10th, in the action at Seringham dislodges the enemy from a Choultry on the left of the line; not culpable for not pushing this success, 284, 285. — 1754. *May* 12th, marches with the army to the relief of Calliaud's detachment surrounded by the enemy, who bring up the whole of their force likewise; is twice wounded in the action, and gives up the command to Calliaud, 355, 356, 357. — 1755. *May*, leads the battalion marching through the freights of Nattam, 392. *July*, *August*, escorts the Nabob from Trichinopoly, by Tanjore and Fort St. David, to Arcot, 397, 398.

POLITAYER. See **PULITAYER**.

POLYGAR, is always understood to be the Chief of a mountainous or woodland district.

POLYGAR, POLYGARS. Individuals.

———— of *ARIELORE*, 396, 397. 403.

———— *BANGAR YATCHAM NAIGUE*,

417.

———— *BOMRAUZE*, 417.

———— of *Calancandan*, 425.

POLYGAR

POLYGAR CATABONNAIGUE, 386. 390.
420 422, 423, 424

— **OF CHICACOLE**, One conducts the Morattoes over the mountains into the province, in 1754, p. 373 See underneath, *Polygars of the Northern Provinces*

— **CYDONNAIGUE**, of **COLORE-PETTAH**, 425

— **OF ELEREMPENAH**, 425.

— **OF ETIAPORUM**, 420 424, 425.

— **LACHENAIGUE**, 381, 382, 383

— **OF MADURA**, their districts lie along the foot of the mountains to the w.

— 1756, promise to join the league against Maphuze Khan, 420, 421 join, and are defeated with their allies, *March 21st* 423.

— **OF MADURA AND TINIVELLY**, agree well with the Pitan governors left by Allum Khan in 1752, p. 399 their ravages in 1756, p. 424

— **IN MAHOMEDALLY'S ARMY**, meaning Tondiman, and the Polygars of Trichinopoly, 1752, the force not strong enough to protect Chundafahab, who therefore does not trust himself to them, 236 not obliged to act out of the districts of Trichinopoly, 426

— **MALADIRAO**, 430

— **MORAVAR, THE GREATER.**

— **MORAVAR, THE LESSER**

— **OF NATTAU**

— **OF NELLI COTAH**

— **OF NELLITANGAVILLE**, 390.

He is the Pulitaver

— **NORTH OF MADRASS**, they are Bangur Yarcham Nague, Dameria Venkitapah, and Bomrauze — 1755 *November*, the Nabob and Kilpatrick march against them, 398

— 1756 *January*, they compound their arrears with the Nabob, 417 the army marches out of their countries, 418

— **OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCES**, they never pay but at the point of the sword, 404

— **POLITAVAR, POLITAVAR**, 390

400, 401 420, 421, 422, 423 425

— One possessing a fort called **SAYAKORE** in the country near Sayauore Banca-pore, 426

— **OF TINIVELLY**, agree well with the Pitan governors, left by Allum Khan in 1702, p. 399 — 1756, the eastern Polygars of Tinivelly are led by Catabonnaigue, the western by the Pulitaver, who proposes a union between the two divisions, 420 *March 21st*, the eastern join and serve with Maphuze Khan in the battle against the confederates, 422 all in general ravage the country, 424

— **TONDIMAN**, 208 289 357 402,

403 423

— **OF TRICHINOPOLI**, in 1752

are not strong enough to protect Chundafahab, 236 not obliged to serve out of the dominion of Trichinopoly, 426 — 1755 *February*, the four principal settle and pay the arrears to Mahomedally at Manapar, 380, 381

— of **VADACHERRI**, 420

— **ONE** near **VERDACHELUM**, invests the pagoda, but is driven away by the detachment with Pigot and Clive, *July*, 1751 181, 162

— **OF VIZIAPORE**, the Polygars of, reduced by Salabadjing and Bussy in their return from Mysore, 1755, p. 403

— **OF WOMIOREPOLLAH**, 305 396, 397 — *N B* See the respective heads for such as in this table want explanation

PERIAIALE, PENMALE, a fort, with districts 15 m w of Madras, built by the Moors — In 1755, belonging to the Eng company *October*, Lieut Innis retreats thither with his party from Trivatore, 191 which, reinforced there, proceeds with Kilpatrick to Arcot in *November*, 193 — 1752 *January*, the districts ravaged by Rajahafab, 209 — 1753 infested by the neighbouring chiefs, 319 — 1754 *January*, allowed to the Eng by the Fr commissaries at Sadras, 338

PONDICHERY, CITY, GOVERNMENT,

— 1736 Subderrally and Chundafahab go thither, 248 — 1740 the reputation of its fortifications induces them to keep their families there during the war of the Morattoes, 43.

— 1742 Duplex governor, 45 — 1745 *July*, the garrison had only 436 Europeans, and the fortifications were not completed, 60

— alarmed by Barnes's squadron, 61 — 1746 *June 26th*, Delabourdonnais arrives there with his squadron after the engagement with Pev-

tor, 63 *July* the 24th, sails reinforced to meet Peyton again, returns *August* the 10th,

64 *August*, he remains all there, whilst his squadron sails to Madras, 66 m, 68, the go-

vernment object to the ransom of Madras, 69 *September* the 27th, three more ships

having on board 1360 men arrive, 69 *October* 20, 3d, the storm at Madras not felt here,

70 m, 71 *October* 15th, Delabourdonnais anchors with his shattered squadron, they sail

the 20th for Mauritius, 72 with what men he left, the Europeans amount to 3000, p. 73

Paradis marches to a reinforcement for Madras, which beats Maphuze Khan at St. Thom., 75 The inhabitants suborned, petition Duplex to break the treaty of ransom

for Madras, 77 the governor of which is brought ostensibly on board into the town, 78 *December*, Paradis is recalled, 79 and, having been routed on the road, is reinforced at Sa-

dras with a detachment from Pondicherry, 80

Sejovs raised and trained here before the English had any, 81 — 1747 *January*, the

9th, four of Delabourdonnais' Squadron return from Achin, 84. the two Fr. deputies taken at Madraſs, ſent back from Arcot, 84. *February* the 8th, the 4 ſhips ſail to Goa, 85. Maphuſe Chan comes, 85. *March*, Admiral Griffin ſtations his Squadron before Pondicherry, and Dupleix recalls his troops into the town, 87. *m.* 88.—1748. *June* 10th, Bouvet paſſes Pondicherry and ſails to Madraſs, 90. and whiſt Griffin is following him, the Fr. troops march and attack Cuddilore, 91. prepares to reſiſt Boſcawen's armament, 97. of which the ſiege of Pondicherry is the principal object, 97. *m.* 98. *Auguſt* 8th, the Engliſh army approaching, attack Ariancopang, 99. of which the gariſon retire to Pondicherry, 100. deſcription of the town, and bound hedge, 101. THE SIEGE, 101, 102, 103, 104. cauſes of its failure, 104, 105, 106.—1749. the number of troops brought hither by the war excite the Fr. ambition, 107. the wife and ſon of, Chundafaheb remained there, during his captivity, 119. *m.* 121. D'Autueil marches with 400 Europeans and 2000 Sepoys to join Murzaſajing and Chundafaheb, Rajahſaheb goes with them, 126. *m.* 127. the town correſponds with the Catholics at St. Thomé, 131. Murzaſajing and Chundafaheb come here after the victory of Amboor, 131. Chundafaheb gives the Fr. company 51 villages in the neighbourhood, 132. they encamp 20 *m.* to the w. 132. *October* 22d, Murzaſajing and Chundafaheb march with their own and a force from Pondicherry againſt Tanjore, 133.—1750. *February*, return on the approach of Nazirjing, 136, 137.—2000 Europeans encamp with them at Villanore, 138. *March* 22d, Nazirjing with his army encamps at Waldore, 15 miles w. of Pondicherry, 138. *m.* 139. D'Autueil obliged by a mutiny to march the French troops back to the town, 140. Chundafaheb goes with them, 141. conſternation on their retreat, 143. the army encamps again without the bounds, 143. two of the council deputed to Nazirjing, 144. who is impatient to quit the neighbourhood, and return to Arcot, 146. *July*, Mahomedally with his army afraid to paſs near the diſtricts, 148. *m.* 149. two officers ſent by Nazirjing to treat with Dupleix, 153. *December*, the ſummons of the Pitan Nabobs arrives before the treaty with Nazirjing, 154. which he had ſent ratified, 156. *December*, 4th, the news of Nazirjing's death arrives, 158. *December* 15th, Murzaſajing arrives; the next day the Pitan Nabobs, 159. the adjoining territory given by Chundafaheb valued at 96000 rupees a year, 161. *m.* 163. *m.* 164.—1751. Chundafaheb and the Fr. troops march from Pondicherry to Arcot, 168. *September*, Rajahſaheb, with 150 Eu-

ropeans, joins the troops ſent by Chundafaheb from Trichinopoly to attack Clive in Arcot, 186. *October*, battering cannon ſent to their troops employed againſt Trichinopoly, 190. *November*, a party of Europeans with money ſent to join Rajahſaheb at Arni, 197. *m.* 202.—1752. *February*, Rajahſaheb, and the Fr. troops with him recalled, 213. *m.* 221. *m.* 233. *June*, ſtruck with conſternation on the capture at Seringham, 248. *m.* 252. *m.* 436. *Auguſt*, a company of Swiſs, going in boats from Madraſs to Fort St. David, taken by a ſhip from the road, 255. motions of the Eng. and Fr. armies near Pondicherry before the battle of Bahoor, 256. the Regent of Myſore ſends ambaffadors, 261. *m.* 261. *October*, detachment ſent to relieve Cobelong and Chinglapett, 263. *October* 31, the gariſon of Chinglapett march away to Pondicherry, 266. *November*, all the Morattoes at Seringham, excepting 500, ſent to Pondicherry, 268. Devolton ſent thither by Ghaziodean Khan, 274. arrival of a pretended embaffador from the Mogul and Salabadjing, 274. Dupleix's authority confined to the diſtricts between Pondicherry and Gingee, which produce 50000 £. a year, 275. Mortizally invited to come, 275.—50 Europeans ſent to Velore, 275.—1753. *March*, Mortizally arrives from Velore, and returns, 278. *April*, a ſmall party ſent with the Morattoes ſurprize Bonagherry, 280. Captain Chace dies at Pondicherry, 287. *July*, a detachment of 500 Sepoys take Verdachelum, and go againſt Trinomalee, 305. *Auguſt*, 350 Europeans ſent into the field, their motions until they arrive at Seringham, 305, 306. *September*, a detachment againſt Palamcottah, 326, 327. *m.* 329. *m.* 337. Maphuſe Khan taken at the battle of Amboor was brought to Pondicherry, and went away with Murzaſajing, 346.—1754. *m.* 365. *Auguſt* 1ſt. Godeheu arrives, director general in India, 366. Dupleix diſmiſſed from the government, and recalled to France, 366. the Swiſs ſoldiers ſent back to Madraſs, 367. *October* 11th, ſuſpenſion of arms proclaimed, 371. by the conditional treaty, the diſtricts to be allowed to Madraſs and Pondicherry were to be of equal value, 375. the 80 villages produce 105000 rupees a year, 376. the inhabitants lent Dupleix money to carry on the war, 377. *m.* 378.—1755. they regret his removal and departure, 379. *Feb.* Godeheu ſails for France, 380. the government ſee the Eng. expedition into the ſouthern countries with a jealous eye, 395, 396. Doleyrite governor, 396. *July*, Maiſſin's troops which had been at Terriore and againſt Arielore recalled into the diſtrict, 397. the pretenſions of the government to the ſouthern countries oppoſed

opposed by documents from Madras, 399
engage in no military operations in this year
after the retreat of Maissin from Arclore,
403, aided by the Eng. Squadron, 405 —
17, 6 *July*, their troops take the field, to
in error, the Eng. before Velore, 418, and re-
turn when they do, 420. reason of their aversion
to hostilities, 425 their bond to Morarow
given up by him to Bussy, 427 Bussy re-
quests succours immediately on the rupture at
Sanore, 429 pleads his dependance on Pon-
dicherry, in excuse to the profers of Morarow,
432 and determines to wait at Char-
maul until the reinforcements arrive from
Pondicherry, 433 *in*, 436.

PONT, POONAH, Capital of the Morattoes
and of Palagerow, distant 130 m. from Au-
renabad — 1752 Salabadjung and Bussy
advance within 30 m. destroying the country,
435. and Balagerow himself burns the grana-
ries in the city, 435. *November*, Balagerow
returns from his campaign at Calberg, 328
— 1755, marches with a great army, into
Mysore, 404. *June*, returns, 405. — 1756,
marches against Morarow, 427.

Ponapah, principal linguist of the English camp
at Tricutinopoli — 1754. *April*, discovers
of his treachery, and scheme to ruin Ma-
homed Isloof, 348, 349, 350, 351, (is a bra-
min, 351) 352. is executed, 353.

POONAH See **PONT**

PORTO NOVO, the river *Palara* disembogues
here, violent storm, whilst the Eng. army are
there, *April* 13th, 1749, p. 109

PORTUGAL, King of, ruled by Achar his
neighbour in virtue of his possessions at Goa
and on the C. of Malabar, is, the country of
several Rajahs in India as extensive as Por-
tugal, 25

FORTUGUEZE, the converted Indians on the
C. of Coromandel call themselves Portuguese,
and pretend to be descended from the nation,
66 St. Thome, famous during their pros-
perity in India, 75 and gives title to a Por-
tuguese bishop, 75 the Indian Portuguese
serve in all the European garrisons as soldiers,
and are called Topasses, 80 Goa, the capital
of their settlements in India, 85. Deigo Reys,
Mauritius, and Bourbon, discovered in their
first navigations to India, 92 their posses-
sions never greater than what the Fr. acquire
in 1753, p. 335 they waged war on the Ma-
homedan vessels on the C. of Malabar, 407.
In 1722, an army from Goa proceed with
Commodore Mathews to the attack of Coda-
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Poverio Clement, a Neapolitan — 1752 *Aug*
Capt of a company of Topasses in the Na-
bob's service at Trichinopoly, informs Dal-
ton of the profers of the Mysoreans to induce

him to betray the city, 258, 259. the agree-
ment produced to them, 260.

PRINCE OF TANJORE, King of Tanjore. — 1749
his descent and competition with Daulohjee,
108 For the rest, see King of Tanjore, under
Tanjore

PRESIDENCY. See Bombay, Calcutta, Fort
St David, Madras.

Protector, 40 gun ship belonging to the Eng
company, in which Commodore James ac-
complishes his successes against Angna, 410,
411, 412, 413, 414. See Commodore James
Pleudo Nabobs, 36.

PUDUCOTAI, principal town of Tondunan,
— 1746 *March*, Mahomed Isloof goes there
with his detachment, and surrenders the hos-
tages of Cataborniaque, and Etuporum, 423
Cataborniaque redeems his from thence, 424

PULITAVAR, POLITAVAR, TUE, is the POLI-
GAR of Nellutangaville — 1755 *May*,
amuses Heron when before his fort, 390
leagues with Moodemah and Naba Cawa
Cutter, 400, plunders, 401 joins the Tra-
vencores, and with them beats the troops of
Maphuze Khan at Calacad, 401, 402, in-
vested in Nellutangaville by Maphuze Khan,
cut off two companies of the Eng. Sepoys,
420 *November*, Maphuze Khan leaves his
districts, 420 — 1756 leads the western
Polygars and Vadaghern, proposes an union
with the eastern, 420 their object to take Ma-
dura, 421 he, and his confederates beat the
troops of Nidamundulum and take Chelche-
petore, 422 are joined by the Madura Polygar,
422 and all together are routed by Maphuze
Khan's army in a general battle, fought *March*
21st, in which Moodemah falls, 422, 423
the Pulitaver returns home, 423. *June*, sends
proposals of peace, to Maphuze Khan and
Mahomed Isloof, 425.

PULITAVAR'S PLACE, 402. 400 422. See
Nellutangaville.

QUEEN, of Trichinopoly — 1736 in-
veigled, and with her city reduced to cap-
tivity, by Chundasahib, dies in prison, 38.

RADIATHEDDIN, daughter of Hettmische
Shamfeddin, raised to the throne of Delhi,
in 1235 when her brother Firouze Schah
Roeneddin was deposed, and is herself de-
posed, defeated, and put to death, by her
brother Beharam Schah, in 1239, p. 12.

RAFFEI AL DIRJAT, son of Rasseh al
Shan, raised to be throne on the death of
Furruckfir, by the brothers Abdallah and
Hossan Ally, who in three months depose and
murder him, 20, 21.

RAFFEI H

RAFFEII AL DOWLET, succeeds his brother Raffei al Dirjar, by the influence of the same lords; dies a natural death a few days after his accession, 21.

RAFFEII AL SHAN, son of Bahadr Schah, and father of Raffei al Dowlet; killed, contesting the crown with his brother Jehander Schah, 20.

RAGOGEE BONSOIA, general of the Morattoes, next in extent of command to Balagerow. — in 1740, invades the Carnatic with 100000 Morattoes, 41. *May* the 20th, they defeat Doastally, who is killed; ransom the province, retreat, and return in *December*, 42, 43. — 1741. *March*, 26th, take Trichinopoly and Chundasaheb, 44. — In 1744, he invaded Bengal in conjunction with Balagerow, 273. — 1752. *October*, with Balagerow, attacks the provinces of Golcondah, 273. *November*, they make peace with Salabadjing and Buffy at Calberga, 328. *Nagpore*, in Berar, his capital, 328. he soon after renews the war, but on obtaining some districts near Berar makes peace again with them, 328, 329. *m*, 330. — 1753. *October*, preparing to renew hostilities against them, 332. and they against him, 336. — 1754. they carry the war into his country, and advance as far as *Nagpore*, where Ragogee makes peace with them in *April*, 372, 373. his son leads an army into Chicacole, 373. See Morattoes.

RAJAH, RAJAHs, the word means King. Some, as *Jeffering* and *Jeffering*, possessed of extensive territories, 25. a great force in one hand necessary to coerce the Rajahs in each of the provinces, 28. tributary to the Mogul, but suffered to follow their own modes of government, 35, 36. Tanjore governed by its own Rajah; and Trichinopoly until 1736, *p*, 38. — Chundasaheb in 1749, sides with a Rajah on the western confines of the Carnatic and is taken prisoner by another, who releases him in respect to the patent of protection given him by the Morattoes, 121. The Rajah of *Chitendurg* with his assistance defeats the Rajah, of *Bednur*, 121. — 1750. All south of the Kristna summoned to accompany Nazirjing into the Carnatic, 137. who on his return to Arcot permitted many of them to return home, 152. *m*, 155. Vizeramrauz the most powerful in the northern maritime provinces of the Decan, 373, 374. *Rheddy* is a diminutive of Rajah, 390. *Niermul*, the most powerful of those between Pondicherry and Golcondah, and heads them in *August* 1752, against Salabadjing and Buffy, by whom they are intirely routed, 436.

RAJA'IONAGEE, IONAGI, 162. See Ionagee, Ionagi.

RAJAMUNDUM. RAJAMUNDRY, one of the provinces under Golcondah, 158. —

had been governed by Anwarodean Khan, 51. — In *November* 1753, obtained by Buffy for the Fr. company, 334. is bounded to the s. by *Elree* and *Mussiplanazar*, 335. is the only part of the C. of Coronandel which has forests of *Tiak*, 335. Justally had governed it for some years, 373. *m*, 375. Of its revenues, 376. *m*, 426.

RAJAMUNDUM, city, capital of the province, Buffy there in *August*, 1754, *p*, 374.

RAJASAHAR, RAZASAHAR, son of Chundasaheb. — 1740, left with his mother in Pondicherry, 1749, accompanies the Fr. troops sent to join his father and Murzafajing, 126.

— 1751. *September*, joins the troops sent from Trichinopoly against Clive in Arcot, with 150 Europeans from Pondicherry, 186. *September* 24th, Clive sallies on his quarters, 186 to 188. is joined by Mortizally with 2000 men, 188. their pretended quarrel, to ensnare Clive, 89. *m*, 190. a vast cannon fired through his quarters, 191. detaches against Lieutenant Innis, 191. *October* 30th, summoneth Clive, 192. *November* the 14th, storms the fort, 193. 194. quits the town the same night with all his force, 196. beats up Basinrow's camp near Velore, 196. is reinforced by a party of Europeans at Arni, 197. is intirely defeated there by Clive, 197, 198. *m*, 199. — 1752. *January*, appears again, plundering at Ponnammalee and St. Thomas' Mount, 208, 209. followed by Clive, and intirely defeated by him at Covrepauk, 210 to 212. abandons the fort, 212. *m*, 212. recalled by Dupleix, 213. *June*, who proclaims him Nabob on the death of his father, 252, 253. unequal to the station, which Dupleix therefore offers to Mortizally, 275. (*where he afterwards prevailed*,) *m*, 317. — 1751. *January*, the Eng. deputies, at Sadras offer that he shall have a pension, 339.

RAINS, between *Amangabad* and *Golcondah*, continue from the beginning of *July*, to the end of *September*, 332. In the end of *December*, 1754, had swelled all the rivers in *Tanjore*, 341. — 1754. *September* 12th, the rainy season sets in at *Trichinopoly*, 371.

RAJPOOTS, (*a high race of Indians*, next to the *Bramins*) by their courage have preserved their independance, 6. are soldiers by birth, 40. — 1751. *May*, 1000 with Chundasaheb profer to defend the Pagoda of Seringham against all intruders, 232. and when surrendered, threaten to cut the Eng. soldiers to pieces if they attempt to pass beyond the third inclosure, 240. The *Natives* assert even prouder pre-eminences than they, 400.

RAMAGEE PUNT, RAMAJEE PUNT, *Merittier* General. — 1755, treaty made with him by Bombay to attack *Angria*, 410. proceeds with the Morattoe fleet and army, 410, besieges three forts out of cannon shot, 411. *m*, 413.

- April* 15th, Commodore James delivers to him the forts he had taken, 414.—1756. *February*, commands the Morattoc forces again in the expedition against *Gheriah*, 414. Angria before the attack puts himself into his hands, tries to get possession of *Gheriah* in exclusion of the English, 415.
- REGENT, of DALAWAY of Mysore, see under Mysore.
- REVEL, Lieutenant.—1751 *September, October, November*, commands the artillery in the defence of Arcot, 187. taken prisoner when passing wounded near Conjeveram, his steadiness when this place is attacked by *Clive*, 199.—1754 *February* the 15th, killed bravely, at the destruction of the convoy and grenadiers near *Kelil Kotah*, 345.
- Rheddy, diminutive of *Rajah*, a title of the chief of *Tenore*, 396.
- RIDGE, Captain.—1753, lately arrived from England, leads the reinforcement, which joins the army at Trichinopoly *September* 19th, 309.
- ROBINS BENJAMIN.—1750. *December*, arrived from England, Engineer General of all the company's fortifications in India, proposes to intercept the Fr. troops returning with the treasures of *Nazirjung* to Pondicherry, a name of great science, 168.
- ROCK, the *Free*, the *French*, the *Golden*, the *Sugar-loaf*. In Trichinopoly, p. 300. See then.
- Rockets, made use of to frighten cavalry, 150.
- ROE, Sir THOMAS, sent Embassador to Iehanguir, by King James the First, p. 18.
- ROMI KHAN, an agent of Mr *Bussy's*, stabs *Ibrahim Ally*, the Governor of *Hyderabad*, and is immediately killed himself, *June*, 1756, p. 431.

S.

- SADATULLA, NABOB OF ARCOT, adopts his two nephews, appointing *Doastally* to succeed in the *Nibobship*, and gives the government of *Velore* to *Bokerally*, appoints *Gulam Hassen*, *Duan* to *Doastally*, reigns from 1710 to 1732, and dies regretted, 37. his own, and the reigns of his family, mild and generous, 54.
- SADUDDIN KHAN, the infant son of *Murza'jung*, provided for by Mr *Bussy*, 1751, p. 249.
- SADRASS, a Dutch settlement, 30 m. s. of *Madras*, 79.—1746 *December*, *Paradis* attacked near it by *Maphuze Khan*, 79.—1752 *October*, the reduction of all the country of the *Pahar* between *Sadrass* and *Arct* completed by the capture of *Cobalang* and *Chinglapett*, 266.—1754 *January*, conference on peace held here between the English and French Commissioners, 337. *Outramare* 30 m. w. 362.

- SADUCKSAHEB.—1736, placed by his brother *Chundasaheb* in *Dindigul*, 39.—1741, killed coming to his relief when besieged in *Trichinopoly*, 44.
- SAHAH RAJAH, TAY, Title of the King of all the Morattoc nations. Is on friendly terms with the presidency of *Bombay*, 405. Angria revolted against him, took his fleet, and all his territories on the coast of *Malabar*, 407, 408 and is acknowledged his tributary, 408. but throws off all allegiance to him, 410.—1755 *Morarrow* refuses to pay allegiance to him, 426.
- St. HELENA island, Suicide of the *Tellacherry* Sepoys banished thither, 88.
- Saint LOUIS, feast of, 367.
- Saint PAUL, road, in the *isle of Bourbon*, 92.
- SAINT THOMAS, MOUNT, the English country-houses there plundered by the troops of *Rajasaheb*, *January*, 1752, p. 209.
- St. THOMAS. See *SAH THOMAS*.
- SALABADJING.—1750, son of *Nizam-ul-mulack*, brought into the *Carnatic* under strict confinement, with the army, by his brother *Nazirjung*, 165.—1751. *February*, is released, and proclaimed *Subah* on the death of *Murza'jung* in *Cudaph*, 165. acknowledged by *Dupleix*, 166. marches with the army, now his own, and the Fr. troops out of *Cudaph*, 248. they take *Canoul*, 249. are opposed by *Balagerow*, who is employed by *Ghaziodin Khan*, the elder brother of *Salabadjing*, 250. purchase his retreat, 250. arrives at *Golcondah* in *April*, rewards the Fr. battalion, 250 in *May* proceeds to *Aurengabad*, 250 arrives there *June* 18th, 251, 252. receives a pretended delegate and honours from *Delhi*, 435.—1752 the war renewed by *Balagerow*, 435. marches, accompanied by *Bussy* and the Fr. troops, into the *Morattoc's* country. In *July* purchases a peace of them, 436. proceeds to *Golcondah*, is opposed by a large army raised by *Niennel* and other *Rajahs*, who are entirely defeated, 436. sends *Dupleix* a commission, appointing him *Nabob* of the *Carnatic*, 436. *October*, the war renewed again by *Balagerow*, and by *Ragegee Bonfola*, both employed as before by *Ghaziodin Khan*, 273. marches against them to *Beder*, 273. his mother poisons *Ghaziodin Khan* at *Aurengabad* 274. his patents displayed by *Dupleix* to *Mortuza*, 275. who likewise threatens *Tanjore* to bring *Salabadjing* with his army from *Golcondah*, 319. the war continues with the *Morattocs*, peace made at *Cauberg*, 328. gives *Condavar* to the Fr. company, 328. the war renewed by *Ragegee Bonfola*, who is appeased by the cession of some districts near *Berar*, 329.—1753, weakened by the *Duan*, during the absence of *Bussy*, from his trust

in the Fr. troops, 330. proceeds to Aurengabad, and suffers only a small detachment of them to go with him, 331. in debt to his army, apprehends a renewal of hostilities with Ragojee Bonsola, 332. *November*, 23d, reconciled to Bussy at Aurengabad, who had proceeded thither with all the French troops, 333, 334. cedes the four northern maritime provinces to Bussy, on condition of military service, 334. his army and the Fr. preparing at Aurengabad to oppose Ragojee, 336. — 1754. *January*, his patents produced, and his title asserted by the Fr. Commissaries at Sadras, 337, 338. terms on which the English might acknowledge him, 339. the parole of two English officers taken in his name, 345. Ensigns conferred by him on Dupleix, 367. marches with Bussy into Berar, 372. and in *April* makes peace with Ragojee at Nagpore, 373. Jafferally comes to Aurengabad, and makes submission to him, 375. — 1755. proceeds against Myfore, 388. Madras alarmed by his march, 389. meets Balagerow in Myfore, encamps under Seringapatam, receives 5000000 Rs. as arrears of tribute from the Myforean, 404. In his return reduces the Polygars of Vizianpore, arrives at Hyderabad in *July*, and remains there the rest of the year, 405. — 1756. *February*, proceeds with Bussy against the Nabob at Savanore, meets Balagerow there, who came to reduce Morarirow, 425, 426. Peace made by the mediation of Bussy; obliged by the Duan Seid Laskar Khan and his adherents to dismiss Bussy and the Fr. troops from his service, 428, 429. dispatches letters, requesting forces from Madras, 429. the van of his army commanded by Jafferally pursue the French troops, 430. — 12000 Morattoes in his service under feudatory Chiefs, 431. who arrive before the rest, and summon Bussy to surrender his cannon and Moorish dignities, 432. Bussy says, he holds his dignities from the Emperor, not from Salabadjing, 432. Bussy still relies on his good disposition towards himself and the Fr. troops, 433. *July*, his letters and agent arrive at Madras, where the presidency are stopped from sending the troops he required, by news of the calamities which had befallen the Eng. settlements in Bengal, 434.

SAMARCAND, SAMARCANDE, capital of Tamerlane, who marches from hence into India in 1397, 1398, p. 13. returns 15. proceeds from hence against Syria, Egypt, and Bajazet, 15. In 1404, taken possession of, on Tamerlane's death, by Sultan Khali, 16.

SAMIYAVARAM, SAMIAVERAM, village, with two Pagodas, 7 m. N. of the Coleroon. *April*, 1752, Clive encamps here with a division of the army detached from the s. of the Caveri, 221. *Munsurpett* in the road to it from Pit-

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 panies of Swiss sent from England to Madras,
 of which one, going in boats to Fort St. David,
 is taken by a French ship, and carried into
 Pondicherry, 285. *August* the 16th, Major
 Lawrence proceeds with the other company in
 a ship, 255. — 1753, *January*, 100 arrive
 from Bengal at Fort St. David, 279. *May*,
 many desert in the march to Trichinopoly,
 283. *May* 10th, a detachment commanded
 by Polier in the action on the Island, 284.
 1754. *Aug.* Godeheu sends back to Madras
 those taken two year before in the boats, 367.

SYRIA, conquered by Tamerlane, 17.

SYMMONDS, ENSIGN, 1752. — *February*, at
 the battle of Covrepauk, advances from Keene's
 detachment, reconnoitres the French artillery
 in the grove, and rejoins with information,
 211.

T.

TAGENNIN ILDIZ, slave of Scheabeddin,
 who appoints him governor of Gazna,
 which is wrested from him by Mohamed the
 6th of the *Khorrasians*, 13.

TAMANA on the C. of Malabar; the s. bound-
 ary of Angria's dominions, 407, 408.

TAMERLANE, the Mogul Tartars, under him
 and his successors, have at length conquered al-
 most

trost the whole of Indostan, 2. But Mahomedan princes had made conquests in Ind a long before him, 9. Of these Turmeclun is esteemed the most famous conqueror, 11. his history quoted, 11. his historian, 12. Tarterlane enters India, in 1398; his march, conquests, operations, defeats and dethrones Sultan Mahmood, his return to Samarcande, 13, 14, 15 his subsequent conquests, 15. never returns into India, dies in 1404. his successors, 8, 16. Sutan Babr, the first of the present Dynasty of Great Moguls, descended from him, 17 the blood of Tarterlane is still held in veneration in Indostan, 20 and 124.

TANJORE, COUNTRY, KINGDOM OF, extensive, 25. borders on part of the Carnatic to the s. 37. governed by its own Rajahs paying tribute to the Mogul through the Nabobs of Arcot, 38. extent, 70 m. from s. to s. 60 from s. to w. bounded n. by the *Coleroon*, e. by the Sea, s. by the Sea and the *Morattos*, w. by *Trichinopoly* and *Tandimar*, 108, 109 — 1749. April, expedition of the English to conquer it for Succagee, 109 to 112. June to August, second expedition to take *Devi Cotah*, 112 to 118 — 1749. October, November, expedition of Murzafasing and Chundafahab, 133 to 136. the news of which hastens Nazirjng's march from Golcondah, 137. the territory of the *Morattos* Kings of *Gingee* extended to the borders, 151 the French territory near *Karikal*, valued at 106,000 rixpes a year, 161 — 1751 July, the detachment from *Verdachelum* sent to *Trichinopoly*, through the Tanjore country, 182. Clive's detachment from Fort St. David and Clarke's from *Devi Cotah* meet near *Cauder*, 182 *Tandimar* lies between *Tanjore* and *Madura*, *Moratto* to the s. 208. — 1752. March, Lawrence and Clive with the reinforcement proceed through it, 213 — 1753. April, Lawrence and Clive coming on from *Trivada* to *Trichinopoly* march through it, 281 m, 294. *Elmsferum* necessary to secure the communication of *Trichinopoly* with this country, 303. September, Sixty-five Frenchmen, fugitives from the battle of the Sugar loaf rock, taken straggling in it, 313 December, 1200 *Morattos* penetrate into the Kingdom, 325. — 1754 January, who are hemmed in between two rivers near the Sea Coast, and all either killed or taken by Monagee, 341, 342. the English army used to receive provisions from this country, 343 February, after the defeat of the convoy, get no more from thence, 346 m, 357 June Maussin ravaging, 357 m, 359 the mound at *Culadady*, necessary to its agriculture, 360 Gauderow defeated at *Tricatoply* on

the frontiers, 360 361 supplies the Eng. camp, as before, 370 October, by the conditional treaty the English were to retain in this country *Devi Cotah*, the French *Karikal*, with the districts then in their possession, 375. The Nabob, moving from *Trichinopoly* to Arcot, proceeds through the Tanjore country to Fort St David, 397

TANJORE, CITY, had been besieged by Chundafahab, from *Trichinopoly*, 129. — 1751. December, invaded by Murzafasing, Chundafahab, and the French troops, 134. succeeded by twenty Europeans from *Trichinopoly*, 135. operations and negotiations there, until the siege is raised, 134, 135, 136. the want of money to go on had caused Chundafahab to attack it instead of *Trichinopoly*, 137, 138. the money got there by the French officers the cause of the mutiny of the rest, 139 — 1753. July, Major Lawrence marches thither with the army, 294. arrives there, 296. *Considercule*, half way between *Trichinopoly*, 296 m, 352 — 1754. May 23d, Major Lawrence marches again with the army to Tanjore, 358 arrives there two days after the desert of Gauderow, Pigou joins with the reinforcement from *Devi Cotah*, 391. m, 362 m, 364. July 22d, the army moves, and encamps at *Atchempettah*, 12 m. w. of Tanjore, 365

TANJORE, KING OF, in 1739, harrassed by Chundafahab, writes the *Morattos* to attack the Carnatic, 41 — 1749 the Pretender to Tanjore Sanjohee, the king reigning, *Prattising*, their family and descent from Sevagee the *Morattoe's* brother, 108 N B. From this time the King went to *PRATTISING* The two expeditions of the English against him for the restoration of Sanjohee and the acquisition of *Devi Cotah*, 108 to 118 July, frightened by the revolution which had happened in the Carnatic, makes peace and gives *Devi Cotah* to the Eng company, 118 Conditions on which his ancestors submitted to the Moors when they conquered the Carnatic, 129. his predecessor, in 1736, attacked, and besieged in Tanjore by Chundafahab, 129 — 1749. October, November, the King, attacked in his capital by Murzafasing, Chundafahab, and the Fr troops, defends himself and negotiates, 134, 135, 136 December 31st, ratifies the treaty, and, besides money to the chiefs of the army, gives 81 villages dependant on *Karikal* to the French company, 136 — 1751 Allum Khan quits his service, and goes to *Madura*, 169 cautious of declaring, permits both the English and Fr troops to pass through his country, 182 — 1752 February, sends 3000 horse and 100 foot under Monagee to the assist nce of *Madura* homedally

hommedally at Trichinopoly, 208. *m.* 214. prejudiced by his minister (Succogee) against his general Monagee, 236, 237. — 1753. *February*, sends his cavalry to join the English at Trivadi, but recalls them before they had joined, on an alarm of the Morattoes, 277. *April* 22d, deposes his minister Succogee to compliment the Nabob and Major Lawrence, visits them himself at Condore, orders his cavalry to accompany them, who return the next day, 281. *May, June*, deterred by the practices of the Mysorean from supplying the English army at Trichinopoly with provisions, 285, 286. ruled by Succogee, 286. *July*, Palk deputed to him: On the arrival of the English army from Trichinopoly, orders his cavalry to join them, 296. *November*, receives threatening letters from Dupleix, is prevailed upon by Succogee to remove Monagee, and is on the point of signing with the Mysoreans, 319, 320. but is stopped by the repulse of the assault on Trichinopoly, 325. stations Gauderow with troops at Tricatopoly to oppose the Morattoes, and pretends that his army is assembling to join the English, 325. — 1754. *January*, the English deputies, in the conference at Sadras, insist that his country be guaranteed to him, 337. *February*, a body of Morattoes laying waste his country, he restores Monagee, and solicits Major Lawrence to march to Tanjore, 341. by the instigation of Succogee, removes Monagee again, as soon as he had defeated the Morattoes, 342. *February*, on the defeat of the English convoy, prevents his merchants from supplying more provisions to Trichinopoly, 346. imprisons Monagee, negotiates with the Mysorean. Palk deputed to him, who prevents him from signing the treaty, but cannot prevail on him to lend his troops, 348. *May*, Maissin plundering his country, and takes Coiladdy, 357. Major Lawrence, to take advantage of the King's fright, marches to Tanjore, 357, 358. who presses him to hasten his approach, 360. because Maissin had cut through the mound at Coiladdy, 360. and Morarirow had cut off 12 of the 15 hundred horse which the King had sent again under the command of Gauderow to Tricatopoly, 360, 361. on the arrival of Major Lawrence, disgraces Succogee, and restores Monagee to the command of the army, 361, 362. and consents to furnish the money demanded of the Nabob by Morarirow, 363. *July* 27th, his troops join the English at Atchempettah, 365. and *August* 17th, march with them to Trichinopoly, 368. *September*, Major Lawrence had promised him to protect the reparation of the mound at Coiladdy, 371. — 1755. had been long at variance with the Moravar, and renounces sharply against the friendship

shewn him by Col. Heron, 387. his quarrel with Tondiman, which arose in 1749, concerning Arandang and the cession of Kellinelli Cotah, but had been suppressed during the brunt of the general war, breaks out again; both arms, but are prevented by the conduct of the Presidency and Calliaud, and the unwillingness of Monagee, from commencing hostilities, 402, 403.

TANJORINE, Individuals, singular suicide of a Tanjorine of high cast, taken wounded at Devi Cotah, 116. wily, meaning the King, 134. meaning Monagee, 237.

TANJORINES, meaning the nation. — 1754. *July*, Morarirow promises, if paid by the King, never more to be an enemy to the Nabob, the English, or the Tanjorines, 237.

TANJORE, **TANJORINE**, **TANJORINES**, when meaning or applied to, their Army, or Troops, 1749. *April*, opposing the English troops with Capain Cope, 109, 110. *July*, the army encamped under Devi Cotah, when the English come against it, 114. their horse cut to pieces most of Clive's platoon, 115. fall again, and 14 are killed at a volley, 116. — 5000 attack the English detachment in *Achavaram* during the whole night, and endeavour to burn down the gates with bundles of straw piled against it, 117, 118. — 1749. *November*, defending Tanjore against Murzasajing, the French, and Chundasaheb, 135. — 1752. *February*, 3000 horse and 2000 foot with Monagee join Mahomedally at Trichinopoly, 208. *April*, 1000 of their horse detached with Clive to *Samiavaram*, 221. Monagee, with the rest of the Tanjorines, takes Coiladdy, 226. *May* 10th, encamps with them at Chucklypolam, 232. why Chundasaheb trusted himself to them, rather than to any other of the allies, 236. *June*, they all return home after the capture of *Seringham*, 247. — 1753. *February*, their horse, proceeding to join the English army at Trivadi, are recalled on an alarm of the Morattoes in their own country, 277. *April*, proceed one day's march with the English army from Tanjore, and return the next, 281. *July*, their troops assembling, 296. *August*, 3000 horse and 2000 matchlocks join the English army at Tanjore, and proceed with them to Trichinopoly, 299. On the 9th, in the action defending the *convoy*, remain with the Nabob's retinue, and the baggage and provisions, 300, 301. and neglect to charge the enemy when routed, 302. *September* 1st, encamp with the English army at the *French rock*, secure from the Morattoes, whom they fear, 307. *September* 21st, their cavalry in the *battle of the Sugar-loaf Rock* how disposed, 310. again, 311. plunder the camp, instead of pursuing the enemy, 313, 314: their rhodomontade

montade after the victory, 314. *Order* the 23^d, return home, to celebrate their great festival, 316, *see*, 325. *December*, a body of the nation with Ganderow at *Arconoy* to oppose the Moratons, 325. who push by them into the Tanjore country, 326. — 1754. *January*, the cavalry led by Monacree victoriously defeat these Moratons, 321, 322. *Feb.* a party of horse lying at Coosparah, march away three days before the English army and grenadiers are attacked and cut off, 323. *May* the 24th, 1500 horse with Ganderow, stationed again at *Tirunelveli*, are victoriously defeated by Monacree, 326, 327. *June* 7th, Monacree reinforced, leaves troops to recruit this loss, 327, 328. *July* 22^d, after long delay, the Tanjorines join the English army at *Aichemparah*, 328. they are 2500 horse and 3000 foot, mostly armed with muskets, 328. *August* 17th, are disposed in the second line, to protect the baggage and convoys, 328. their points mentioned, 328. are assisted by Hydermag, who falls upon the convoys, 329. *September*, the army take the field to attack *Tindimma*, but stop for the preparations of Calliaud, 403 and during the rest of the year by the continued delays of Monacree 403. *TARAI*, the great reservoir in India, from which the arable lands are watered, 324. *TARTARS*, Men of Caucasus to the *see* separates India from various nations of *Tartars*, 2. their cruelty in war, 13. *TARTARS MOGUL*, *see* Mogul. *TARTARY*, the East Indians to the *see*, 1. crowds of adventurers from *Tartary* have established themselves in Indostan, 24. *TAVERNIER*, quoted, for a story of the disposition of a Nabob, 28. *TE DEUM*, sung in Pondicherry on raising the siege, 1748, *see*, 106. and on the death of Narayana, 1760, *see*, 159. *TELEGRAPH*, English settlement on the C. of Malabar — 1747. sends 400 Sepoys to Fort St. David, 87. treachery of their officers, 88. *TEPRA*, Kingdom, east of Indostan, from which it is separated by marshes and rivers, 2. *TERRITORY*, a large tract of wood land country, about 30 m. n. of *Tindimma*, of which the chief is called *Rheddy*; it was over run by the French and Mysoreans during the war; who deposed the reigning *Rheddy*, and substituted his cousin; and he not paying his tribute, Maffin marcheth from Pondicherry, deposes him, and reestablishes his antecessor, 166. *THOMAS KOULI KHAN*. *See* Kauli Khan. *THURNOT* the younger (who travelled into India in 1665) says there were Cannibals (near *Harich*) *see*, 6. *THIBET*, THE GREAT AND LITTLE. *Monacree* separates them from India, 2. The

Ganges rises in the mountains of *Tibet*, 14. *THURNOT*, the word called *as it is*, signifies *Thurnot*, 268. *TIMAR*, *TIMAR*, a fort 6 m. s. w. of *Arcon*. — 1751. *See*, 106. *Clive* attacks and defeats two ps of *Arcon* there, on the 14th and 15th, 181, 183. *November* the 9th, the governor surrenders the fort to him, 196. *TIMVELLY*, THE CITY or TOWN, THE COUNTRY. The town is 165 m. s. of *Tindimma*, the territory extends to *Canara*, the country of *Madura* lies between this and the country of *Tindimma*, 169. — 1751. *January*, *Abdull Rahim* and *Lieut. Innes*, sent with a force to settle the government, arrive at the city, 169. *March*, from whence they return to join *Cope* at *Madura*, 170. — 1755. *February*, 500 Europeans and 2000 Sepoys sent with them to reduce the country, are joined by 1000 horse with *Maphuze Khan*, whom the Nabob appoints his Vicegerent in the *Madura* and *Timvelly* countries, 189. they are bound to the *see* by the districts of *Moarar*, 384. who orders sixteen guns on the sea coast, which will greatly abridge the communication with the city of *Timvelly*, 384. the army arrives there in the middle of *April*, 385. *Canara*, the country is about 30 m. n. s. of it, *Nelli Cank* about 40, *see*, 386. The *Moarar* sends 5000 men, to assist the Eng. in reducing the *Polygar*, 387. *Colonel Heron* lets the country as fief to *Maphuze Khan*, 388. *May* the 2^d, *Heron* leaves the city and marches against *Nihangar*, situated 30 m. to the w. 390. the recovery of these countries advantageous to *Arcon*, and excites the jealousy of the French, 395. who plead pretensions to them, 396. the submissions made to them during *Heron's* expedition, proceeded entirely from the dread of the Eng. troops, 398. *Mianah*, *Moodeniah*, and *Nabi Caun Cateck*, were left by *Alum Khan* in the government of the *Madura* and *Timvelly* countries in 1752; they acknowledge the Nabob, the *see* licentious and profligate rule, 399. on the approach of *Heron*, *Moodeniah* and *Nabi Caun Cateck* retired from the town of *Timvelly* to the *Paltaver*, 400. The districts of *Calacal* lie at the foot of the mountains which separate this from the country of *Tindimma*, 400. the *Travencores* retire from the fort as did still its of *Calacal* on the arrival of *Colonel Heron*, 401. and *Maphuze Khan* sends 2000 to take possession of them, 401. *May*, he marches back from *Madura* to *Timvelly*, and the Company's Sepoys go with him, 401. proceeds from thence to the *Paltaver*, 401. requests the incursions of his *Callens* into the districts, 402. In *November*, returns to *Timvelly*, 420. — 1756. The *Paltaver* has

the ascendant over the *Englan Polygar*, Carabominaique leads the *Wegars*, 420. The city of *Madura* is the bulwark of the territory of *Tinivelly*, 421. *Moodilce*, a native, offers to take the country at farm, 421. *Abdul Rahim*, in *Cherichature*, expects succours from *Tinivelly*, 422. the rebel confederates resolve to attack *Maphuze Khan* at *Tinivelly* before they attempt *Madura*, 422. *March* 21st, and are entirely defeated within seven miles of the town, 422, 423. *Cajetar* is 25 m. to the N. of it, 424.

Tirambur, Town, 8 m. W. from *Madura*, the *Pagoda of Coilgaddy* stands in it, *Mahomed Iscoof* passes through it, *April*, 1756, in his march from *Tritchinopoly* to *Madura*, 423.

TOOLIPOOR, *Tamerlane* crosses the *Ganges* there, 14.

TONDIMAN, TONDAMAN, TONDEMAN, THE POLYGAR.—1752. *February*, sends 400 horse and 3000 Colliers to the assistance of *Mahomedally* at *Tritchinopoly*, 208. *June*, not strong enough, nor conveniently situated, to favour the escape of *Chundasaheb*, 236. not obliged to act with the *Nabob* out of the districts of *Tinichingoly*, 247.—1753. *May*, the *Mysorean* endeavours to deter him from supplying provisions, 285. and bribes his officers, 286.—1754. *Maissin* in vengeance of his assistance to the *Eng.* ravages his country, 357. the *Polygar* visits *Major Lawrence* passing through his country, and is received with the regard and attention due to his attachment, 366.—1755. had long been at enmity with the *Mirassur*, and is offended at the favour shown him by *Col. Heron*, 187. In 1749, he had assisted *Monacgee* to take *Arundanghi*, who gave him *Kellinelli Cetah* for the service, which the *King of Tanjore* reclaimed; the subsequent wars stopped the quarrel, but it breaks out in *June* 1745, when the *Eng. Presidency* and *Calliaud* endeavour to reconcile them; and *Monacgee* delays to commence hostilities against him, 402, 403.—1756. *April*, promises troops to accompany *Mahomed Iscoof* into the *Madura* and *Tinivelly* countries, who comes to *Palacutta*, and delivers to him the hostages of *Carabominaique* and *Etiaperum*, 423. a body of his troops follow with his brother-in-law and join at *Madura*, where *Mahomed Iscoof* retains them in the *Company's* pay, 423.

TONDIMAN, THE COUNTRY AND WOODS OF THE POLYGAR extend S. and S. E. of *Tritchinopoly*, limiting in part the country of *Tanjore* to the W. 109. and lie between *Tanjore* and *Madura*, 208.—1752. *December*, remain the only district from which *Tritchinopoly* gets provisions, 272. to intercept which the *Regent* forms a camp at the *Facquire's Top*, 273.—1753. *April*, a party of *Sepoys* sent to escort provisions, can-

not get back to the city, 281. but the convoys are protected by the army encamping at the *Facquire's Top*, 285. m. 286. *June*, and after the victory of the *Golden rock*, the *Sepoys* return with a stock for 50 days, 294. *September* 21st, several of the *French*, who fled from the battle of the *Sugar-loaf rock*, are knocked on the head in *Tondiman's* country, 313.—1754. the provisions were always brought to the skirts of the woods, and from thence escorted by detachments to the city, 343. The road from *Kelli Cetah* to *Caraparak* lies through the skirts of the woods, 344. *February*, after the defeat of the *convoy*, *Tondiman's* country remained again the only resource for provision; and 300 *Sepoys* are stationed to collect them at *Killanore*, a village in the woods, 12 m. from *Tritchinopoly*, 346. m. 351. *Maissin* with a large force enters the country, the inhabitants remove their cattle, and abandon their villages, which he burns, and takes *Killanore*, 357. *Major Lawrence*, marching to *Tanjore*, passeth through the woods, 358. *August* 20th, provisions procured as usual from this and the country of *Tanjore*, 370. *Puducottah* the principal town, 1756. *April*, *Mahomed Iscoof* marches thither in his way to *Madura*, 423.

TONDIMAN'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.—1755. *Calliaud* corresponds and confers with him on the *Polygars* quarrel with *Tanjore*, concerning *Arundanghi* and *Kelli Nelli Cetah*, 402.—1756. *April* 10th, he joins *Mahomed Iscoof* at *Madura* with some of *Tondiman's* forces, who retains them in the *Company's* pay, 423.

TOPASSES, are the mixed *Christians* born in *India*, employed as *Infantry*; pretend to be descendants of the first *Portuguese*, and have their name (it is said) from wearing a hat, 89. *TOPASSES*, in the service of *CHUNDASABER*.—1751. *July* the 13th, 100 advance with 4000 *Sepoys* to the attack of *Dalton's* post at *Utatoor*, p. 175.

TOPASSES, in the service of the *ENGLISH*.—1746. *December*, 100 at *Fort St. David*, 81, of which 50 are in the sally made on the *Fr. troops* retreating from the garden-house, 83.—1747. *June*, 200 arrive there from *Bombay*, 87.—1748. *August*, of the *Company's* battalion serving at the siege of *Pondicherry*, 300 of the 750 were *Topasses*, 98.—1751. *July*, 100 stationed with *Dalton* in the advanced post at *Utatoor*, 174. and behave well when attacked and retreating, 175.—1754. *May*, in the battalion of 400 men, which marched from *Madras* to join *Maphuze Khan* at *Conjeteram*, half were *Topasses*, 362. *August*, these and others form a part of the 1200 men in battalion, reviewed at *Aichenpettah*, 368.

TOPASSES, in the service of the *FRENCH*.—1753. *May* 10th, in the fight on the island of

- of *Seringham* near *Mootachellinor*, 294. *September* 21st, two companies stationed at the *Gold-Rock*, when the English army gain the victory of the *Sugar loaf Rock*, 310. *November*, 200 more arrive to the army at *Seringham*, 320. *December*, they have four companies each 100 men distinct from their battalion, 343. — 1754 *August* 19th, 400 in the action opposi^g the English army returning from *Tanjore*, 369.
- TOPASSES** in the service of **MAHOMEDALLY** 1752, a company at *Tritchinopoly* commanded by *Clement Poverio*, 259.
- TOPASSES** in the service of **MORARIROW** and the **MORATTOES**. — 1753 *January* the 9th, two companies advance with them to the attack of the village of *Tivadi*, 276. *August* 23d, arrive with him at *Seringham*, 304.
- TRADE WIND**, at *Mauritius*, 94.
- TRAVENCORE**, COUNTRY, Kingdom of, is the most southern division of the *Malabar* coast, opposite to *Tinivil's*, and ends as that, at *Cape Concoria*, formerly of small extent, carried by the present King to the boundaries of *Cochin*, 400 the country does not admit the service of cavalry, 400. — 1755 *June*, *July*, *Moodemiah* goes thither, returns with 2000 *Travencores* to *Calacad*, accompanies them back, 401 and returns again in *September* with more, 402.
- Travencore*, KING OF, has greatly extended the dominion, employed *Launoy* a French officer, who trained 10,000 *Natives* as European Infantry, besides which the King has 20,000 other foot, he bought the fort and districts of *Calacad* of *Moodemiah*, 400, 401. — 1755 *July*, to whom he furnishes 2000 *Travencores* in order to retake this place, recalls these troops, 401 but in *September* sends *Moodemiah* back with more, 402.
- TRAVENCORES**, meaning the native troops of the country. — 1755 *July*, 2000 proceed with *Moodemiah* to *Calacad*, are recalled, 401. but in *September* more return with him, 402.
- TREASURES**, the value of the effects and money carried by *Thamas Kouli Khan* out of *India* is said to amount to 70 millions of pounds Sterling, 23. Treasures in *India* are buried in times of danger, 134 of *Nazirjag* computed at 2,500,000 the jewels at 500,000 162. *Mr Robins'* proposal to intercept them, 168.
- TRENWITH LIEUTENANT** — 1751 *September*, killed by a French Sepoy at the sally made from the fort of *Arcot* on the quarters of *Rajahsahab*, 186.
- Tritchinopoly*, a fort 18 m n e of *Tritchinopoly*, — 1753 *December*, *Gauderow* stationed there with a body of troops to punish the *Morattoes*, 325 several convoys of provisions escorted from hence to the Eng camp, 326. — 1754, the *Tanjore* merchants, who supply them, will not venture nearer than this place to *Tritchinopoly*, 343. *February* the 12th, the convoy and grenadiers halt here, who were cut off the next day, 344. *May* 22d, *Gauderow* with 1500 horse surprized and entirely defeated here by *Morarirow*, 360, 361.
- TRINCONOMALEE**, Bay and Harbour in the Island of *Ceylon*. — 1746 *June*, *Peyton* with the Eng squadron goes thither after the fight with *Delabourdonnais*, 63. *August*, puts to sea, resisted there, 64. — 1747 *October*, *November*, the ships of *Grisin's* squadron which could not bear out the monsoon on the Coast, repair thither, 88. *December*, *Grisin* likewise in his own ship, and returns with his squadron to *Fort St David* in *January* 1748, p. 88. *August*, *Grisin* with three ships goes there, and sails from thence to Europe in *January* 1749, p. 98 part of *Boscawen's* squadron went thither on raising the siege of *Pondicherry*, 107. *April* 13th, most of the Eng squadron by being there escape the storm, which raged at *Fort St David* and *Port nova*, 109. — 1755 *Admiral Watson* with the squadron go thither in *March*, to avoid the change of the monsoon, and return to *Fort St David* in the middle of *May*, 397.
- TRINOMALEE** — 1752 *February*, parties of the *Morattoes* plundering hereabouts, 277. situated 40 m s of *Arcot* in the high road to *Tritchinopoly*, Mortally in *April* 1753 agrees with *Dupleix* to besiege it. *Morarirow* moves I knew se to assist, 288. It is besieged by *Morarirow*, *Mortally's* troops, *Hussan Ally* with 500 *Sepoys*, and 50 Europeans from *Pondicherry*, and is gallantly defended by *Berkatoolah*, 305. *September*, 500 *Sepoys* sent from *Arcot* fall on the besiegers in concert with *Berkatoolah*, when *Hussan Ally* is killed, and the rest raise the siege, 316, 317.
- TRIPETTI PAGODA**, very famous, on a mountain about 50 m n e of *Arcot*, the great feast is celebrated in *September*, when pilgrims arrive from all parts, and pay for their worship from these collections the *Bramins* pay a tribute of 60 000 pagodas a year to the government, this revenue the *Nabob* made over to the Eng company, 317, 318. — 1753, *August*, *Mahomed Comaul* from *Nelore* tries to get possession of the Pagoda before the feast begins, and is defeated by a party from *Madras* commanded by *Ensigns Holt* and *Ogilby*, in conjunction with *Nazeabulla* and his troops, is taken prisoner, and immediately put to death by *Nazeabulla*, 318 m, 326.

TRITCHINOPOLY, COUNTRY, DISTRICTS, KINGDOM of, forms part of the Southern boundary of the *Carnatic*, 37. was governed by its own Rajah, who paid tribute to the Mogul through the Nabob of Arcot; in 1736 submits to Subderally and Chundasaheb, who had got possession of the Queen and the city, 38. Chundasaheb is left in the government, 39. and injures Mysore and Tanjore, 41. — 1741. the Morattoes having taken Chundasaheb and the city, place Morarirow in the government, 44. In 1680, the King of Tritchinopoly attacked and well nigh conquered Tanjore, but is repulsed by the Morattoes under Sevagee's brother, 108. *Tanjore* limits it to the w. 109. m, 129. the country of *Madura* lies s. between this and *Trivelly*, 169. Its Western boundaries adjoin to the dominion of *Mysore*, 202. Patents from Salabadjing, giving the country to Dupleix, produced at the conference at Sadras, 338.

TRITCHINOPOLY, CITY. — 1736. Subderally and Chundasaheb proceed thither with an army on pretence of receiving the tribute, when Chundasaheb gets possession of the Queen and city, 38. is left governor of the kingdom, and puts the city in a good state of defence, 38. — 1740. marches from hence to assist Doastally; and returns on the news of his death, 42. Meerassud stipulates with the Morattoes that they shall take the city from him, 43. they besiege it unexpectedly. Chundasaheb's brothers attempt to relieve it, who fall, and he surrenders on the 26th of *March*, 1741, p, 44. the Morattoes leave Morarirow in the government, 44. *November*, who declares against Mortizally, 50. — 1753. *August*, Morarirow surrenders the city to Nizamuluck, 51. *Tanjore* lies about 30 m. w. 109. m, 118. — 1749. *July* the 23d, Mahomedally escapes hither from the battle of Amboor, his mother with his father's treasures had been deposited here before, 132. — 120 Europeans are sent to him there from Fort St. David's, 133. *October*, Dupleix enjoins Chundasaheb to attack it, 133. who invests Tanjore, 134. to which 20 Europeans are detached from Tritchinopoly, 135. — 1750. Dupleix rebukes Chundasaheb for not having attacked this city instead of Tanjore, 137. *March*, Mahomedally from thence joins Nazirjing at Valdore, with 6000 horse and the English detachment, 138. *December* the 4th, he escapes back from the field of battle on the death of Nazirjing, 157. treats with Dupleix to surrender the city, 162 and 168. — 1751. *February*, Captain Cope with 280 Europeans and 300 Sepoys sent from Fort St. David to protect it, 168. the town of *Trivelly*

is 160 m. s. to which Abdull Rahim and Lieutenant Innis are sent with a force, 169. *Madura*, in the possession of Allum Khan, cuts off the communication with *Trivelly*, 169. Cope and Abdullwahab sent against *Madura*, 169. there were only two serviceable pieces of battering cannon in Tritchinopoly, 169. Cope and Abdullwahab return frustrated, 170. Chundasaheb preparing to march against it from Arcot, 171. the Nabob's troops and Cope with the English detachment from hence join the English army, commanded by Gingen, 171, 172. the English army retreat from *Volcondah* towards Tritchinopoly, 174. arrive on the *Celeron* in sight, 177. the *Caveri* sends off the arm called the *Coleoon* about 5 m. n. w. from the city; the two channels nearly unite again at *Coiladdy*, 15 m. to the e. 177. the government had two boats to ferry horses on the *Coleoon*, 179. the cannon in Tritchinopoly, and those in the *Pagoda* of *Seringham* interfect, 179. the situation, extent, and defences of the city described, 180. The English army encamp on the w. side; the Nabob's on the s. 180. Chundasaheb's and the French to the e. 181. *July*, Pigot sends forward the detachment from *Verdachelum*, 182. *August*, Clive sent with another from St. David, Clarke with another from *Devi Cotah*, both join at *Condore*, and proceed through the *Tanjore* country: the King suffering both the English and French troops to pass, 182. — 600 men in the English battalion at the city. 183. Clive returning to Fort St. David proposes an expedition against Arcot, as a means of drawing off part of the enemy's force from the attack of Tritchinopoly. 183. *September*, Chundasaheb detaches 4000 of his troops to besiege him there, 186. the retreat of the English army to Tritchinopoly prejudices the reputation of their affairs, 192. m, 196. *December*, Bafinrow leaving Clive proceeds with his Morattoes (1000) to Tritchinopoly, 199. ineffectual operations of the French and Chundasaheb against the city, 200, 201. the French fire the same shot at the city as had been fired by the English ships against Pondicherry, 202. Seventy horsemen with 500,000 rupees arrive to the Nabob from Mysore, 203. who see a skirmish, 203. *Carcor* is situated 50 m. w. 203. Innis Khan the Morattoe arrives with 500, p, 204. the plain of Tritchinopoly full of hollow ways, 204. the French dragoons cut off on the plain by Innis Khan, 204, 205. the Mysoreans preparing to come from *Carcor*; Trusser detached to meet them at *Kistnaveram*, 30 m. w. 206. then Cope, 206, 207. who being killed, Dalton

Dalton is sent, 207. and at length the Regent with his own army and the Morattoes of Morarow pass onwards, 207 and Dalton returns with the English detachments, 208 Monacjee joins the Nabob with 3000 horse and 2000 foot from *Tanjore*, *Toniman* sends 400 horse and 3000 Colerries, the Nabob's force is now become superior to Chundasaheb's, 208, *m*, 209 *March*, reinforcement with Lawrence and Clive, approaching through *Tanjore*, 213, *m*, 214 *March* the 28th, halt within 10 miles of the city, from whence they are joined by two detachments, under the command of Dalton, 214 the 30th, fight and cannonade in the *plain*, 215, 216, 217, the whole arrive at the city, 217. the English troops knew little of the *plain*, and Dalton, detached in the night to beat up Chundasaheb's camp, is misled by the guides, 217 the 18 pounder taken by him at *Elmifurum*, presented to the Nabob as the first trophy gained in the war, 219 *April*, Clive's division stationed at *Saetarawan*, is with in a forced march from the city, 221. The English and the troops of the other allies on the s. of the *Cavere* form a line extending 5 m. on each side of the city, 226 *May* the 15th, the cannon of the city fire on the enemy moving in the island of *Seringham*, whilst Clive is cannonading them from *Pitchaulah*, 229 only three pieces of battering cannon in the city and with the allies, 232 240. the head of Chundasaheb sent by Monacjee to the Nabob, it is carried three times round the city, and then packed up in a box to be sent to Delhi, 241 Four hundred of the French prisoners, with the stores and artillery, taken at *Jumbakina*, carried into the city, 243. the Nabob is very unwilling to depart with the English army into the Carnatic, 243. the Mysorean reveals the cause, that the Nabob had agreed to give him Trichinopoly as the price of his assistance, 243 the Nabob's arguments and expedients to Major Lawrence, 244 his conference with the Mysore commissioners and Morarow, 245. 246 who means to get the city himself, 246 *June* the 16th, the English troops, which had proceeded to *Exaver*, return in order to protect the Nabob against the designs of the Mysoreans, 246 Vague promises and accommodation with them 700 Mysoreans admitted into the city as a guarantee, 246, *m*, 247. *June* the 28th, the Nabob departs with the English troops, 247 the Tanjorines return home, the *Polygars* not obliged to serve out of the *districts* of Trichinopoly, 247 the Mysoreans and Morattoes remain in their encampment to the w. 247 Duplex foment their discon-

tent, 252. the Regent forms several plots to get the city, 257, 258, 259 the Pagodas of *Maire* 3 miles w. garrisoned by Sepoys from the city, 259, 260 Kiroodin Khan the Nabob's governor tells the Mysorean he has no city to expect, 260 the Regent pretends that he will relinquish his claim to it, if the Nabob will pay his expenses, 8 millions and 5 hundred thousand rupees, 260. Duplex promises to take and give it to the Mysorean, 261. Innis Khan with 3000 Morattoes detached by the Regent to join the French, 261. the Regent cuts off provisions, 268. Dalton ordered by the Presidency to treat him as an enemy, 268 *December* 23d, marches in the night, and beats up the Mysore camp under *Seringham*, 268, 269 the next day the Mysoreans cut off half the English force of the garrison stationed at the *great Chakry* on the *island*, 270, 271 Dalton turns out the 700 Mysoreans, but detains their commander Gopaulraze, the Regent's brother, 271. *Velore Pagoda*, 4 m to the w 30 Europeans beat up the enemy's guard here and give no quarter, 272. the Regent cuts off the noses of the country people bringing provisions, and sends them thus mangled into the city, 273 which in the end of *March* is almost reduced to famine, 273 Duplex protracts hostilities in the Carnatic, to prevent the Mysorean from receiving any interruption in his attempts against Trichinopoly, 277 Major Lawrence at *Iriwahi* receives sudden news of the want of provisions in the city. Kiroodin Khan, having sold out all the stores of grain, 280, 281 marches with the Nabob and the army to its relief through *Tanjore*, 281 but the Tanjore cavalry accompany him only one day's march, 281 Dalton from the city makes various attacks on the camp which the Mysoreans had established at the *Lacquer's tree*, 282 which rejoins the camp at *Seringham* on the approach of Major Lawrence, and the people of the country bring provisions, 283 *May* the 6th, Lawrence arrives, the army in the field, 500 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, 3000 horse, 283 the next day arrives a strong reinforcement sent by Duplex to the Regent, 285. *May* 10th, action on the *island* opposite to *Montachill noor*, 283, 284 the English return to the city, 285. practices of the Mysorean, to prevent *Tanjore* and *Toniman* from supplying provisions, 285 Lawrence promises them not to quit Trichinopoly, until their countries are secured, 286 the distress of Trichinopoly encourages Mortizally to take the field against Arcot, 287 *Trinmalee*, 40 m s of Arcot is situated on the big road, 288 *June* the 26th, the battle of the *Golden Rock* saves the city,

city, 293. the Nabob, ready to proceed with the army to Tanjore, is stopped by his troops in his palace, and rescued by Dalton with the English grenadiers, 294, 295, 296. *Woods* skirt the plain to the s. 296. *Conandercoile* in the woods half way to Tanjore, 296. where Major Lawrence marching from Trichinopoly halts, 296. only 50 of the Nabob's troops accompany him, the rest remain under the walls, and go over at noon-day to the Mysoreans, not fired upon by the garrison, 296. Dalton blows up *Warriore*, the explosion fails at *Weycondah*, 296. De Cattans employed by Dupleix and Brenier to surprize the city by means of the French prisoners, is admitted, and detected by Dalton, 297 to 299. *Dalaway's Choultry*, 6 m. e. 299. *August* the 7th, the army returning from Tanjore halt here; whilst marching onwards, signals from the *Rock in the city*, apprise them of the enemy's motions on the plain, 300. *August* the 9th, action in which the enemy endeavour to prevent the army returning to the city with a convoy of provisions from Tanjore, and are defeated, 300 to 303. a reinforcement of Morattoes with Morarirow, and of troops from Pondicherry, stronger than the whole of the English force, arrive to the enemy, 304. m, 306. Motions and situation of the two armies near the city, 306 to 309. *September* the 21st, *Battle of the Sugar-loaf Rock*, in which the enemy are entirely routed, 309 to 314. *Weycondah* taken, 314, 315. *October* 23d, the army on the setting in of the rainy monsoon go into cantonments at *Coiladdy*, when 150 Europeans and 400 Sepoys are left to reinforce the garrison, 316. the city now well supplied with provisions, 319. *November*, design of the French to assault it, 320. description of *Dalton's battery*, and the *gateway* in which it was formed, 320, 321. *November* the 27th, *Affault and Escalade* made in the night by the French troops and repulsed, 321 to 324. a party from *Coiladdy* reinforce the garrison. *December* the 3d, Lawrence arrives from thence with the army, 324. the repulse of the assault reclaims the King of Tanjore, 325. *Tricetopoly*, a fort, 18 m. e. Gauderow stationed there, pretends he is preparing to march with the whole army of Tanjore to Trichinopoly, 325. m, 326. — 1754. the English force never sufficient to carry on the war both at *Golcondah* and *Trichinopoly*, 336, m, 338. *February*, not a tree standing on the plain, all cut down during the war, 343. the provisions out of the Tanjore country are lodged at *Tricetopoly*; out of *Tondiman's*, at the skirt of the woods; from whence they are escorted to the city by large detachments, 343. (*Feb.* 12th,

the great *convoy* coming with the Grenadiers, cut off between *Coostaparah* and *Elimiserum*, 343 to 345.) on the loss of which the K. of Tanjore discourages his merchants from supplying more provisions to the city, 346. but some are got from *Tondiman's country*, and brought from *Killanore*, 346. the King of Tanjore suspends his treaty with the Mysorean, but will not send his troops to Trichinopoly, 348. *April*, discovery of Ponniapah's treachery, and design to render Mahomed Iffoof suspected of betraying the city to the Mysorean, 348. Gopinrawze, an inhabitant, concerned with Ponniapah, 350. the Regent offers to Ponniapah to repay the Eng. their expences if they will give him the city, 351. *May* 12th, Major Lawrence ill, is obliged to go into the city, 355. and views from the *gateway* the engagement of the two armies, 356. the attachment of Tondiman had alone of late enabled the Eng. to stand their ground, 357. Major Lawrence marches to Tanjore, trusting that the incursion of Maissin would induce the King to join his forces to the Eng. 357. adds 100 Europeans to the garison, 358. m, 359. m, 360. m, 362. m, 363. the city receives two or three convoys after the departure of the army, on which the enemy encamp on the plain, and effectually stop them, 364. Monacgee agrees to collect as much provisions as will be consumed in the city during the stay the Eng. army make at Tanjore, 365. *August* 17th, (Action on the plain on the return of the Eng. army with the convoy, 368 to 370.) during which Kilpatrick falls with a part of the garison against a party marching from *Seingham*, 370. the enemy destroy at *Moctachellinoor* the water-courses which supply the *ditches* and *reservoirs* of the city, 371. which are repaired under the protection of Mahomed Iffoof; and six companies of Sepoys posted there, 371. *October* the 11th, the suspension of arms proclaimed here, 372. when Major Lawrence quits the city and the command of the army, and goes to Madrafs, 372. *December*, the two armies waiting for the conclusion of the treaty had attempted nothing decisive, 372. — 1755. Notwithstanding the truce, the Regent of Mysore resolves to remain until he gets the city, 380. Naphuze Khan, with a thousand horse, arrived in the end of *December*, 380. In *February* Colonel Heron with the English troops, and those of Naphuze Khan, proceed to the reduction of the Madura and Tinivelly countries: the Nabob goes with them as far as *Manapar*, where four of the principal *Polygars* dependant on Trichinopoly settle and pay their arrears to him, 380, 381. but Lachenaig, another, equivocates and resists, 381 to 383. he is reduced and

and the Nabob returns to Trichinopoly, 383, Desai-sayer, the Fr Commandant at Seringham, advises Kilspatrick of the Mysorean's scheme to surprize the city, who in mockery offers to leave the gates open, 388 April the 15th, the Mysorean marches away to his own country, duped by all on whom he had relied to obtain possession of Trichinopoly, 389 The army, with Colonel Heron, returns and encamps at *Warre Pagod*, 395 the districts of *Terriss* are 30 m. N. 396 Callaud, appointed to command in Trichinopoly, prepares to oppose Massin marching against *Terriss*, 396 the *exode of Andure* begins about 50 m to the N. E. of *Warneppallam* farther Eastward. Callaud ordered to oppose Massin attacking them, on which he is recalled to Pondicherry, 397 m, 399 m, 401. Callaud goes twice to Tanjore, to reconcile the quarrel between the K. and Tondiman, 402 and makes preparations as if he intended to take the field against both, 403 m, 404 the hostages of Cataborniaque and Lutiporum prison in the city, 420 Callaud receives intelligence of the design of the rebels to seize *Masara*, is ordered to equip and forward Mahomed Issoof, 421. March 24th, news brought of Maphuze Khan's victory over Moodemah and the Poligars, 423 Mahomed Issoof marches with 1200 Sepoys, 100 Colliers, some Colliers and artillery, carries the hostages of Cataborniaque and Lutiporum to Tondiman, 423 m, 427 m, 436

TRIVADI, a fortified *PAGODA*, with a *pettah*, 15 m. W. of *Fort St David*, 147 — 1750 July, taken possession of by the Fr. it is S. of the *Pannar*, 148 the Fr. encamp 8 m to the East, 148 Cope with Mahomedally summoned to the Nabob's troops afraid to attack it, 148 m, 149 August the 19th, the Fr. camp reinforced, 150 they entirely defeat Mahomedally, left by the English, 150 m, 151. m, 167 — 1752 July the 6th, the French Sepoys surrender it to the Nabob and Lawrence on the first summons, the Eng army encamps here, 148. *Pilaporum*, 12 m N. 253 the 26th, Major Kinner reinforced from Trivadi, 254 returns hither defeated at *Vieravalli*, 255 the Eng. army moves, and encamp at *Chimashelum*, 255 m, 258 Major Lawrence having defeated the Fr. at *Baker*, and then, joined by 3000 Morattoes with Innis Khan, encamps again at Trivadi, 261 *Oslober*, marches from thence against *Pandurost*, 266 the army returns *Oslober* 31st, a violent storm, the rains and sickness oblige them to go to *Fort St David*, November the 15th, 267 Innis Khan, in the beginning of November, joined the Nabob at Trivadi and went to *Pondicherry* 268 — 1753 January, the French troops, and Morattow with

4000 Morattoes, encamp on the banks of the *Pannar* in sight of Trivadi, the Eng. and the Nabob return hither, 276 the 9th, Morattow attacks the village and is repulsed, several fights during the month, the Morattoes harrying the Eng. line marching to and from *Fort St David* for provisions, 276 a detachment sent to bring up the Tanjore horse, who are recalled by the King before they arrive, 277. Duplex reports that the English army are on the brink of ruin, 278 April 1st, fight long continued, as the Eng. line are returning with a convoy from *Fort St David*, Bainsrow killed, 279, 280 Major Lawrence approaches nearer the Fr. camp, and cannonades their entrenchment, but finds it too strong, 280 Kilspatrick detached to make *Bauskerry*, 280 April 20th, the army suddenly obliged to march away to the relief of *Trichinopoly*, which is reduced to the utmost distress for the want of provisions, 281 they leave in Trivadi 150 Europeans and 500 Sepoys, 281 on the march of the Eng. a part of the French troops likewise march from Trivadi to join the Mysoreans at Seringham, 283 the remainder attack the village, and are repulsed by Captain Chace, 286 they some days after attack it again; part of the garrison, having driven the Fr. back, quit the village to push the success, and are all cut off by the Morattoes, the rest within the *Pagoda* get drunk, mutiny, and oblige Chace to surrender, 280, 287

TRIVANDAPURAM, near *Fort St David* — 1750 July, the Eng. troops encamp here, in readiness to join Mahomedally coming with a large force from Arcot, 143

TRIVATRE, 25 m. W. of *Madras* — 1751 *Oslober*, Lieut. Innis, proceeding with a reinforcement to Clive at Arcot, is surrounded in Trivatore by Rajasabab's troops, and after a sharp fight extricates his detachment, 191.

TRUSLER, Ensign — 1751 August, detached by Gingen, takes *Coladav*, defends it gallantly whilst tenable, 180 abandons it in the night, 181 December, rushes against the party at the Fr. rock, 205 detached to Kistnavoram with an insufficient force, which is therefore followed by more with Cope and Dal on 206.

TUCCOORE, one of the three sons of *Savage's* brother, who in 1680 took possession of the kingdom of Tanjore, in which Tuccoorey himself likewise reigned, succeeding his brother *Serbogee*, 108

TUCKERMAN, Governor of *Vandhavish*, married to a sister of Subderally, 50 — 1752 October, summoned by the Eng. army, of which the Sepoys storm his *Pettah* whilst he is negotiating, pays the Nabob 300,000 rupees, 266, 267

TURMECHERIN CHAN, a descendant of Gengis Khan, styled by Tamerlane's historian one of the great Emperors of Asia, acquires great reputation by his conquests and exploits in India in 1240, p. 11.

U.

USBEG TARTARS. Babr, yielding to their conquests, retires from *Mawranhar* towards *Indra*, 17.

USBEG TARTARY, *Indostan* is separated from it by deserts and the *Parapomifus*, 1, 2.

UTATOOR, *STREIGHTS* of, *FORT*, 25 m. from *Titchinopoly*, in the road to *Arco*t, the *streights* described, the *Fort* is two m. to the s. of them. —1752. *July*, the Eng. and the Nabob's army retreating before *Cinundaſaheb* and the Fr. take post in the *Streights*, the *fort*, and a village in front of the *streights*, 174. Gingen with some officers fall, and are well nigh cut off, 175. *July* the 13th, Dalton, attacked in the advanced village, retires to the main body, 175, 176. the whole army leave the *streights* and retreat to the *Coleroon*, 177. *May*, the division sent with Clive to *Samiaveram* was intended to intercept all communication between *Seringham* and *Pondicherry* through the *Streights*, 221. *April* the 14th, D'Autueil arrives there with a reinforcement, 222. Clive marches to attack him, but he retires into the *fort*, 222. *May* the 9th, Dalton detached to attack him there, they fight, D'Autueil retires again into the *fort*, which he abandons the same night, and Dalton takes possession of the next morning, 226, 227, 228. is recalled by Major Lawrence, 228. m, 233. D'Autueil advancing again, is met by Clive seven miles beyond the *streights*, 234. *June* 16th and 18th, the Eng. troops proceed to *Utatoor*, but are immediately recalled to *Titchinopoly*, 246. —1753: *May* 10th, the Fr. reinforcement comes to *Seringham* through the *streights*, 283. *Tirriore* lies n. w. of them, 398.

V.

VADAGHERRI, *POLYGAR* of, the most powerful of the *western* Polygars of *Tinivelly*, his districts adjoin on the West to the *Pulitaver's*, who leads him, 420.

VALARU, *VILARAU*, *RIVER*, runs by *Velcondah*, 172. —1752. *June*, motions of the Fr. and Eng. in the bed of the river, 173. —1753. *May*, it is dry again, when crossed by Clive's Sepoys to attack D'Autueil under the *Pettah* of *Velcondah*, 234. The woods of *Arichore* stretch n. to this river, 396.

VALDORE, *WALDORE*, 15 m. w. from *Pondicherry*. —1750. *March* 22d, Nazirjing's army encamps, and is joined there by Major Lawrence from *Fort St David*, and Mahomedally from *Titchinopoly*, 138. *April*, Major Lawrence returns to *Fort St David*, Nazirjing breaks up his camp, and goes to *Arco*t, 146. m, 149. *August*, the main body of the Fr. troops encamped here proceed to *Trivadi*, 150. —1753. *January* 3d, they with the Morattoes march from thence, and encamp in sight of *Trivadi*, 276.

VALID, 6th of the Kalifs Omniades ascended A.C. 708, of the Hegira 90. he made conquests in India, 9.

VANDIWASH, *Fort* of *Tuckeſaheb*. —1742. *Seid* Mahomed and his mother placed there after the death of his father Subderally, 50. In 1749, the mother with a posthumous son is there, 119. situated 20 m. n. of *Gingee*, 266. —1752. *October*, summoned by Major Lawrence and the Nabob, the English Sepoys storm the *Pettah* during the negotiation, ransomed by *Tuckeſaheb* for 300,000 rupees, 266, 267. the army returns from thence to *Trivadi*, 266. m, 268.

VANSITTART. —1754. *January*, appointed with Palk to treat with the Fr. commissaries at *Sadiass*, 337.

VELORE, *VELOOR*, *FORT*, *TOWN*, *DONAIN*, *Fief*. —1710, given by Doastally to his nephew Bokerally, 37. —1740. *May*, Subderally, on the death of his father Doastally, killed at the battle of *Damalcherry*, takes refuge in *Velore*, 42. the town well fortified, the citadel or *fort* built 200 years ago by the Morattoes, 45. is the strongest in the Carnatic, 45. —1741. Mortizally, son of Bokerally, the Governor, unwilling to pay the proportion assessed on his *fief* towards discharging the ransom of the province to the Morattoes, 46. *October* 2d, causes Subderally to be assassinated in the *fort*, 47, 48. The army of Subderally encamped around, rise in tumult to sack the town, 48, 49. are appeased with promises and money, and acknowledge Mortizally Nabob, 49. *November*, who goes to *Arco*t, and is proclaimed there, 49. and returns in a great fright, 50. —1744. *June*, comes to the wedding celebrated by *Seid* Mahomed at *Arco*t, 56. is present at the assassination of this Prince, and instantly escapes back to *Velore*, 57, 58. m, 59. the Pitans, who committed the murder, had often been with him here, 60. m, 119 m, 151. m, 168. —1751. *September*, Mortizally from *Velore* joins *Rajahſaheb* at *Arco*t with 2000 men, 188. *November*, *Rajahſaheb* beats up *Basinrow* near *Velore*, 196. and marches from thence to *Anni*, 197. *February*, Clive, marching towards *Velore*, is recalled to *Fort*

- Fort St. David, 212. *m.* 247. 50 Europeans sent thither from *Pondicherry*, who conspire with the Fr. prisoners at *Arcot*, 275. *March*, Mortuazally comes from *Velore* to *Pondicherry*, and returns, 278. — 1753. *April*, the troops of *Velore* defeat those of *Arcot*, mostly Sepoys, who desert their commander, Jo. Smith, and he, with two other Europeans, are taken prisoners, 287, 288. besiege *Trinomalee*, 305 where they are entirely defeated and their general killed (316,) 317. *m.* 338. — 1756. *January*, the Eng. army, commanded by Kilpatrick, set down before *Velore*, 417. Negotiations there until the army returns to *Arcot*, 418 to 420. Great importance of the Fort and town, 420 *m.* 421. *m.* 425.
- VELORE**, GOVERNOR OF, PROUSDAR OF, meaning Mortuazally, *m.* 119, *m.* 131. *m.* 168. *m.* 275. *m.* 278. *m.* 338. *m.* 372.
- Velore*, Pagoda, 4 *m.* West of *Trichinopoly*, where the Mysoreans kept a detachment to intercept provisions — 1752. *January*, a party from the city blow open the gateway, and put all the Mysoreans within to the sword, 272.
- VENKATI GHERRI**, **VANKATI GHERRI**, 50 *m.* inland from the sea, about 70 *m.* N. E. of *Madras*, the principal town of the *Polygar* Bangar Yatchan Naluc, 417.
- Vendavur*, a village 25 *m.* S. W. of *Madras*, where Rajahshah with the Fr. troops encamp and fortify, but abandon it on the approach of Clive, *February* the 2d, 1752, p. 208.
- VERDACHELUM**, **VERDACHILUM**, **PAGODA**, large and strong, 40 *m.* inland of *Fort St. David* — 1751. *April*, attacked, and surrenders to the Eng. army with Gingen, who leaves 20 Europeans and 50 Sepoys in it, 171, 172. In *July*, it remains the only fort acknowledging *Maromediliv*, is invested by the troops of a neighbouring *Polygar*, who are dispersed by a detachment led by Pigot and Clive, they send on the detachment to *Trichinopoly*, 181, 182. is in the high road from *Trichinopoly* to *Trivadi*, 248 and to *Pondicherry*, 283. — 1753. *July*, surrenders to Hussian Ally, commander of the Fr. Sepoys, 305.
- Vicavandi*, Town, near the *cesses* of *Geegee*. — 1752. *July* the 26th, the Eng. troops under the command of Major Kineer, attack the Fr. posted here, and are repulsed and routed, 253, 254, 255. the Fr. troops march from thence and take *Vilaparum*, 255.
- VICTORIA FORT**, the name given by the Eng. to *Becc* taken by Commodore James, *April*, 1755, p. 413.
- Villavur*, *Villavur*, near *Pandicherry* — 1750. *February* Mortuzafajing and Chundafahab, and the Fr. troops returning from Tanjore, are harassed by Morarion, until they arrive here, 137 where they encamp, 138. a cannonade between the Eng. troops with Nazirjng and the French troops here, a mutiny of the French officers in the camp obliges D'Autueil to march all the troops to *Pondicherry*, Chundafahab accompanies them, but Murzafajing surrenders himself to Nazirjng, 140, 141, 142. — 1752. *August*, the Fr. army, retreating from *Fort St. David* and *Becc*, encamp between *Villavur* and *Pondicherry*, and being cannonaded, retreat into the bounds, 256.
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Sattarab.		Soubahships.	lxxvi.	Travenore, Country,	
Savannore, Savore, Nabob		Southern Countries.		King of.	
of.		Squadron.		Travincore.	
Savannore, Savore, City,		Storm.		Treaties.	
Province.		Subderally.		Trenwith, Lieut.	
Soudet Bunder.		Succogee, Succogee.		Tricately.	
Saujohee.		Sugar-loaf rock.		Triconema'ee, Bay and	
Saunders.		Sultan		Harbour.	
Sauvaye, De Sauvaye.	lxxi.	Sun.		Triconema'ee.	
Schah Gehan.		Sunda, Strengths of.		Tricopoli, Pagoda.	
Schcabeddin, Fourth of		Surat.		Tricbinopoli, Country,	
the Gaurides.	lxxii.	Swamy.		Djiridat, Kingdom.	lxxxii.
Schcabeddin, son of		Swiss.		Tricbinopoli, City.	
Ghaziodia Khan.		Syria.		Trivadi Pagoda.	lxxxv.
Scot, Col.		Synmonds, Enf		Trivandaparam.	
Seal.			T,	Trivatore.	
Season.		Tageddin Ildiz.		Truller, Enf.	
Seavinds.		Tamana.		Tuccogee.	
Sebegtechin.		Tamerlane.		Tuckenfahb.	
				Turmetherin Chan.	lxxxvi.

U.	<i>Udadallera, Udadala-</i> <i>lari Pagoda.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Udadala-</i> <i>lari Pagoda.</i>
<i>Ubez Tartars.</i>	<i>Udava da.</i>	<i>Udava, Udaval.</i>
<i>Ubez Tartars.</i>	<i>Udava da.</i>	<i>Udava, Udaval.</i>
<i>Utatar, Straight, Fert.</i>	<i>Udava da.</i>	<i>Udava, Udaval.</i>
V.	<i>Udava da.</i>	<i>Udava, Udaval.</i>
<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Udava, Udava River.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Valid.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Vandiwash.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Vandiwash.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Vandiwash, Town,</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Domain, Fief.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Vandiwash, Governor of,</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Phonsdar of.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
lxxxvii.	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Vandiwash, Pagoda.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Vandiwash, Gharri, Vandiwash</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Gharri.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>
<i>Vandiwash.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>	<i>Udadallera, Polgar.</i>

DIRECTIONS for the Binder to place the MAPS.

General Map of Indostan, to face Page 1.

Two Maps of Coromandel, to face Page 33.

Cingee, to face Page 151.

Trichinopoly, to face Page 180.

Country adjacent to Trichinopoly, to face Page 242.

Chinglapet, to face Page 265.

Plan of the Battle September 23, 1753, to face Page 314.

Plan of the Attempt to take Trichinopoly by Escalade, to face Page 324.

Plan of the Country 18 Miles east, and 10 Miles west of Trichinopoly,
to face Page 346.

Peace subsisting at this time between Balagerow and Salabad-jing, it had been concerted by Sharnwaze Khan, that Balagerow should march from Pon, to punish Morari-row, at the same time that Salabad-jing took the field against Savanore. The two armies met, united, and agreed to assist each other in the reduction of their disobedient vassals, beginning with Savanore. But before they arrived at the city, Morari-row had reinforced the garrison with a considerable body of Moratoes, and commanded them himself in person. The French company were indebted to him a large sum on account of his services in the war of Trichinopoly, for which the government of Pondicherry had given their bond; and he had often threatened mischief to their affairs, wheresoever the opportunity should offer, if the money were not paid. But now seeing the great force that was coming against himself and Sanore, he privately offered to relinquish his claim upon the French company, if Mr. Buffy would effect his reconciliation with Balagerow upon moderate terms. A negotiation ensued; it was entirely conducted by Mr. Buffy; and the Duan, so far from impeding, was secretly rejoiced that he should adjust the terms. We have obtained no information what they were, farther than that the Nabob of Sanore and Morari-row made their submissions to their respective superiors, and Morari-row gave up to Mr. Buffy the bond of the French company. As soon as the peace was concluded, the Duan struck the blow he had long meditated, representing to Salabad-jing "that the city of Sanore might have been easily taken, if Mr. Buffy had not preferred the interest of the French company with Morari-row to those of the Soubahship with its vassals that the French had never supplied any money to his government from the province of Arcot, although it was now five years since they had been entrusted with the administration of that country, whereas, the ally of the English, Mahomed Ally, was at this very time soliciting the same patents for himself, proffering an annual tribute of three millions and two hundred thousand rupees, and an immediate present of one million two hundred thousand, as soon as he should receive the patents." Whoever has considered the whole tenor of our narrative, will easily have discerned that the opposition of the English arms had

left the French no great gainers by their titular acquisition of the province of Arcot; and we cannot determine what truth there might be in the allegation of the offers made by Mahomed Ally, because the presidency of Madras knew nothing of them: however, it appears that Mr. Buffy believed it; and the inveteracy of Jaffer Ally Khan, who had always some correspondence with the English, prompted this lord, although without any authority, to assure Salabad-jing, that if he would remove the French troops from his service, their place should be immediately supplied by an equal body of English. The party against the French was every day strengthened by the accession of other lords; and Salabad-jing, although he respected Mr. Buffy, had not resolution enough to oppose this powerful combination.

Shanavaze Khan now communicated the intentions of the confederacy to Balagerow, and solicited his assistance, as in a common cause, to rid the Soubah and the Decan of these dangerous intruders, proposing, as the shortest and surest means, to begin by assassinating Mr. Buffy. Civilities had passed between Balagerow and Mr. Buffy, not only during the present campaign, but on former occasions, and they mutually esteemed each other; from which, and his own character, which was superior to most in Indostan, he rejected the proposal of assassination with disdain: from another motive he likewise refused to commit any hostilities against the French troops; being not without views of attaching Mr. Buffy to his own service, if the animosity between him and the ministry of Salabad-jing should become irreconcilable. Shanavaze Khan, although much disappointed by the refusal of Balagerow, nevertheless persisted in his purpose, and signified to Mr. Buffy, in the name of Salabad-jing, the resolution of dismissing the French troops from his service, ordering them to retire out of his territories without delay; but promising that, if they committed no hostilities, they should receive no molestation in their retreat.

Mr. Buffy knew full well that Salabad-jing had concurred to this resolution more from imbecillity than inclination: and hoping that some favourable incident, in a government so fertile in events, would soon induce him to recall the French troops, received the order of dismissal, without manifesting any resentment, and said that he was

as desirous as his enemies to quit a connexion fraught with so much jealousy and discontent. Accordingly he immediately removed, and encamped all his force at some distance from the army of Salabad-jing, giving out that he intended to proceed to Masulipatnam. At the same time he dispatched letters to the government of Pondicherry, requesting them to send to that place with the utmost expedition all the force which could be spared from the services of Coromandel. At the same time Salabad-jing, now entirely governed by Shanavaze Khan, likewise dispatched letters, which were followed by an agent, to the presidency of Madras, requesting that they would immediately send a body of troops to assist in expelling the French out of his dominions. 1756.

The very day that the French troops quitted the army of Salabad-jing, Balagerow sent a deputation of his principal officers to Mr. Bussy, congratulating him on his separation from so perfidious and ungrateful a nation as the Moors: these were his expressions: and solicited his alliance, proposing that the French troops should act as auxiliaries to the Morattoes, as they had to Salabad-jing; and proffering the same allowances to the troops, the same emoluments to Mr. Bussy himself, and as great advantages to the French company, as had been granted by that prince. Mr. Bussy declined to accept this offer, by the obvious excuse of his dependance on the orders of Pondicherry; and began his march. Nevertheless Balagerow, with a spirit of chivalry of which as little now remains in the eastern as in the western part of the world, detached a body of 6000 horse with orders to accompany Mr. Bussy until he should think himself out of the reach of pursuit or interruption from the Soubah's forces; and to leave nothing wanting to the consummation of this politeness, this cavalry was commanded by a general of the first distinction amongst the Morattoes for his riches, and of the highest reputation; next to Balagerow himself, for his military talents. His name was Malarjee Holcar.

The French troops were 600 Europeans in battalion, 5000 well-disciplined Sepoys, a well-appointed train of field artillery, two troops of Hussars, one of dragoons, and one of grenadiers; in all 200 European riders. This force, with the Morattoo cavalry, were more than able to cope with the whole army of Salabad-jing. After eight days march

756. march without any appearance of opposition, Mr. Bussy dismissed the Morattoes, making grateful acknowledgments, and some presents, to Holcar and Balagerow. But he was mistaken in his security; for Shanavaze Khan receiving by his spies and scouts very expeditious information of the departure of the Morattoes, immediately detached 25000 men, horse and foot, under the command of Jaffer Ally Khan, in pursuit of the French troops. Orders had also been previously sent to all the chiefs of the neighbouring countries to obstruct their progress; but none of these ventured the risk, until they came to the districts of a Polygar, named Maladirao, situated near the bank of the Krishna, about 90 miles to the south-west of Hyderabad; who confiding in the thickness of his woods, and the perplexities of the ways which traversed them, harrassed the line of march for some hours, and killed some men, amongst whom an officer of reputation named La Martiniere. Marching on from the woods without intermission, they found the Krishna fordable, and passed it without delay; and just as the last picquet had got over, the river began to swell, and the van of Jaffer Ally Khan's army appeared on the other bank; where they were detained 15 days by this interruption, which permitted the French troops to proceed at leisure, and without further molestation. What remained of the march to Masulipatnam, even in the shortest road, was more than 200 miles; and through a very embarrassed and inhospitable country. Sickness prevailed amongst the Europeans, the stores of ammunition were not sufficient for any long continuation of service, provisions failed, money was still more scarce, the Sepoys began to murmur and desert for want of pay; and Mr. Bussy knowing that these distresses could no where be so well redressed, as by means of the connexions which he maintained at Hyderabad, turned his march to this city, and arrived there on the 14th of June.

The city of Hyderabad is situated 60 miles north from the Krishna. It is enclosed by a wall 20 feet high, defended by small round towers. The river Mouffi coming from the westward, runs near the northern part of the walls, from which it is separated by a strand, which it sometimes overflows in the rains. The city extends along the course of the river only one mile, but recedes from it three. There is a stone bridge,

bridge, but not of arches, 300 yards in length over the river. The garrison at this time was but slender, for most of the established troops of the government had marched with Salabad-jing. 1756.

The French troops encamped about a mile to the westward of the city, and their appearance terrified the inhabitants; but on receiving assurances from Mr. Buffy that no violence was intended, if his army were not treated as enemies, quiet was restored, and the common intercourses of peace were carried on between the camp and the city: the bankers moreover lent Mr. Buffy money on his own credit, with which he discharged the pay due to the Sepoys; and they instead of being satisfied with this equity, demanded an advance for the time coming, which not being given, whole companies of them together deserted. Some bullocks which had been sent to bring grain from a village about 15 miles from the city, were attacked and taken by the troops of the district, joined by a few straggling Morattoes, who had crossed the Kristna just before it rose: on which Mr. Buffy sent an agent named Romi Khan, whom he usually employed in such messages, to the governor of the city, requesting he would either restore the bullocks that had been taken, or make restitution of an equal number. The governor, by name Ibrahim-ally, was nephew to Jaffer-ally Khan, and married to one of his daughters; and partaking of his uncle's animosity to Mr. Buffy, treated the message with indignation, and the messenger with contempt, who retorted with insolence; this produced abuse, which Romi Khan revenged on the spot, by stabbing Ibrahim-ally to the heart with his poignard, and was himself immediately cut down by the attendants. But even this event did not excite any aversion to the French in the inhabitants of the city; for the people of Indostan are generally so much oppressed, that if they do not rejoice, at least they rarely regret the loss of any of their rulers; unless amongst some of the Indian states, in which religion and antiquity hath annexed veneration to the descendants of their ancient princes.

Although no diligence had been omitted, the French army were not ready to proceed from Hyderabad before the Morattoe cavalry of Salabad-jing's army came up: they were 12000 under several chiefs independant of Balagerow, who held sieges under the Mogul government in the Decan, on condition of military service. This cavalry appeared

56. appeared on the 26th of June, and encamped about six miles from the French army. The next day their generals summoned Mr. Buffy, in the name of Salabad-jing, to surrender all his artillery, excepting the six field pieces which he had brought from Pondicherry, and to relinquish the attributes of his Moorish dignities, promising on these conditions to let him proceed quietly to Masulipatnam. Mr. Buffy replied, that he acknowledged the mandates of no man to disarm himself, and that he held his dignities from the Emperor, not from Salabad-jing. Messages of negotiation nevertheless continued.

On the 30th of June the lieutenant of Hussars went forth with half the troop to reconnoitre, and, being short sighted, led them without suspecting the danger into covered and unequal ground, where they were suddenly surrounded by a much superior number of Morattoes, issuing from the other side of a hill, who immediately attacked them on all sides. The Hussars, as is the custom of these troops in such emergencies, endeavoured to disperse, and each man to save himself as he best could: the rest of the troop in the camp seeing the danger of their comrades, mounted and galloped to their assistance, not in a compact body, to which the others might rally, but all singling out different antagonists; in which irregular manner of combat, the Morattoes themselves are equal to any horsemen in the world. The troop of French dragoons seeing the Hussars in flight, mounted and sallied to cover their retreat, but in regular order; and the Morattoes awed by their discipline quitted the fight, having killed the lieutenant and two Hussars, and desperately wounded twenty-seven others: they likewise took six horses; and sent away seven caps or hats which they had picked up on the field, as a trophy of their victory, to Salabad-jing. Their chiefs, elated by this success, proposed such extravagant terms, that Mr. Buffy, knowing they would become more arrogant the more sollicitude he shewed for peace, broke off the negotiation abruptly, and consulted his officers on the future operations of the war.

He represented to them, that “defective as their force was in cavalry, it would scarcely be possible for the infantry and artillery alone to protect the long train of carriages required for the sick, baggage, stores, provisions, and ammunition, through a march of 200 miles
“ to

“ to Masulipatnam, from the incessant attacks of the Morattoes, as well as Salabad-jung’s cavalry, which were approaching and if they should gain their way to this place, other evils would be the consequence of their success, since the enemy accompanying their progress would carry the ravages of war into the ceded provinces, and by ruining the revenues, would cut off the only resource which remained for the maintenance of the army.” He therefore proposed that “ they should find their ground where they were, that altho’ the city itself was too extensive and too weak to be defended by their force, there was a post at hand capable of containing the army and all its equipments, in which they should defend themselves to extremity, in expectation of the reinforcements he had requested from Pondicherry, and not without hopes that the good disposition of Salabad jung himself might prevail over the evil intentions of his ministers and produce a reconciliation, which in all probability would be precluded for ever, if the army retreated to such a distance as Masulipatnam at all events they could at last retreat ”

All the officers concurred in opinion with their general The post they resolved to take, was a palace of retirement from business, built by the kings of Golcondah, when mighty It is called the garden of Charmaul, and is an enclosure of 600 by 500 yards it is situated on the strand of the river Moussi, and in the north-west angle of the city in the middle is a great tank of water, square, and lined to the bottom with steps of stone at some distance, are four great building, one facing each side of the tank, separated from each other, and all together capable of lodging a multitude Early in the morning of the 3th of July, the day after the council, the French army began to move from their camp, at the same time the advanced guards, established towards the enemy’s camp, remained in their posts, for the Morattoes were in the field, who nevertheless did not venture to attack any part of the line, excepting the last troops as they were quitting the advanced posts, by whom they were repulsed, but still hovered around Mr Buffy therefore waited in the plain until the evening, when the whole army entered the garden without interruption

56.

About this time the agent sent by Salabad-jing from Sanore arrived at Madras : the letters announcing the purport of his embassy were received some days before ; but the full extent of Salabad-jing's proposals remained to be explained by the agent in person. Nothing could be more acceptable to the presidency than the invitation he brought ; for since the disappointment of the expedition, which the company had projected to be carried on from Bombay, they despaired of having another opportunity of striking at the French influence in the northern parts of the Decan ; on which, nevertheless, the very existence of the English on the coast of Coromandel seemed to depend. They therefore with great alacrity assured Salabad-jing of their intentions to comply with his request, and were on the point of ordering a detachment of 300 Europeans and 1500 Sepoys to take the field ; when in the middle of July they received letters from Bengal, informing them of the greatest danger that had ever threatened the company's estate in the East Indies ; to retrieve which from utter perdition required nothing less than the exertion of the utmost force that could be spared from the coast of Coromandel.

The END of the FIFTH BOOK.

A L T E R A T I O N.

IN Page 252, instead of the Paragraph beginning with the words, " In the month of August Salabad-jing exhibited"—and ending " an ambassador from the great Mogul"—Read as follows.

In the month of August Salabad-jing exhibited another ceremony to amuse the people, receiving a delegate from Delhi, who brought, as was pretended, the serpaw, or vest, with the sword, and other symbols of sovereignty, which the Great Mogul sends to his viceroys, on their appointments. He remained at Aurengabad during the rest of this year settling his government, without the interruption of any military operations. But in the spring of the next year 1752, Balagerow, encouraged as before by Ghazi-o-dean Khan from Delhi, invaded his dominions with 40,000 horse, which separating in various detachments, committed all kind of ravage and devastation. The river Gunga flowing about 35 miles to the westward of Aurengabad, was at this time the boundary between the territories of the Soubahship and of Balagerow, whose capital, Poni, is by the usual road about 130 miles distant from the other city, and had no kind of defences. Salabad-jing having taken the field with all his forces, submitted the direction of the campaign to Mr. Buffy, who instead of opposing the incursions of the Morattoes into the territories of the Soubahship, retahated the same mischief in their country, and advanced within 30 miles of Poni. This soon recalled the Morattoes, who burnt all their own villages in front and on either hand of his progress; and even destroyed their granaries in Poni itself. At the same time their detachments interrupted, harrassed, and cut off the Soubah's convoys of provisions, all of which came from behind, and from far. They likewise several times insulted the Soubah's encampments, but in these skirmishes were always repulsed with loss by the

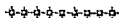
52. French musketry and artillery. Nevertheless the Soubah's army was almost famished: and the countries of both having suffered equally by this wasteful war, Balagerow consented to a cessation of hostilities for a present of 100,000 rupees. This treaty was concluded in the beginning of July; when Salabad-jing, without returning to Auren-gabad, proceeded with his whole army towards Golcondah; and in the rout exacted the submissions and received the tributes due from several refractory Zemindars; but the Rajah of Neirmel, the most powerful in these parts of the Decan, and several others of inferior note, united, and opposed the army of Salabad-jing, with all their forces, which were very numerous, but irregular: a general battle ensued, in which the Rajahs were routed, and Neirmel himself slain; after which Salabad-jing met no farther opposition during the rest of his progress to Golcondah. In the beginning of this campaign, Mr. Buffy hearing of the decline of Chunda-saheb's fortunes at Tritchinopoly, employed the influence which the expectation of his immediate services gave him over the councils of Salabad-jing, to obtain a commission, appointing Mr. Dupleix Nabob of the Carnatic, notwithstanding that Chunda-saheb was at that time alive; this, with several other pompous patents, was sent to Pondicherry, and Salabad-jing promised they should soon be followed by an ambassador from the Great Mogul.

I N D E X.



ABBREVIATIONS.

C, c, Coast. Eng, eng, English. Fr, fr, French. I, Island. K, King. m, mentioned m, miles. Nab, Nabob. p, page. Prov. prov. Province. Sep. Sepoy's.



ABDALLA KHAN, with his brother Hossain Ally, all powerful at Delhi from 1713 to 1720, make 5 and capture 4 Emperors of Indol in — in 1720. Hossain is assassinated, and Abdalla dies wounded in battle, 19, 20, 21.

ABDALLI, the name of a tribe of Affghans, annexed Ikenite to the name of Ahmed the king of Candahar, who was of that tribe, 122.

ABDULL MALLY, 422. See Abdull Rahim.

ABDULL RAHIM, a brother to Mahomedally. — 1751, marches with Licut Innes to Timbilly, 169, 170 and against Madura, 170. — 1756, is defeated with Abdull Maly, and escapes with him from Chelvelatore, 422.

ABDULL WAHAB KHAN, brother to Mahomedally — 1751, *February*, marches with cap. Cope against Madura, 170, 171. *April*, joins capt. Gingen, with the Nabob's troops from Trichinopoly, 172. behaves with resolution at the night of Volcondah, 174 — 1752, *June*, sent by the Nabob to Arcot to govern the countries north of the Palur, 248 — 1753, *April*, his indecent character and profuse administration, 287 his troops routed by those of Velore, 283 — 1754, promises to furnish money to Maphuz Khan proceeding to Trichinopoly, 346 fails to supply it, 362. makes a treaty with Miruzally in *May*, 372 — 1755, his dissipation the revenues collected in the Arcot province, 397.

Abdallah slaves, help to murder Subdlerally at Velore, in *October* 1742, p. 48.

ACHAR, Emperor of Indol, reigns 50 years, from 1556 to 1605, p. 17 & 18 m, 25.

Acharam, *Acharam*, a Pagoda 5 m, s. w. of Devi Cota — 1749, *September*, taken, attacked by the Tanjore, 117 defended by cap. Cope, 117, 118 m, 385.

Acuin, *Archin*, m, 60 72. 84 107.

ADAM, commander of the Herich ship of war, killed *October* 1748, p. 104.

ADLERCROON, Col of the 4th regiment —

1754, *September*, arrives with his regiment on the C. of Coromandel, 371. and supercedes Major Lawrence in the general command, 371, 372.

Adoni, 249.

ALFGHANS, their origin, 7. easily and early converted to Mahomedanism, 24. have of late years figured in the revolutions of Delhi, 24. opposed by the Marattoes, 40 — In 1748, they invade the northern territories of the empire from Candahar, under the command of their new king Ahmed the Abdalli, p. 122.

AFRICA, Coast free slaves purchased on the eastern coast, 81 m, 93. A ship lost on an island 800 miles E. of the Cape of Good Hope, within sight of the continent, 406.

ALVILD, the ABDALI LI, Treasurer to Nadir Schah, on whose death in *June* 1747, he comes away from Persia to Candahar, and immediately gets possession of the provinces of Irlostan ceded to the Persians by Mahomed Schah in 1739. In 1748 he invades the adjoining provinces of Indolstan with an army of Affghans, 122.

AHMED SCHAH, HAMED SCHAH, eldest son of Mahomed Schah — 1749, marches against Ahmed the Abdalli, returns to Delhi on his father's death, and is proclaimed Emperor in *April*, 122 — 1751, appoints the young Scheherliun captain general, 336, m, 340.

Ali C'ele, treaty of, 35 130.

ALADDIN, succeeds Mahomed Nussredin, and possesses the throne of Delhi until 1317, p. 12.

AI KORAN, KORAN, when brought into India, 9 m, 26 38 52 160.

Alga, a river on the E. of Mithbar, and the northern boundary of the country of Canara, 121.

ALLUM KHAN, formerly in the service of Chundafcheb, enters into that of Tanjore, 169 — 1751, gets possession of Madura, and maintains it for Chundafcheb, 169.

March, defends it against capt. Cope and Abdul-

- Abdullwahab Khan, 170, 171.—1752, joins Chundasaheb before Trichinopoly, 208. is killed, 216. *m.* 384. he left Mianah, Moudemiah, and Nabi Caun Cateck, in the government of the Madura, and Tinivelly countries, 399.
- ALLY DOAST KHAN, the posthumous and only surviving son of Subderally Khan, in 1752, *p.* 266.
- Amboor, a fort 50 *m.* w. of Arcot, 30 *s.* of Damalcherry, 127. Battle fought there July 23d 1749, in which Anwarodean Khan is killed, 127, 128, 129. *m.* 130. 132. 136. 346.
- AMEDABAD, city, 53.
- AMERICAN, 6
- Amoor. See *Amboor*.
- Amour. See *Amboor*.
- ANAWAR, father of Anwarodean Khan, his life, 52.
- ANGRIA, CONAGEE, his rise, and establishment, 407, 408.
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Dow, ALEXANDER, has translated and published the history of Ferishta, a valuable work, 30.

Dragoons, a troop with Buffs in 1756, *p*, 429 save the Fr. Hussars, 432

DUAN, the officer next to the Nabob, manages the revenues, disbursements, and customs, takes possession for the executor of the estates of the feudatories on their death, 28 the word is sometimes employed by us instead of the proper name of the individual holding the office The Duans mentioned in this Volume are—OF ARCOI, Gulam Hassein, *m*, 37 Chundasaheb, Vice Duan to Gulam Hassein, *m*, 38 Meer Asfid, *m*, 39 *m* 42 Uncertain who, chosen by the friends of Subderally when they proclaimed his son Seid Mahomed, Nabob, 50

OF SALABADJING, Seid Lalkar Khan, *m*, 329, 330, 331, 332 333, 334, 335 Shanaavaze Khan, *m*, 426, 427

DUPLEIX, GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY — 1742, forms connexions with Chundasaheb, 43 and 45 — 1745 reveals on Anwarodean to prohibit Com. Bernet from attacking the French on the C. of Coronandel, 61 — 1746 *m*, 63 has no authority over Mauritius and Bourbon, 64 jealous of Delabourdonnais, 64 *m*, 65 forbids by Anwarodean from attacking Madras, whom he appeases by promising to give him the town, 68, 69 *October*, disavows the treaty of ransom for Madras, and thwarts all Delabourdonnais' operations, 69 insists that he protract the term of restoring Madras, 71 sends one of the council of Pondicherry to govern it, 71. his friends in France procured the imprisonment of Delabourdonnais in the Bastille, 72 unwilling to employ hostilities against Maphuze Khan at Madras, 73 his reception of the Eng Governor, 78 recalls Paradis from Madras to command against Fort St David, 79 *December* the 11th, sends his troops against St David under the command of Buty, who retire in confusion, 81 to 83 *December* 30th, attempts another expedition to surprise Cuddalore, by sending the troops in boats, who are beat back by the fire, 83 — 1747 *January*, carries the war into the Nabob's country near Madras, in order to make him withdraw his troops from the Eng at Fort St. David, 84 informs the Nabob of the arrival of the Fr ships, and represents the Eng at Fort St David as abandoned by their countrymen, 84. the Nabob orders Maphuze Khan to treat with him, and sends back from Arcot his nephew Surjean and another deputy, who had been made prisoners at Madras, 84. *February*, sends away the Fr ships to avoid the return of the Eng squadron, 85. receives Maphuze Khan at Pondicherry, makes a treaty of peace with him, on which the Nabob recalls his troops from Fort St.

St. David, 85. *m.*, 86. *March* the 1st, sends his army against Fort St. David, and recalls them on the appearance of the Eng. Squadron, 87. — 1748, *January*, practises with the commander of the Tellicherry Sepoys, 88, *June*, during the absence of the Engl. Squadron, sends his troops to surprize Cuddalore, who are repulsed by Major Lawrence, 91. makes preparations to resist the armament under the command of Admiral Boscawen, 91. Siege of Pondicherry, 91 to 106. sings Te Deum, and writes letters throughout India, magnifying his resistance of the siege, 106. — 1749. learns the state of Chundasaheb's affairs from his wife at Pondicherry, and forms schemes of obtaining territories, 119, 120. had governed the Fr. settlements in Bengal, 120. and resolves to assist Chundasaheb, 120. probably these views made him thwart those of Labourdonnais, 120. guarantees the payment of Chundasaheb's ransom to the Morattoes, 120, 121. *June, July*, sends D'Autueil with a body of troops to join Chundasaheb and Murzafajing, 126. on whose success the Engl. cannot reproach his conduct, 130. gets intelligence from the catholics at St. Thomé, 131. *August*, receives Chundasaheb and Murzafajing, and obtains from them a grant of 81 villages near Pondicherry, 132. his plans supported in France, 132. *October*, enjoins Chundasaheb not to be led away from the attack of Trichinopoly, 133. who conceals from him his want of money, 134. is anxious at the detention of the army before Tanjore, 135. — 1750, on the approach of Nazirjing, urges the attack of Tanjore, 136. on the return of the army, rebukes Chundasaheb for not having proceeded directly to Trichinopoly, 137. assists him with money and 2000 Europeans to oppose Nazirjing, 138. *March* 20th, attempts to reclaim the mutinous officers by severity, 139. *m.*, 141. not depressed by the mutiny and retreat of his army, nor by the captivity of Murzafajing, but orders his army to take the field again, and schemes to raise Nazirjing enemies in his own camp, 143, 144. treats with him in behalf of Chundasaheb and Murzafajing, 144. and sends deputies to him, who establish a correspondence with the Pitan Nabobs, 144. orders D'Autueil to make some attack on Nazirjing's camp, which succeeds, 145. *July*, sends a ship, which takes Masulipatman, 146, 147. the Pitan Nabobs advise him to proceed to action. The French troops take Trivadi, 147, 148. rout Mahomedally as soon as left by the English, 150, 151. take Gingee, 151, 152. Nazirjing sends deputies to treat with him, 153. and offers all he had asked, 154. Nazirjing had sent the treaty to him ratified, 156. Dupleix is informed by Chundasaheb of the victory, of Nazirjing's

death, and the elevation of Murzafajing, who refers his dispute with the Pitan Nabobs to Dupleix, 158, 159. *December* 15, receives Murzafajing at Pondicherry, 159. and the Pitan Nabobs, 159. mediates in their differences, 160, installs Murzafajing as Subah, and is declared by him Governor for the Mogul of all the countries S. of the Kristna. Chundasaheb is declared Nabob of Arcot under the authority of Dupleix, 161. Mahomedally treats with him, 162. partakes of the treasures of Nazirjing, 162. — 1751. *January*, sends 300 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, and 10 field pieces under the command of Bussy, with Murzafajing, into the Decan, 163. acknowledges the title of Salabadjing on the death of Murzafajing, 166. his politics admired in Coromandel, 167. the English resolve to assist Mahomedally, lest he should make alliance with Dupleix, 168. *March*, Dupleix plants flags in token of sovereignty round the bounds of Fort St. David, which determines the English to take the field, 171. The events of the war, from *April* 1751, to *February* 1752, are related without mention of Dupleix, from p. 171, to p. 213, and may be found under the English and French Army, and the officers mentioned. — 1752, *March*, Clive destroys the town of Dupleix's Fateabad, which Dupleix was raising on the spot where Nazirjing was killed, 213. he orders Law to intercept the Engl. reinforcement, 214. the retreat of Law into the I. of Seingham was contrary to his orders, 222. he sends a reinforcement with D'Autueil, 222. his inveteracy to Mahomedally, 239. *m.*, 249. his policy in taking possession of Masulipatnam, 250. *m.*, 252. Salabadjing appoints him Nabob of the Carnatic, 436. which he publishes on the death of Chundasaheb, continues the war, foments the discontent of the Mysoreans, and proclaims Rajahsaheb Nabob, 252, 253. on the success of his troops at Vicravandi. orders them to encamp at Chimundelum, 255, takes 200 Swiss going in boats from Madras to Fort St. David, 255. rashly orders Kirjean to give battle, who is beaten, 256, 257. practises to estrange the Mysoreans, and to gain Morarirow, 260. and makes a treaty with them, 261. *September*, sends a reinforcement to Chinglapett and Cobelong, 263. promises to assist the Regent, 268. — 1753, *March*, the junction of the Morattoes enables him to make head in the Carnatic, 273. Ghaziodean Khan sends De Volton to him with offers, 274. disburses his own money in the war, 275. offers Mortizally the Nabobship, 275. protracts the war on the sea coast, that the Mysoreans might reduce Trichinopoly, 277. seduces Mortizally to Pondicherry, and gets a sum of money from him, but permits him to return to Velore,

278. *April*, on the march of Major Lawrence to Trichinopoly, sends troops to Serengham, 283. Murziah receives his correspondence with Duplex and begins his correspondence, 287. Duplex sends a French reinforcement with 3000 Morattoes to Serengham, 288, 289. Orders Brenier to employ De Cistans as a spy in Trichinopoly, 297 and 298. *June*, errs in employing the reinforcements arrived from France against Verdeléolum, Trimonalee, and Palacochi, 345, 366. *Sept.*, sends them, with Morattoes and his Morattoes to Serengham, 366, 367. *re-takes* the h. of Taverne, 369. *he* is forced to march at Poruchirv against Palacochi, 326. orders Bull to return to the command and management of a farm in the Decan, 332. sagacity of his projects, 336. *Dec.*, throws inclination to end the war in the Carnatic, 337. — 1754. *Jan.*, his commission from Murziah, 338. *advises* on the Great Mogul produced at the conference at Sadra, 338. rejects Mahomedally's titles, 339. Letter of the Mogul to him suspicious, 339, 340, 341. *he* procured the release of Maphuze Khan after the battle of Amboor, 346. *April*, sends troops to Palan cotah, 353. — 1754. the Fr. ministry recall him without application from the ministry of England, 365, 366. *Aug.* 24, Godeheu arrives at Pondicherry, and Duplex resigns the government to him, 366. appears in the equipage of his Moonish dignities, 367. *Oct.* 14, sails for France, 377. Godeheu refuses to pay the money he had borrowed for the war, 377 for which Duplex is pressed in France, 378. general character of his qualities and conduct, esteem for Bull, 378, 379. his successor Deleyrat left by Godeheu with more contracted powers, 380. The Mysorean was a dupe to his promises, 380. *m.* 403. *m.* 436. **DUPLEX** Mrs. wife of Mr. Duplex — 1748 corresponds in the Malabar language with the interpreter of the late governor of Malabar, to make the Felicherry Bermy's desert, 88. — 1752 corresponds with Morinow, 261. **DUPLEX** *habitat*, a town, which Duplex was building on the spot where Nazirung was killed, in commemoration of that event, destroyed by Clive, in *July*, 1752, *p.* 213. **UTCH**, have possessions in the Malay islands, to the coasts of New Holland, 2, to lands unknown, 1. — 1756. *May* 6 Dutch ships, with 430 soldiers, sail with Mr. Boscau to the attack of Mauritius, 92 and 96. proceed to Batavia, *July* 27th 98. — 1743 the Dutch at Negapatam send 120 Europeans to assist at the siege of Pondicherry, 98. Sadras belongs to the Dutch, 337. — 1752 the Morattoes of Jonagoe burn the Dutch factory at Bimlipatam, 374. — 1756 The King of Tri-

vencore gained advantages over the Dutch on the coast of Malabar, 400. In 17-4, the Dutch attack Guttiah without success, 410.

DUPLEX, 1753, 1754 depicted by the Fr. E. I. Company to negotiate with the Fr. ministry in London concerning the affairs of India, 365.

E.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, ENG — 174,

Company's charter in answer to Anwar's petition, says that he acts independent of the agents of the E. I. C. 61. — 1746 the territory of Madras had been granted by the British to the E. I. C. about 100 years, 65. *Sept.* 18th, A ship belonging to the E. I. C. attacked in Madras road the Fr. squadron, 65. *September* 10th, another taken when Madras surrendered, 63. the effects of the company there taken possession of by Fr. command, 63 and with part of the military stores laden on board the Fr. ship, 69. bills given on the Company for the ransom of the town, 69. Fort St David purchased by the E. I. Company about 100 years before, 78. — 1748 one of their ships taken in sight of Bombay, 89. Eleven of their ships serve as transports in Mr. Boscau's expedition, 92. — 1749 the K. of Tanjore cedes Devi Cotah to them, 118. after the loss of Madras the E. I. C. ordered Fort St David to be the presidency, 131. *Aug.* 1st, Mr. Boscau takes possession of St. John's for the Company, 131. their agents in India were not at this time authorized to engage in military operations, 132. — 1750 Deputies sent to treat with Nazirung on the interests of the E. I. C. 139. a territory near Madras ceded to the E. I. C. by Mahomedally, 145. — 1752 *June*, the mercantile affairs of the Company greatly distressed by the war of Chundabeb, 220. the military stores taken with D'Autout at Volcondah reserved for the Company, 235. — 1754 their distress by the war increased by the restraint of relieving their capital, 339. the removal of Succoe and the restoration of Monagee essential to the Company's interests, 361. their stores at assistance of the government in England, to carry on the war, 365. the Eng. Company employ Mr. Saunders, and some other members of the council of Madras, to treat with Mr. Godeheu, 366. the conditional treaty to be confirmed or annulled by the two Companies in Europe, 375. one thousand of the Eng. Company's Sepoys left with Maphuze Khan in the southern countries, 401. the Company in London project an expedition from Bombay against Sallabidding and the Fr. troops in his service,

service, 405. reward the services of Clive, 406. their marine force at Bombay, 409.—1756, the misfortunes in Bengal threaten the greatest danger ever incurred by their estates in the East Indies, 434.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, FRENCH. See under **FRENCH**.

EAST INDIES, what Countries and Islands are comprehended in them, 1. the Eng. commerce in the East Indies depended on the success of the wars in Coromandel and Bengal, 34. *m.* 91.—1749. the squadrons under Boscawen, the greatest European marine force ever seen in the East Indies, 98. *m.* 365. *m.* 366. Dupleix raised the reputation of his nation in the E. Indies, and probably intended to drive the other Europeans out of them, 378. the greatest danger ever incurred by the Company in the E. Indies, 434.

Elephant. Murzafajing's, 159. Elephants employed at the storm of Arcot to force the gates, 194. carry baggage, 392.

Elerempenah, Polygar of, the place lies between Coilorepettah and Chevelpetore. —1756, *June*, redeems his hostages, 425.

Elimiserum, a fortified pagoda on a rock, 3 *m.* s. e. of the French Rock, the Fr. had mounted cannon there. —1752. *March* 28. Major Lawrence marches between Elimiserum and the Fr. Rock, when the two armies cannonade, 215. *m.* 217. *April*, taken by Dalton, 218, 219.—1753. *August*, taken again from the Fr. by Monagee, 303. *October*, an Eng. detachment left in it, 316. Cootaparah is 5 *m.* n. e. of Elimiserum, 344.—1754. *Feb.* the garrison at Elimiserum march to secure Cootaparah during the action of the convoy and grenadiers, 345. *m.* 352. *May* 23d, the guards withdrawn from Elimiserum, when the army march to Tanjore, 358. *July*, the enemy change their camp several times between Elimiserum and the five rocks, 364. Natalpettah, 6 *m.* e. of Elimiserum, 368. a deep water-course passes between Elimiserum and the Fr. rock, which the army coming from Tanjore cross, and engage the French and Mysoreans, *August* the 17th, 368. *August* 22d, Monagee takes Elimiserum and the Fr. party there, 370.

ELORE, PROVINCE, was governed many years by Anwarodean, 53. where it is erroneously called *Yalore*. —1753, *November*, obtained by Bussy for the Fr. company, 334. lies to the s. w. of Mustaphanagur, 335.—1754, the Morattos who had invaded *Rajahmundry* and *Chicacole* return through Elore, 374. Its revenues not specified, 376.

EMPEROR, EMPIRE, meaning the **MOGUL**. —1753. De Volton brings Dupleix a blank paper, to which the great seal of the Empire is affixed, 274.—1756, *June*, Bussy asserts

that he held his Moorish dignities, not from Salabadjing, but the Emperor, 432. See Delhi; and Great Mogul, under Mogul.

ENGLAND. N. B. the word Europe in a few instances is improperly used in our narrative instead of England. —1746. two ships of 50 guns, and 1 of 20, join Mr. Barnet's squadron from England, who sends back one of 29 and 1 of 60, *p.* 61. The trade from England to the C. of Coromandel, with that carried on from one part of India to another, had raised Madras to opulence and reputation, 65.—1748. *January*, Major Lawrence arrives at Fort St. David from England, 88. *April*, Admiral Griffin's squadron reinforced by 3 ships from England, 89. What ships and vessels of Mr. Boscawen's armament belonged to the navy of England, 92.—1749. *January*, Griffin sails with a 60 and two 20 gun ships to England, 98. *October* 21st, Mr. Boscawen with the fleet sails to England, 133.—1751. the English at Fort St. David. refrain from hostilities against the French, because not authorised from England, 167. Major Lawrence had gone from Fort St. David to England in the preceding *October*, 167. Mr. Robins arrived from thence at Fort St. David about that time, 168. *July*, recruits from Europe arrived at Fort St. David, 181.—1752. *March* 15th, Major Lawrence arrives again at Fort St. David from England, 213. two companies of Swifs and other reinforcements arrive at Madras from England, 255. the recruits from England vile, 261.—1753. Captain Dalton returns to Europe, 316.—1754. Reinforcements arrived at Madras from Europe, 362. *September*, Madras obliged to make peace on disadvantageous terms, in conformity to orders from Europe, 371.—1755. *January* 13th, Mr. Saunders proceeds to England, 379. Col. Heron lately arrived from England, 380. troops from England arrive at Bombay, intended for an expedition projected in London, 405. their number, they arrive in *October* with Clive, 406.—1756. the ship Darby, coming from England richly laden, taken by Angria about 28 years ago, 410.

ENGLISH. THE, expressing or implying **THE NATION IN GENERAL**, or their INTERESTS. and ESTABLISHMENTS in **INDIA** in general —the Eng. Establishments in Indostan are under Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, 33. in which the English have been engaged in war since the year 1745. *p.* 34. their commerce in the E. Indies depended on the success of the wars in Coromandel and Bengal, 34. take part in the war of Coromandel immediately after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, 35.—1745. the Nabob Anwarodean Khan insists that all officers of the Eng. nation are equally

equally obliged to respect his authority in the Carnatic, 61 — 1746 *April*, the Eng affairs in India threatened with danger, when Commodore Barnet died, 62 useful to contemplate the progress made by the English in Indostan in the science and spirit of war after the loss of Madras, 68 — 1748 *January*, the Medway had been the principal cause of all the English disgraces and misfortunes in India, 88 *TALLICHERRY* an English settlement, 87 — 1748 After the raising of the siege of Pondicherry, the military character of the French regarded as greatly superior to that of the English, 106 the English had establishments in Indostan many years before the French, 118, 119 — 1752 *July*, Dupleix violates the Eng colours at sea by taking 200 Swifs going to Fort St David in boats, 23, Mrs Dupleix in her letters to Monarrou represents the English as a mercantile people unfit for war, 260 — 1754, *Sept* Adlercron commands the Eng troops in India, 372 **ENGLISH**, The, meaning the GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENCIES, SETTLEMENTS, FACTORIES on the COAST of COROMANDEL — 1746, the Eng at Madras call on the Nabob Anwarodean to protect them from Labourdonna's armament, 64 the protection of their settlements was the principal object for which the squadron was sent into India, 66 *August*, the English in Madras, garrison included, did not exceed 300 men when besieged by Delabourdonna's, 66 *September* the 10th, by the capitulation surrender themselves prisoners of war, 63 but are permitted to reside in their houses, 68 useful from this time to contemplate the progress made by the Eng in the science and spirit of war, 68 *m* 69 *m*, 71 distressful and injurious terms inflicted by Dupleix on the English at Madras, after the departure of Delabourdonna's, 77 Fort St David, an English settlement, takes the general administration on the loss of Madras, 73 the Eng there suspect Anwarodean Khan, and enlist 2000 Peons, 81 *December* the 8th, on the arrival of the Nabob's army at Chumundelum, and the retreat of the Fr troop, sally with the whole garrison, 83 *m*, 84 — 1747 Dupleix in order to make the Nabob withdraw his assistance rejects the Eng offers as without resource 85 their transactions at Fort St David betrayed to Pondicherry, 83 — 1749 employ their arms with great indiscretion, in assisting, and posed prince of Tanjore, 107 having no right to interfere in his cause, 108 make peace, and set thecession of Daulat Kotah but on her causes their arms made the difference, 113 *August*, cannot reproach Dupleix for his ambition in assisting Chindasaheb and Murzafasing, 130.

they receive Madras from the French, 130, the priests at St Thomé used to give Dupleix intelligence of the transactions of the English at Madras, 131 Boscawen hoists the English flag at St. Thome, 131. The agents of the English E. I. Company puzzled about the titles of Nazirjeng and Murzafasing, of Chundasaheb and Mahomedally, 132, 133 send 120 Europeans to Mahomedally, 133 and imprudently let Mr Boscawen sail with the squadron to England, 133 — 1750, *Feb* Nazirjeng requests a body of troops from the English at Fort St David, 138 who comply, 138 *April*, Major Lawrence, cautious of exposing their territory, will not accompany Nazirjeng to Arcot, 146 for which he is much exasperated against them, 148 *July*, send a body of troops to join Mahomedally under the command of Capt. Cope, 148 — 1751 the people of Coronandel surprised at their indolence, who had done nothing to interrupt the successes of Dupleix since the retreat of their army from Mahomedally in the month of *August* of the preceding year, 167 They resolve to support Mahomedally, and send 280 Europeans to Tritchinopoly, 168 roused by the insolence of Dupleix to take the field, but resolve not to appear as principals in the war, 171 in which point the French are as cautious as the English, 175. *October*, the expences of the English battalion begin to be defrayed by the treasury of Fort St David, 202 — 1752 *January*, Rajahsaheb plunders their country houses at St Thomas' mount, 209 *March*, the successes in the Carnatic recover a large and valuable extent of country for Mahomedally, 213 *May*, Mr Law will not let Chundasaheb trust himself to the English, 236 *June* 1st, Major Lawrence proposes to Monacree that they should have the care of Chundasaheb, and keep him a prisoner in one of their settlements, 238 *June* 2d, Law demands the services of the English in virtue of the peace, 239 Monacree convinced that they are his friends, 241 They were ignorant that the Nabob had promised Tritchinopoly to the Mysoreans, 242 will not interfere in the dispute, 244 Dupleix notwithstanding his ill success makes no proposals of accommodation to them, 252 who make little advantage of the victory gained at Bahoor, 267 — 1753 Suggestions of the Mysoreans against them to the King of Tanjore, 283, 286 They cannot spare troops to check the enterprises of Mahomed Comaul, 317 Dupleix threatens the King of Tanjore, if he gives them any more assistance, 319 Monacree is represented as in close connexion with them, 319 The King sorry he had given so much will to abandon

abandon them and the Nabob, 325. The English admit the sagacity of Dupleix in getting the northern provinces, 336. great efforts of valour had carried them through the wars of Chandasaheb, and the Mysoreans, 337.—1754. *January*, the English deputies confer with the Fr. deputies at Sadras, 339 to 341. by acknowledging Salabadjing without restrictions, the English would have been subject to the Fr. 338. the moderation of the English proposals, 339. the Fr. intend to leave them a very small share of the Carnatic, 339. The K. of Tanjore hurt by the Morattoes solicitous to regain their alliance, 341. but on Monagee's victory over the Morattoes will not send his troops to join their army, 342. the Régent of Mysore asks Ponnapah why the *English* support the Nabob, 351. the attachment of Tondiman to them, 357. his fidelity and attachment to their cause, 360. the K. of Tanjore sensible of his error in not assisting them; they insist on the removal of Succogee, 361. Morariorow promises never more to be an enemy to them, 363. *September*, Godeheu, afraid of the advantages which they might derive from their squadron, proposes moderate terms, 371. the allies and all places in which the Eng. had troops included in the suspension of arms, *October* 11th, 372, 373. the Eng. factory at Vizagapatam encourage Jassirally and Vizeramrauze to oppose the French authority in the northern provinces, 373. the Morattoes spare this factory, 374. Possessions allowed the English by the conditional treaty, 375. the English had 900 Fr. prisoners, the French only 250 English, 376. the accessions made by the Eng. to their incomes on the C. of Coromandel, 377. they keep the advantage of 650 Fr. prisoners, and derive another by the removal of Dupleix, 377.—1755. the Fr. inform them of the

pean soldiery, viz. ARMS. ARMY. ARTILLERY. BATTALION. CAMP. CANNON. CANNON BALLS. COLOURS. COLUMN. COMMANDANT. COMMISSARY. CONVOY. DESERTERS. DETACHMENT. DIVISION. ENTRENCHMENT. ESCORTS. FIELD PIECES. FLAG. FORCE. GARRISON. GRENADIERS. GUNS. GUNNERS. LINE. OFFICERS. PARTY. PLATOON. PRISONERS. QUARTERS. RECRUITS. REDOUBT. REINFORCEMENT. SEPOYS. SOLDIERS. TROOPERS. TROOPS. *N. B.* This article comprizes a summary of all the military operations and events in which the English forces or any part of them were engaged on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, from the commencement of hostilities on shore in the year 1746, to the period with which this volume concludes, i. e. *July* 1756.—1746. 200 Engl. were the *Soldiers* in the *garrison* of Madras when attacked by Delabourdonnais, 66. *December* the 8th, the *garrison* at Fort St. David falls, when the French army retired, 81. the English had not yet raised Sepoys, 81. 1747. *March*, the *garrison* at Fort St. David march out and encounter the Fr. from Pondicherry, 87.—1748, *August* 8th, the Engl. *army* marches against Pondicherry, their force, 98. their operations until they raise the siege, *October* 6th, p. 98 to 106.—1749. *April*, the expedition under the command of Captain Cope into Tanjore, was the first in which the Engl. *troops* were engaged against the forces of an Indian prince, 110. attacking Devi Cotah, 113, 114, 115. which they take, 116. an English *detachment* takes, and defends, Atcheveram, 117. *August*, the Engl. *troops* hear of the battle of Amboor whilst in the Tanjore country, and leaving a *garrison* in Devi Cotah return to Fort St. David, 130. Mahomedally requests a body of their *troops* to defend Trichinopoly, 130. and hundred

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- Indian governments*, their policy to prevent the hereditary increase of property in particular families, 27.
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- Indian interpreter*, a traitor, 88. again, 348. See Poniapah.
- Indian King*, how insignificant in the eye of the Mogul government, 424.
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- Indian Prince*, princes, are called Rajahs, more than one half of the empire subject to these Rajahs, 25. Madras purchased of one, 78. *m*, 112.
- Indian Princes*, whether Rajahs, or Mahomedans, amass treasures by sordid means, 119. *m*, 163. *m*, 202. always indebted to their troops, 295. their disunion renders them incapable of resisting an European power, 373.
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- Indian States*, venerate the descendants of their ancient princes, 431.
- Indian war*, how much influenced by a platoon of Europeans, 219.
- INDOSTAN**, ought properly to mean India, 1. romantic descriptions of the wealth of Indostan, 9 and 10. uncertain what share Gingschan or his successors took in the affairs of, 11.—1235. Ilctmische the most powerful monarch hitherto, 12. *N. B.* For the Mahomedan Dynasties before Tamerlane, See The Ancient Kingdom of Delhi, under Delhi. The Ganges enters at the streights of Kupele, 14. Tamerlane's conquests governed by Pir Mahomed until 1404, 16. *m*, 16. Inroads of Babr, 17. *m*, 20. Four Emperors made, and five deposed, by the two brothers. Abdallah Khan and Hossan Ally, 22. Invasion of Thomas Kouli Khan, 1738, 1739, *m*, 22, 23. the wealth he carried away, 23. The greatest part of Indostan is now subject to Mahomedans under the Great Mogul, 24. *N. B.* For the succession of the present Dynasty of Great Moguls, See Empire of Delhi under Delhi. Authority of the Alcoran, of the Mulla, of the Catwall; contradictory laws concerning lands, 26. the government attentive to prevent great possessions in one family, 27. divided into 24 provinces, 27. sanguinary character of the ancient inhabitants changed by the institutions of Brama, 29. History of the Mahomedan conquerors, written by Feristha, and translated by Dow, 30. English establishments, 33. *m*, 54. Government, policy, customs, differ greatly from those of Europe, 35. Aurengzebe the ablest monarch, 36. *m*, 39. Morattoes the most enterprising soldiery, 40. battles always decided when the chief falls, 44. *m*, 47. armies how composed, 49. governors uncertain of holding their offices, 54. The Pitsas the bravest of the Mahomedan soldiery, 55. difficult to discover the secrets of the princes of Indostan, 59. *m*, 68. the troops which are employed by Europeans, 80. The princes, incurious and ignorant of foreign affairs, 84. *m*, 106. and averse to pay money, 118. *m*, 119. trade of, become of little value to the European nations without territory, 120. *m*, 121. Death of Nizam-ul-muluck in 1748, of great consequence, 122. affection of the great men to their grant-children, 123. the conquered pay the expences of the war, 134. *m*, 161. *m*, 178. Modes of war differ from those of Europe, 188. *m*, 193. *m*, 216. to shew the superiority of European arms, is one of the purposes of this history, 219. obscene and indecent invectives peculiar to the manners of Indostan, 241. as princes go, 242. money of more service in war than any title, 274. enervated character of the princes, 295. irregular and indolent administration of the governments, 303. *m*, 325. presents received when the revenues are collected, 331. Aurengabad one of the first cities, 334. In 1753, the Fr. possessions greater than any Europeans had ever obtained, 335. *m*, 336. the ignorance of the languages subjects the Europeans to treachery, 353. excellence of Morarow's troops, 364. No principality in Indostan can resist an European power without the assistance of another European power, 373. *m*, 375. *m*, 378. protestations of friendship extravagant and false, 397. troops always support the collection of the revenues, 400. *Vellore* one of the strongest holds, 420. the Captains of cavalry hire out their bands, 424.—Balage-

- ally goes on board in the road of Fort St. David, *July* 1755, *p.* 398.
- KIRJEAN, Nephew of Dupleix. — 1746. *October*, sent out of Madras to treat with Maphuze Khan, and detained by him a prisoner, 73. — 1747. *January*, released by Anwarodean Khan, 84. — 1752. *March*, leads at the storming of Canoul, 249. *August*, commands the Fr. troops at Bahoor, 256. is defeated there by Major Lawrence, and made prisoner, 257. — 1754. *January*, is one of the deputies at the conference at Sadras, 337.
- KHALIL SULTAN, Grandson of Tamerlane, on whose death he proclaims himself Emperor at Samarcande, 16.
- Khan, signifies Lord, or Chieftain, 52.
- KHOWARASMIANS, DYNASTY of, *p.* 10. supplants and succeeds the Gaurides in 1214, but does not appear to have had much influence in India: ends with Gelaladdin in 1234, *p.* 11.
- Killanore, a village in the woods about 12 m. from Trichinopoly, where the Eng. army in 1754 keep 300 Sepoys to collect and escort provisions, 346. who in *March*, repulse a party of the Fr. and Mysoreans; 347. *May*, but disperse on the appearance of the French army, commanded by Mailin, 357. *June*, *July*, prevented by the enemy's patrols from passing with any more provisions; 364.
- Killidar. See Kellidar.
- KILPATRICK. 1751, *May*, serves in the fight at Volcondah, 174. *November*, marches with a detachment to relieve Clive at Arcot, 193. joins the day after the repulse of the storm, 196. left in the command there, 196. — 1753. *April*, detached from Trivadi to retake Bonagherry, which the enemy abandon, 280. *August* the 7th, in the action of the convoy, heads the grenadiers on the death of Captain Kirk, 302. *September* 21st, leads the first division in the battle of the Sugar loaf rock, 310. and falls desperately wounded, 312. — *November* 27th, commands in Trichinopoly when assaulted, but is confined by his wounds, 322. *m.* 348. — 1754. *April*, is appointed with Calliaud to examine the treachery of Ponipah, 348 & *seq.* *m.* 352. *August* 17th, sallies during the engagement, and prevents a party of the enemy from taking possession of the Fr. Rock, 370. — 1755. *April*, offers in contempt to leave the gates open, if the Mysoreans will attack Trichinopoly, 388. *November*, commands the detachment, against the Northern Polygars, 398 and 417. — 1756. *January* the 30th, encamps before Vellore, 418. *February*, negotiates with the Phousdar, 418, 419, 420. and returns with the army to Arcot, 420.
- Kizza, Major. 1753. *July*, lately arrived from England, commands the army against Gingee, 253. is convinced he cannot take it, 254. attacks the Fr. force at Vicravandi, is beaten, and dies of vexation, 254, 255.
- KING, meaning of *Great Britain*.
 — of *Myfore*, 348.
 — of *Tanjore*, 286. 357. 361.
 — of *Travancore*, 400.
- Kingdom, meaning *Tanjore*, 361.
- KIMMIR ULDIEN, Favourite and vizir of Mahomed Schah, killed *April* 1748 in the camp against the Abdalli, his death causes that of Mahomed Schah, 122.
- KIRK, Captain of grenadiers, gallant. — 1753. *August* the 9th, killed in the action of the convoy; the grenadiers revenge his death, 302.
- KIROODIN KHAN, brother-in-law to Mahomedally. — 1752. *July*, left governor of Trichinopoly, 258. spares two Mysore conspirators, 258. informs the regent of Dalton's preparations to repulse his attack, 259. reproaches the Mysore commissaries with their treachery, 260. — 1753, has sold all the store of grain, 280, 281.
- Kishnavaram, a fortified village 30 m. w. of Trichinopoly, in the high road to Myfore. — 1751. *December*, the Fr. send a detachment thither, which deters the Mysore army from advancing, 206. Lieutenant Trusser detached with a party, and afterwards Cope with a stronger, attack the French posts; are repulsed, and Cope and Felix are killed, 206, 207. — 1752. Dalton takes the command, the Mysore army passes by another road, and both the Fr. and Engl. detachments return *February* 6th, 207, 208. *m.* 282.
- Koiladdy. See Coiladdy.
- KORAN. See ALCORAN.
- KOSROW SCHAH, the 13th and last of the GHAZNAVIDES, deposed by Hussain Gauri in 1155 or 1151, *p.* 9.
- KOULI KHAN, THAMAS KOULI KHAN, NADIR SCHAH, invited by Nizamalmuluck, invades Indostan, conquers, and reinstates Mahomed Schah, 1738, 1739, *p.* 22, 23. *m.* 39. — 1747, *June* 8th, assassinated in Persia: Ahmed the Abdalli was his treasurer, 122.
- KRISTNA RIVER. — 1750, all the Nabobs and Rajahs s. of the Kristna summoned by Nazirjing, 137. Masulipatnam is situated at the mouth, 146. Dupleix declared governor of all the countries s. of the Kristna, 161. *m.* 248. — 1751. *March*, crossed by the army of Salabadjing and Buffy, 250. *m.* 274. Candavir extends between the Kristna and the Godegama, 335. *m.* 338. — 1755, *June*, Mahadano, Polygar, near the Kristna, opposes Buffy, whose army fords the river, which swells suddenly, and detains the van of Salabadjing's 15 days, 430. but a few Morattes crossed it before it rose, 431.

Kaple, Straights of, through which the Ganges enters Indostan, famous for a rock like the head of a cow. Tamerlane advanced to the c. stre ghts, 14 and 15.

L.

L A BOURDONNAIS. See BOURDONNAIS.

LACHARRE, Polygar, his woods lie to m. s. w. of Manapir, near the high road to Dindul, 381. — 1755. February, loth to pay his tribute, 381. attacked by Col. Heron, his woods have fortified, 381. his Colerics, and the manner of defence, 383. submits, 383.

Laigal, a mud fort, 7 m. e. of Seringham Pagoda, close to the w. bank of the Coleman, — 1752. May, the enemy collect grain here, taken with a great quantity in it, p. 222

Lai Koa, from a public singer, becomes the favourite mistress of the Great Mogul Bahadur Shah, and infatuates him, 19.

La Martiniere. See Martiniere.

Land Wind, its season in the year, term in the day, and effect on the navigation, on the coast of Coromandel, 89, 90.

Lascars, the native seamen of India, 62. employed likewise to tend and serve the artillery on shore, 394.

LA TOUCHE, DE LA TOUCHE — 1750. December 4th, commands the Fr. army in the attack of Nazing's camp, 155. recognizes the ensigns of the conspirators, 155. and the signal of Nazing's death, 157. deputed Buify to compliment Murzajing, and visits him in ceremony with all his officers, 157. importance of this success, 157, 158.

LAVAU, Father, superior of the French Jesuits in India, one of the Fr. commissaries at Sadras, January, 1754. p. 337

L'auoy, a Fr. officer, trains the Natives of the K. of Travencore, 400.

LAW. — 1748. defends Arancopang with courage and activity, p. 99, 100, 101 — 1752 commands the Fr. troops with Chundafahab at Trichinopoly, and March 26th, opposes Lawrence and Clive coming with the reinforcement, 214. April 2d, contrary to Chundafahab's opinion, passes into the island of Seringham, and takes post in the Pagoda of Jurbakistur, on which Chundafahab's army cross likewise, 218. D'Autueil sent by Duplex to take the command from him, but cannot arrive, 222. April 14, sends a large detachment to surprize the posts established by Clive at Samaveram, who are all either killed or taken, 222. might force his way by Coladdy, 216 m, 227. May the 10th, on a wrong supposition crosses the Coleroon, with all his force and a large body of cavalry, is met by Clive, but neither chule to engage, 228.

means by which he might have retreated out of the island, 232, 233. anxious for the safety of Chundafahab, 233. treils D'Autueil to a lance, 233 does not discover Clive's march after D'Autueil, 233. often perished by Chundafahab to extricate themselves by some vigorous fort, 236 treats with Monacree for the preservation of Chundafahab; is summoned to surrender by Lawrence, 237 confers with Monacree, who deceives him, delivers Chundafahab to him, who perishes, 237 238. capitulates with Major Lawrence, 239 to whom June 3d, he surrenders himself and all the French troops and stores under his command, 239 240 m, 242 m, 305.

LAWRENCE, Major — 1748. January, arrives at Fort St. David, commander in chief of all the company's forces in India; immediately encamps the troops, which deters the Fr. from their intended attempt against Cuddalore, 88. June, seduces them to assault it, and repulses them, 91. August, taken prisoner before Arancopang, 100 — 1749. commands the second expedition into Tanjore and takes Devi Cota, 113 to 117. relieves the detachment at Achavaram, 117, 118. July, returns with the army to Fort St. David, 130. — 1750. March 2d, joins Nazing with the Eng. troops, and is appointed to treat with him for the company, 138. who rejects his advice concerning the operations of the field, 137. March 23d, cannonade with the Fr. 140. endeavours to warn Nazing of the treachery carrying on against him, 145 who denies his requests for the company, 145. because he will not march to Arcot, on which the Major quits him, and returns with the troops to Fort St. David, 146. August, commands there as temporary Governor, and, on the provocations of Mahomedally, recalls the Eng. troops which had joined him, 150. October, returns to England, 167 — 1752. March the 15th, arrives again at Fort St. David, 213 the 17th, marches with the reinforcement, accompanied by Clive, 213 the 26th, cannonade at Coladdy, 214 28th and 29th, reinforced by detachments from Trichinopoly, 214 the 29th, general cannonade between the two armies; arrives at Trichinopoly, 215 to 217. April 3d, the enemy retire into the island, Elimierum taken, and a gun in the island, 219, 220. detaches Clive with a strong force to Samaveram, 220, 221. m, 223. and Monacree to take Coladdy, 226. forms a line of 5 miles along the South of the Cavern, 226. May the 9th, detaches Dillon against D'Autueil, 226. recalls him, 228 the 18th, passes into the island, and throws up an entrenchment east of the Pagoda from river to river, 232. May 31st, summoneth Law, 237. consulted by the allies concerning Chundafahab, whom Monacree

Monacgee had got into his possession, 238, 239. Law capitulates with him, 238, 239. recalls the troops with Clive to the main body on the island, 239. *June* 3d, receives the surrender of all the French troops and their equipments in the Pagodas of *Jumbakistna* and *Seringham*, 239, 240. great ability of this campaign, 240. Monacgee confers again with him concerning Chundafahab, 240, 241. learns that the Nabob had promised Trichinopoly to the Mysoreans, 243. will not interfere, 244. *June* the 18th, recalls the Eng. troops which had marched to Utatoor, 246. the 28th, marches with them and the Nabob from Trichinopoly, they summon Volcondah, 247, 248. *July* 6th, arrive at Trivadi, which surrenders; the Major goes into Fort St. David for his health, 248. goes to Madras to dissuade the attack of Gingee, 253. *August* the 16th, returns with a company of Switz, and takes the command of the army, 255. his motions, 256. *August* 18th, defeats the French at Bahoor, 256, 257. *September*, marches with the Nabob and Innis Khan to Trivadi, 261. from thence against Vandiwash, which pays a contribution, 266, 267. the army returns in *October* to Trivadi, in *Novem.* to Fort St. David, 267.—1753. *January*, marches with the army and the Nabob to Trivadi, cannonades the Morattoes on the 9th, marches several times to Fort St. David for provisions, always harrassed by the Morattoes, 276. who suffer considerably on the 28th, *p.* 276. *February*, finds the French entrenchments too strong to be attacked, 277. *April* 1st, attacked by the Fr. and Morattoes in the march from Fort St. David, and repulses them, 279, 280. *April* 20th, receives intelligence of the distress to which Trichinopoly is reduced for provisions, and immediately prepares to march thither, 281. at Condore confers with the King of Tanjore for a supply of horse, 281. *m.* 282. *May* 6th, arrives at Trichinopoly, 283. the 10th, attacks the enemy in the I. of Seringham, 283, 284, 285. encamps at the *Facquire's tope* in order to protect the convoys, 285. the enemy avoid his encounter until reinforced, 286. *June* 24th, 25th, motions of the two camps, 289, 290. *June* 26th, *Battle of the Golden Rock*, in which the enemy are defeated, 290 to 294. resolves to march to Tanjore, 294. marches with the Nabob, encamps at Conandercoile, and deputed Mr. Palk to the King, 296. *m.* 298. *m.* 299. receives a detachment from the coast, and is joined by Monacgee with 3000 horse and 2000 matchlocks, 299. *August* 7th, returning, defeats the enemy in sight of Trichinopoly, and preserves the *Coney*, 299 to 303. encamps at the five rocks, Elimiserum taken by Monacgee, 303. hangs De Catrans, 304. the 23d and 24th, the enemy retire on

his approach to Weycondah, he follows them to Mootachellinoor, when they receive a reinforcement equal to the whole of the Engl. force, 304. encamps at the *Facquire's tope*, and receives several convoys, 306. *September* the 1st, encamps near the French rock, in order to cover the approach of a reinforcement, and to protect the convoys from Tondiman's woods; the enemy encamp at the Sugar loaf rock, 307. *September* 19th, cannonade, the reinforcement arrives, 308, 309. *September* 21st, *Battle of the Sugar-loaf rock*, in which the enemy are entirely defeated, 309 to 314. the 22d, takes Weycondah, 314, 315. encamps at the French rock, abounds in provisions, 315, 316. *October* 23d, reinforces Trichinopoly, and marches into cantonments at Coiladdy, 316. *m.* 319, 320. *Nov.* 25th, detaches a party to reinforce the city after the assault, and marches the 3d of *December* with the army, 324. desires the K. of Tanjore to send his troops with Monacgee, not Gauderow, 325.—1754, is solicited by the king to come to his relief, 341. augments the garrison of Trichinopoly, the army in the field much inferior to the enemy, 343. on the loss of the escort and convoy coming from Kelli Cotah, orders the reinforcement at Devi Cotah to wait there until joined by Maphuze Khan, 346. distressed for provisions, and disappointed of Maphuze Khan, sends Mr. Palk to procure them and a body of horse from Tanjore, 347. *April*, his operations and intentions betrayed to the enemy by the linguist Ponipah, 348 to 353. *May* 12th, is ill at Trichinopoly, but views the action in which Calliaud repulses the enemy, 355, 356. prepares to march to Tanjore, 357. marches 23d, *p.* 358. *m.* 359. arrives the 26th, and deputed Palk and Calliaud to the King, 361. presses the junction of Maphuze Khan, and of the reinforcements lately arrived from England and Bombay, 362. *July*, anxious to return, encamps at Atchempettah the 22d, is joined there by Monacgee on the 26th, 364, 365. and *August* the 14th, by the reinforcement from Devi Cotah, 367, 368. on the 17th, is opposed by the whole of the enemy's force, between Elimiserum and the French rock, who after a cannonade and some skirmishes retire, 368, 369, 370. the 20th, encamps at the *Facquire's tope*, the enemy fire their camp at the five rocks, and encamp at Mootachillinoor, Elimiserum taken by Monacgee, 370. *September*, encamps nearer the enemy, who retreat into the island, on which he takes the ground they leave, 371. detaches Monacgee and Captain Joseph Smith, to protect the labourers repairing the mound at Coiladdy, 371. *October*, on the suspension of arms, quits Trichinopoly (*which he had so long and so bravely defended*), and comes to Madras, receives a commission

commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the King's service, and a sword from the Company, but brooks all the appointment of Colonel Adlercron, to the general command of the English troops in India, 372. Story of his horses stolen by the Colliers, 381, 382. *m.* 387. — 1755. *August*, deputed with P. Lk and Walsh to compliment the Nabob at Arcot, 398.

LINCOLN. — 1755. *May* 29th, sent forward to examine the pass of Nattam, and does not perceive any danger, 391. *m.* 392. *m.* 395.

LONDON. — 1752, the recruits sent to Madras, the refusal of the vilest employments in London, 261. — 1753, 1754. Duvalier and De Lude, Fr. commissioners at London, to treat on the affairs of Coronandel, 365. — 1755, an expedition projected in London against Salbadjung, and the Fr. troops in his service, 405.

LUNE, Count of, 1753, 1754, with his brother Duvalier, commissioned from Paris to treat with the ministry in London concerning the affairs of India, 365.

M.

MADAGASCAR, island. — 1746, Labourdonnais refits his squadron there, 62. Castre slaves from thence, 81. *m.* 92. *m.* 93. Beeves imported from thence to Mauritius, 94.

MADRASS, meaning THE TOWN OF — 1736, visited by Subderrally and Chundafahb, 38. — 1742, Subderrally sends his family thither, 45. his son Sekl Mahomed removed to Vandiwash, 50. — 1746 *September*, Labourdonnais resolves to attack it, 64. founded about the year 1646, described, 65. its trade and garrison, 65, 66. *August* 18th, cannonaded by the Fr. squadron, 66. deserted by the English, 66. *September* the 3^d to the 10th, attacked by Labourdonnais, 67, 68. capitulates on ransom, 68. Anwarodean's messages forbidding the Fr. to attack it, 68. Duplex protests against the ransom, 69. the effects are shipped, 69. *October* 2^d, the Fr. squadron ruined by a hurricane, 70. *October* 12th, the treaty of ransom signed by Labourdonnais, 71. the 12th, he sails, and leaves the town to one of the council of Pondicherry, 71, 72. the town attacked by Maphuze Khan, 73, 74, 75. who returns to St. Thomé, and is defeated there, 75, 76. *St. Thomé* is 4 *m.* 75. *October*, the capitulation declared void, the inhabitants dispersed, 77, 78. *m.* 78. *October* 30 *m.* 79. *m.* 79. *m.* 81. *December*, the Fr. garrison ruin the neighbouring country, 84. *November*, attempt to take one of the Eng. compa-

ny's ships which anchored in the road, 84. — 1747. *January*, one taken, 85, 86. *June*, the Neptune, a Fr. 50 gun ship, destroyed in the road by Griffin's squadron, 87. *m.* 88. — 1748. *June* the 10th, Bouvet lands troops and treasure, 90, 91. followed by the Eng. Squadron, which arrives too late, 90 *m.* 91. *m.* 98. — 1749. *January*, Bouvet arrives again, and lands troops and treasure, 107. restored to the Eng. by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. *August*, Mr Boscanen receives it from the French, 130, 131. — 1750. *March*, Nazirjng will not confirm the grant of territory near Madras, given by Mahomedally to the Eng. company, 145. — 1751, Mahomedally's offers of a considerable territory, 171. *August* 21st, Clive marches against Arcot, 183. 2 eighteen pounders and some stores sent to him, 185. *October* 20th, and a reinforcement with Lieutenant Innis, 191. *Pendamarlee*, 15 *m.* 191. Kilpatrick sent with Innis's detachment augmented, 193. *December*, the communication with Arcot interrupted by the Fr. at Conjevaram, 199. *December*, Clive returns from his successful campaign, and goes to Fort St. David, 200. — 1752. *February* 2^d, he takes the field again from Lunce. *Pendamarlee* 25 *m.* 209. *June*, the presidency again established at Madras, 248. *July*, Lawrence goes thither, 253. Two companies of Swiss, sent in boats to Fort St. David, taken, 255. *August*, Lawrence returns to Fort St. David with another, 255. *September*, Clive marches against Chinglapett and Cobelong, 261. *Cobelong* 20 *m.* 262. *m.* 262. The cannon which Labourdonnais had taken at Madras recovered at Chinglapett, 264. *m.* 266. — 1753. *September*, a detachment marches to protect Tripettu, 318. *Sakens* 6 hours from Madras, 337. a ground-rent paid to the Nabols of Arcot, 338. — 1754. *August*, Godelieu sent back the 2 companies of Swiss, 367. *October* 11th, suspension of arms proclaimed, 371, 372. *December*, Commodore Pocock arrives, 375. *m.* 375. Duplex used to say he would reduce it to its original state of a fishing town, 378. — 1755. *January*, Governor Saunders sails for England, 379. communication by sea with Trinivelly, 384. Heron recalled, 395. *August* 30th, the Nabob Mahomedally comes to Madras, 398. and in November, marches with a detachment against the Northern Polygars, 398. the squadron arrived in July, sailed in October, 405. the districts of the 3 Northern Polygars, 50 *m.* to the N 417. — 1756. *April*, Moodice comes hither from Trinivelly, 421.

MADRASS, PRESIDENCY, GOVERNMENT, rules all the Eng. establishments and possessions, 429. *m.* 429.

in the greatest disorder; the Governor Darnismend Khan, 423

MADURA, *POLYARS*, *m*, 420, 421, 422

MAHMOOD, *MOHAMED*, *THE KHORASMIAN*, 6th of the dynasty, does not seem to have fixed in India, is driven out of the dominions of Gazna by Gingschan, 1218, dies in 1220, *p*, 10 and 11 *m*, 13.

MAHMOOD, *THE GAZNAVIDE*, son of Sebektchin, carries the sword and Alcoran into Indostan, in 1000 and 1002, conquers and converts as far as Vizapore with great zeal and cruelty, gets immense wealth, which gives rise to the story of a golden tree, is esteemed the 1st of the Ghaznavide Dynasty, 9.

MAHMOOD, Nephew and successor of Scheabeddin, is the 5th and the last of the *GAURIDORS*, seems to have had little influence either in Gazna or in India, is assassinated in 1212, *p*, 10.

MAHMOOD SHAH, likewise called Sultan Mahmood, reigns at Delhi in 1398, is grandson of the emperor Firooz Shah, is conquered and expelled by Tamerlane, 13 and 14.

MAHMOOD SHAH NASSAREDDIN, in 1246, deposes his brother Masood Shah Alaeddin from the throne of Delhi, and makes great conquests in India, *p*, 12.

MAHOMEDALLI, the present *NABOB* of *ARCOT*, second son of Anwarodeen Khan in the course of our narrative often mentioned by his title, the Nabob, and whenever so mentioned tabled under this head—1746 *December*, sent by his father with a body of troops to the assistance of Fort St David, 79 is joined by the other division commanded by his brother Maphuze Khan, 80 the sudden appearance strike the Fr army with a panic, 82—1749 *July* 23d, escapes out of the battle of Amboor, on the death of his father, 128 to Trichinopoly, where his mother, with his father's treasures, had been sent for safety, 132 asserts his title to the Nabobship against Chundasaheb, by a patent of reversion from Nizamalmuluck, 132 the English are in uncertainty about his title, 132. but ought immediately to have supported him, 132. send only 120 Europeans to join him at Trichinopoly, 133 solicits Nazirjng to march into the Carnatic, 133.—1750 *March*, joins Nazirjng at Waldore with 6000 horse, and the detachment from Trichinopoly, 138 is confirmed by him in the government of the Carnatic, 144. grants a territory near Madras to the English E. I Company, 145 *July*, takes the field (from Arcot) with his own troops and some of Nazirjng's, and is joined by the English troops near Gingee, 147, 148 they march against

Trivadi, his troops backward and shy, 148 they suffer in a cannonade, and are dispirited, 149 offended because Captain Cope will not march with him to the more inland parts of the country, 149 and does not pay the English troops, which are therefore immediately recalled by Major Lawrence, 149, 150. *August* 21st, the Fr. intirely rout his army, 150, 151. he escapes to Arcot with two or three attendants, 151 *December* 4th, flies from the field on the death of Nazirjng, and arrives with a few attendants at Trichinopoly, 157 employs Rajah Jonagee to treat with Duplex, offering to relinquish the Carnatic, 162 *m*, 167—1751, asks assistance of the English, they send 280 Europeans and 300 Sepoys to him at Trichinopoly, 168. the Southern countries lukewarm in his interests, 169 he sends his brother Abdullrahim with a considerable force and 30 Europeans to Timvelly, and soon after Cope with his brother Abdullwahab to attack Madura, who fail, 169, 170 his troops desert to Allum Khan, 171. asks assistance of the English, and offers a considerable territory near Madras, 171. *April*, the Fr forces take the field, are joined six weeks after by some of his at Verdachelum; and then by the main body at Volcondah, 171, 172 who stand their ground in the fight there, 174 one of his guns lost, crossing the Caveri, 179 his troops not to be depended on encamp on the S. side of Trichinopoly, 180 *July*, possesses no longer a single district in the Carnatic, nor any fort except Verdachelum, 181 his army incapable of retrieving his affairs, exhaust his treasures, 183 *October*, Morarrow with 6000 Morattoes, hired by the King of Mysore to assist him, 192 *November*, the Governor of Arni takes the oath of fealty to him, 199 procures the assistance of the Mysoreans on exorbitant terms, 202, 203 *m*, 203 his cavalry dispirited, 204 presses the Regent of Mysore to march, and sends a detachment of Europeans to remove the enemy in the way, 206.—1752 *January, February*, the junction of the Mysoreans, Morattoes, Tanjore, and Tondian, render his force greater than Chundasahebs, 208 his revenues in the Arcot province impaired by the ravages of Rajahsaheb, 209 extent and value of the country in the Carnatic recovered for him by the successes of Clive, 213 *March* the 29th, his troops join Lawrence and Clive, coming with the reinforcement, 215 Major Lawrence confers with him on the future operations of the war, 217 presented with an 18 pounder taken at Elumiserum, 219 the enemy impressed with the fire-terrors as they had formerly acted in his

proposal of the Mysorean, 351. *Muz* 23d, accompanies the army to Tanjore, 353 had not money to purchase the return of Morarow to his own country, 360. the restoration of Morarow to his former offices at Tanjore, necessary to the interests of Mahomedally, 361. who prevails on the K. to supply the money demanded by Morarow as the condition of his retreat, 363 presses Lawrence to wait at Tanjore until joined by Maphuze Khan, 365. the army reviewed before him, 368. Mortuazally acknowledges him, but on conditions very advantageous to himself, 372 the revenues of Srirangam assigned by him to the Mysoreans, 376 value of the lands N. of the Palur, mortgaged by him to the English, 377 — 1755 requests them to send the troops to reduce the countries of Madura and Tinivelly, which he appoints his brother Maphuze Khan to govern, 380 *Adisary*, accompanies the army to Manapar, where the four principal Polygars of Trichinopoly agree to pay their arrears of tribute, 383, 381. Lachenarg evades, 381. but is compelled by hostilities, and the Nabob returns to Trichinopoly, 382. the Morarow desires to be reconciled to him, his authority established in Madura, 384. and in the open country of Tinivelly, but the Polygars procrastinate their tribute, 386 the Mysorean, returning to his own country, makes over to the French all that the Nabob had made over to him, 389 his breach of faith to the Mysorean, 390 the Polygar of Nellitangaville refuses with contumacy to acknowledge him, 392. *July*, requested by the Presidency to come and settle with his family at Arcot, is escorted by Poler, arrives at Tanjore, is visited by Morarow, arrives at Fort St David, 397 goes on board the Kent *Aug* 8th 1794, arrives at Arcot, is invited by a deputation to come to Madras, at vesthere the 30th, makes further arrangements to the company, and marches with a detachment under the command of Kilpatrick against the northern Polygars 398 the sovereignty over the Malura and Tinivelly countries had been acknowledged by Munnah, Moolemah, and Nabi Cawn Cartack, in a declaration dated November the 19th, 1752, p. 399 sends 600 Sepoys raised by himself to Maphuze Khan, 401. who are twice routed at Calacud, 401, 402 the quarrel between Tanjore and Tondiman, likely to produce the destruction of one of them to his enemies, 402 compromises with the three northern Polygars, 417. his anxiety to attack Velore, gratified, 417 — 1756 *January*, Mortuazally offers to pay 200000 rupees, if released from all further molestation from him, 419, m, 420. receives intelligence of the confederacy to attack Madura, 421. his Sepoys

with Maphuze Khan put under the command of Mahomed Issoof, 421. Abdul Rahim, his half brother, 422. his negotiations in the court of Salabadjyng, 426. of which the English knew nothing, 428

MAHOMEDAN. MAHOMEDANS IN GENERAL. MOORS IN GENERAL. The northern Indians early and easily turned Mahomedans, 6 no bridges of arches in India, before the Mahomedans, 7. Mahomedan princes made conquest in Indostan long before Tamerlane, 9. the dominion extended by Coheedd n Ibel, in 1249, p. 13 Dynasty of the first Mahomedan kings of Delhi, 12. the king of Kashmir, a Mahomedan, when Tamerlane came into India, 15 their increase in India, now ten millions, 24 how governing relative to themselves and to the Indians, 25, 26, 27, 28 foreign Mahomedans degenerate in India in the 3d generation, 29 Ferishta's history of the Mahomedan conquerors in Indostan, 30 govern many of the countries subject to Delhi, and are by Europeans improperly called *MOORS*, 35 the Carnatic was not entirely conquered by the *Moors* until the beginning of the present century, 37. when the Morattoes retreated before them from their possessions in this country, 41 festival of the Mahomedans, 47. their armies how composed, 49 devotion to Mecca, 52 the Pirana the bravest of the Mahomedan soldiery, 55 the *Moors* how little skilled in sieges, 73 to 75. their awkwardness in the management of artillery, 74 and 75 Fort St. David confirmed to the English when the *Moors* conquered the Carnatic, 76. careful in preventing Europeans from learning the state of the country, 85 condition on which Tanjore submitted to them, 129 the Indostan and Persia are the only languages used in the courts of the Mahomedan princes of Indostan, 144 the *Moors* as well as Indians often defend the selves well behind walls, but nowhere by night, 152 politics of the Mahomedan lords of Indostan, 167 or husbandry of the Mahomedans during the feast of Husein and Jussim, 193 *Moors* as well as Indians attached to lucky and unlucky days, 217 trade of the Mahomedans to Arab and Persia, 407 the country about Bancoote inhabited by them, 413 their cavalry despise the Indians as enemies, 422 the *Moors* called by Balagorow a perfidious and ungrateful nation, 429. See *Delhi, India, Indostan, Moors, Moorish*

MAHOMEDANISM, the northern Indians easily converted to, 24.

MAHOMED BAKRY. See *Mianah*.

MAHOMED COMAUL, commanded a body of horse at the siege of Arcot, 1753 the most considerable of the adventurers in the Arcot province, surprizes Nelore, and marches

against Tripetti, 317. is opposed by Nazeabulla and an Eng. detachment; is defeated, taken, and put to death, 318. was brave and dangerous, 319. *m.* 326.

MAHOMED FURRUCKSIR, See Furruckfir.

MAHOMED ISSOOFF, enlisted under Clive, with a company of Sepoys, a little before the battle of Covenpauk, 346, 347. his military character; schemes and conducts the convoys of provisions at Trichinopoly, 347. practices of Ponipah to render him suspected of treachery, 348 to 354. — 1754. *May* 12th, is, with Calliaud's detachment, sent to bring in the convoy, and serves in the general engagement which ensued, 354, 355. stationed with six companies of Sepoys, and protects the water-courses at Mootachellinoor, 372. — 1755. *February*, attacks the barrier of Lachenaig, 383. sent to invest Coilguddy, mistakes his orders, 384. his intrepidity in the attack of the gate, 385. *m.* 391. — 1756. *January*, sent into Velore, to treat with Mortizally, 418. gives him the lie, 419. appointed to command the troops in the Madura and Tinivelly countries, 421. arrives at Trichinopoly, 421. marches with a considerable detachment, 423. *April* 6th, arrives at Madura, examines its state of defence, 423. leaves two companies of Sepoys there, 424. *Chevelpetore* abandoned to him; joins Maphuze Khan at *Cayetar*: they proceed to *Etiaporum*, 424. he takes *Coilorepettah* by assault: on the 10th of *June*, arrives again at *Chevelpetore*, and takes *Calancandan*, 425.

MAHOMED MAINACH, See Moodemiah.

MAHOMED MAUZM, See Bahader Schah.

MAHOMED SCHAH, GREAT MOGUL, son of Jean Schah, succeeds Raffeh al Dowlet, and is raised to the throne by the brothers Abdallah and Hossan Ally; one of whom perishes in battle against him, and the other is assassinated by his courtiers, 21. his reign afterwards indolent and irresolute; offends Nizamulmuluck, who excites Thamas Kouli Khan to invade India, by whom Mahomed Schah is defeated in 1739, 22. and reinstated in the throne, 23. governs afterwards timorously, 121. — 1748. sends his son Ahmed Schah, and his favourite, the *Vizir* Kimmurudien, against the Abdalli. *April*, dies in convulsions, on hearing of the death of the *Vizir*, *p.* 122.

MAISSIN. — 1753. *November* 27th, commands the Fr. troops in the attempt to surprize Trichinopoly, 321. ravages Tondiman's country; takes Kallanore and Kelli Cotah, 357. cuts through the mound at Coilguddy, 360. *August* the 17th, opposes the army returning from Tanjore, 369. but has orders to avoid a decisive action, 370. — 1755. *May, June,*

marches, and settles Terriore, 396. summoneth Arielore and Wariore Pollam, 396. but is ordered to desist, 397.

MALABAR COAST, *Goa* on this coast mentioned, 18. the English settlements on this side of India are under *Bombay*, 33. The country of *Canara* extends between the rivers *Alega* and *Cangrecora*, 121. The *Caveri* rises in the mountains within 30 miles of *Mangalore*, 177. the rains which fall on the mountains of this C. subject the *Colercon* and other rivers of the *Corcomandel* coast to sudden changes, 179. some parts of *Mysoie* extend within 30 m. of the coast, 202. *Tiavencore* is the southern division, 400. intersected by many rivers; the inhabitants from the earliest antiquity addicted to piracy, 407. rise and acquisitions of Angria, 407, 408. Grabs and Gallivats the vessels peculiar to this coast, 408. of which Angria's fleet had for 50 years been the terror, 416.

Malabar, Language, *m.* 213. written by Mrs. Duplex, 319.

Malabar Woman, *m.* 104.

MALACCA, STREIGHTS OF, part of Mr. Barnett's squadron take Fr. ships there in 1744, *p.* 60.

MALADIRAO, Polygar, on the s. bank of the *Kristna*, about 90 m. s. w. of Hyderabad, opposes Bussy and the Fr. troops in their retreat from Sanore, *May*, 1756, *p.* 430.

MALARGE HOLCAR, 429, 430. See Holcar.

MALAR ISLANDS, are included in the East Indies, 1.

MALVA PROVINCE, added to the Mogul dominions by Homaion before his flight, 17.

Manapar, a village 30 m. s. of Trichinopoly, where the army with Heron halt, *February*, 1755, *p.* 380. and the Polygars send their agents to the Nabob, 380, 381.

Manarcoile, a pagoda, 12 m. s. w. of *Chillamburum*. — 1754. *January, February*, the Fr. have a large magazine of rice here; summoned by a detachment from *Devi Cotah*, which is defeated, 358.

MANDLESLOW, quoted for the story of the cruelty of a Nabob to a set of handsome women, 28.

MANGALORE, on the C. of Malabar, the *Caveri* rises in the mountains within 30 miles of this place, 177.

MANILHA, a Fr. ship returning from thence taken in 1744, *p.* 60.

MAPHUZE KHAN, eldest son of Anwarodean Khan. — 1746. *October*, sent by his father with an army to take *Madras* from the Fr. 73. attacks it awkwardly, 74. is defeated in a sally, 75. retires to St. Thomé, 75. *October* the 24th, is routed there by *Paradis* with a detachment from *Pondicherry*, 76. *December*, routs *Paradis* near *Sadrass*, 79. joins his brother

brother Mahomedally at Fort St David, 80. their sudden appearance strikes the Fr. army with a panic, 82. Duplex tries to gain him, 83. — 1747. *January*, to whose proposals he listens, 84. and goes to Pondicherry, 85. *August*, is reported to be killed in the battle of Amboor, but was taken prisoner, 128. he was carried to Pondicherry, and released at the request of Nazring, accompanied Murzafajung out of the Caratic, but on his death remained in Cudapah, until the beginning of 1754, when he came to Arcot with a body of horse and Peons, and proffered his service to his brother Mahomedally, 345, 346. but will not march until he gets money, 346. latters at Conjevaram cavilling for it, 347. retreats before a Fr. detachment from Gingee, which takes Outramalore, but he retakes it with the aid of an Eng. party commanded by Eugén Pichard, 362. receives 500000 rupees, and is joined by the reinforcement from Madras, 363. expected by the Tanjorines, 365. arrives at Fort St David, and his troops will not march farther, without more money, 367. on which the reinforcement join the army without him, 367, 368. *m*, 372. *December*, arrives with 1000 horse at Trichinopoly, and is appointed by the Nabob to govern the countries of Madura and Tinivelly, 380. — 1755, *February*, accompanies the English army with his own troops, 380. they arrive at Madura, 383. in the middle of *March* at Tinivelly, 385. embezzles the collections, and takes the countries at farm from Colonel Heron, 388. prevails on him to stay after he had been recalled, 389. neglects to furnish the pay of the Eng. Sepoys, 390, 391. *May*, accompanies the army to Madura, 391. his train in the pass of Nattam, 392. returns from Nattam to Madura, 395. the Polvgars and the former governors resolve to contest the countries, 399 and 400. his troops at Calacat threaten him, 401. *June*, he returns from Madura to Tinivelly, his forces, 401. those at Calacat defeated in *July*, 401. and again in *September*, 402. he encamps before the Pulitaver's place; where in *November* he loses two companies of the English Sepoys, 402. returns to Tinivelly, to borrow money, 420. — 1756, the presidency resolve to take the management out of his hands, 421, *m*, 421. 500 of his best horse defeated in the Nadamundulum country, and his garrison at Chevelpetore, surrender, 422. *March* 21st, totally defeats the rebel army, 423. is joined at Cavetar by Mahomed Isfoof, 424. his difficulties from want of money, authority, activity, and resolution, 424. they march to Ettaporum, 424. Mahomed Isfoof takes Col-

orepettah; they proceed to Chevelpetore, and arrive there the 10th of *June*, 425.

MARTIN, Father, the Jesuit, stands single in his assertion of the diabolical practices of the Collicers, 382.

MASCARENHAS, Island. See Bourbon.

MASKELYNE, Lieutenant, 1751. *July*, taken prisoner at the siegths of Ulatoor; gives him a rule to Chundusabib, 175.

Massoalas, the common and slightest boats on the C of Coromandel, 255, *m*, 367.

MASSOUD SCHAH ALAEDDIN, son of Firouz Shah Roccneddin, succeeds his uncle Behram Schah, in the throne of DELHI, and is deposed in 1246 by his brother Mahmood Schah Nassereddin, 12.

MASULIPATNAM, CITY and DISTRICTS. No port for a ship of 300 tons between this and Cape Comorin, 112. — 1750. *May*, Nazring's officers seize the Fr. factory there: the city is situated at the mouth of the Krishna: its ancient importance, 146. error concerning a colony of Arabians giving from hence a race of kings to Delhi: its present trade and painted cloths, 147. *July*, taken by 2 ships and a detachment from Pondicherry, 147. *September*, Duplex insists that Nazring cede it to the Fr. company, 153. *December*, it is confirmed to them by Murzafajung: the revenues, 161. — 1752, wholly to the Fr. in the Carnatic by its communication with Golcondah, 250. the province of Condavir adjoins to its territory, 328. — 1753. *January*, Bussy comes to Masulipatnam for his birth, 330. *June*, returns from thence to Golcondah, 332. Moracin, the Fr. chief, ordered to take possession of the 4 Northern provinces, 334. the revenues this year 507000 rupees, 335. measures of Moracin, 373. Vicramratze comes thither, and returns with a Fr. detachment, 374. — 1754. *July*, Bussy comes from Hyderabad, and proposes into the ceded provinces, 374. *October*, adjustment of the districts in the conditional treaty, 375. *m*, 376. *m*, 403. — 1755. *January*, Bussy returns, and proceeds to Hyderabad, 404. — 1755. *May*, on his separation from Salabeddin, gives out that he will march to Masulipatnam, 429. crosses the Krishna, 200. *m*, to the w. 430. *m*, 432. difficulty of continuing the march from Hyderabad to Masulipatnam, 433.

MATHEWS, Commodore, in 1752 attacks Colabby with his Squadron and a Portuguese army from Goa, who will not fight, 410.

MAURITIUS, Island. — 1746, La Bourdonnais equips his Squadron there, 62. he was Governor of Mauritius and Bourbon, 64. *December*, returns with part of his Squadron,

have been a rebel to the Mogul, 134. it is supposed that the stand rd of the empire never retreats, 141 — 1750 the Pitan Nabobs were obliged to follow the Mogul's standard but hoped the remission of tines they owed to his treasury, 142. Slanavaze Khan regards a cession of Lands to Europeans as a derogatory to the dignity of the Empire, 146. *December* 4th, Nadaring reproaches Cudapali for not defending the Mogul's standard, 156 the dominion consists of 22 provinces, 157 the demands of the Pitan Nabobs inconsistent with the government, 158. Murzafajing exempts them from tribute to it, 159 (*N B which he could not do*) No grants of territory, according to the constitution, valid unless confirmed by the Emperor, 161 — 1751, the Europeans pay as much homage as the natives to the Mogul Empire, 167 rebellion in India execrated only when against the Mogul, 242 Salabadjng accused of having disgraced the Mogul government by his partiality to the Fr and thry of intending to get possession of half the empire, 251 presents to Viceroy on appointment, 252 and 435. majesty of the Mogul's authority in conferring Jakhres, 326 — 1754 *January*, patents produced by the Fr for interfering as they had done in the Mogul government, 338 — 1755, the Mysorean had never paid the Mogul's tribute since the death of Nizamulmuluck, 388 the possession of Trichinopoly would have involved the Mysorean in continual war with the empire, 389 he pays Salabadjng 5,200,000 rupces, on account of his arrears to the government, 404. Empire, *m*, 405, the Siddee on the coast of Malabar is the Mogul's admiral, 407. Morattoe chiefs holdng fiefs under the Mogul government on condition of military service, 431. See *Delhi, Isha, Indghan*.
Mogul Lords, with Murzafajng, pay homage and make presents to him on his installation, 161.
MOGUL TARTARS, have at length conquered almost the whole of Indoolan, 2.
MOVACCEE, General of the K of Tanjore. — 1752, joins Mahomedally with 3000 horse and 2000 foot, 201 *April*, takes Coimbatore, 226 *May* 18 h, encamps at Chuklyapollam, 232 at enmity with the Minister Succogee, and therefore preferred by Mr Law to protect the escape of Chunda saheb, 236. deceives both, 237, 238 confers with Major Lawrence on the disposal of Chunda saheb, 238. threatened by the allies, 240. confers again with Major Lawrence, 240, 241. and puts Chunda saheb to death, 241. — 1753 *July*, assembling the troops, 296. *August* the 7th, joins the Eng. army then at

Tanjore with 3000 horse and 2000 matchlocks, 299 the 9th, neglects to charge the enemy in the action of the *Geny*, 309. takes Elhinserum, 303 *September*, assists the camp with provisions, 307 removed from the command of the army by the practices of Succogee, 319 the king's suspicions of him increased by the recommendations of the English, 325 — 1754, is reinstated on the defeat of Gauderow, 341. intrelly defects the 1200 Moia toes who had entered Tanjore, 341 and 342 is imprisoned, 347 *June* 7th, is restored, and Succogee banished, 361 tardy in assembling the troops, 365 *July* 27th, joins the English army at Aichempettah, 365. furnishes them with provisions whilst remaining there, 365 the army reviewed before him and the Nabob, 368 *August* 17th, commits an error in the action before Trichinopoly, of which Hydernaig takes advantage, 369 the 22d, takes Elhinserum, 370 detached with Jo Smith to Coimbatore, to protect the repairing of the mound, 371 — 1755. *July*, deputed to compliment the Nabob at Condore, 397 his transactions and connexions with Tondunan in the reduction of Arandangi, and the cession of Kellinelli Cotah, 402, 403 delays, and avoids to commit hostilities against Tondunan until the end of the year, 403.
MONSICOON, Northern and Southern on the C of Coromandel, their seasons, 69, 70 — 1746. *October* 2d, storm at the setting in of the Northern, 70 — 1747 *October*, *m*, 87. — 1749 *April* 13th, hurricane at Porto Novo and Fort St. David, on the setting in of the Southern, 109 — 1752 *October* 31st, the Northern begins with a hurricane, 267 — 1753 *October*, *p*, 316. — 1755, *March*, *April*, 398.
MOODILIEE, a native of Tinivelly, comes to Madras in *April* 1756, and offers to take that country at farm, 421.
MOODEMIAH, MOUDEMIAH, his proper name was Mahomed Manach, but the oiler has prevailed one of the 3 Pitan officers left by Allum Khan, in 1752, in the government of the Madura and Tinivelly countries. his acknowledgment of the Nabob, 399 sells Calacad to the K of Travencore, 400 — 1755. retires with Nahi Cawn Cateck to the Pulliavers, 401 after Heron's departure, brings 2000 Travencores, and with the Pullavers beats Maphuze Khan's troops at Calacad, 401. goes back with the Travencores, 401 returns in *September* with a large body, and again defeats the troops at Calacad, 402 schemes with his allies to get Madura, 420, 421. — 1756 *March* 21st, is killed in the general battle against Maphuze Khan, 422, 423.
R r r Moon,

MOON, The, is a divinity of the Indians, gets her face beat black and blue in a broil with the others, p. 3.

MOOR, JOHN.—1749. *April*, a carpenter, makes and fixes the raft on which the troops cross to the attack of Devi Cotah, 113, 114.

MOORS in general, synonymous in our narrative to the Mahomedans of Indostan, who are improperly called Moors by Europeans, 35. See **MAHOMEDANS**.

MOORS, meaning individuals, or particular bodies, viz. the troops of Anwarodean, mentioned in page 74, 75, 76, 79, 83, 84. Commander of the Tellichery Sepoys, 88. at Pondamalee, 191. Chundasaheb's troops, 203. at Cobelong, 262.

MOORISH, Cavalry, Horse, of Maphuze Khan, 79. of Chundasaheb, 205. with the French, 255.

Moorish dignity, the ensigns of, exhibited by Dupleix, 367. by the conditional treaty, the Eng. and Fr. were to relinquish all *Moorish* dignities, 375. Bussy summoned to surrender his to Salabadjing, says he holds them from the Emperor, 432.

Moorish dress, worn by Dupleix on the feast of Saint Louis, 367.

Moorish government, in Indostan, irregularity and indolence of, 303.—1754. by the conditional treaty, the Eng. and Fr. companies were to renounce all *Moorish* dignity and government, 375.

Moorish Governors, dependant on a Subah, assumes the title of Nabob, 36. the perpetual clashing of their interests will always prevent them from resisting a powerful European nation, unless assisted by another, 373.

Moorish Lords, 35.

Motachellincor, village on the bank of the Caveri, four m. w. of Trichinopoly, and opposite to the head of the island of Seringham. —1753. *May* 10th, action there between Major Lawrence and Astruc, 283. *August* 23d, the enemy retreat thither; it is a strong post, and secures the communication with Seringham, 304. on the 27th, they move from thence to the five rocks, 306. *September* 21st, routed at the Sugar-loaf rock, they retreat by this pass to Seringham, 313. —1754. *August* 20th, Maissin moves hither from the Sugar-loaf rock, makes an inundation on each flank of his camp, but on the 1st of *September* pass over into Seringham, 370. Mahomed Ifsoof with 600 Sepoys stationed to repair the water-courses here, which the enemy's parties endeavour to prevent, 372.

MORACIN, the French chief at Masulipatnam. —1753. instructed to take possession of the four ceded provinces, 334. in which he establishes their authority, not without difficulty; separates Vizeramrauze from Jaffer Ally, 373.

and lends him a body of troops, who repulsed the Morattoes, 374.

MORARIROW, 1741, *March*, left by Ragozee Bonfola, with 14,000 Morattoes in Trichinopoly, when taken from Chundasaheb, 44.

—1742. declares against Mortizally's pretensions, on the assassination of Subderally, 50.

—1743. *August*, evacuates Trichinopoly to Nizamalmuluck, and quits the Carnatic with all his Morattoes, 51. —1750. hired with

10,000 by Nazirjing, arrives in *February* at the Coleroon, 137. harasses the army of Murzasajing and Chundasaheb returning from Tanjore, 137. *March*, attacks and breaks through the Fr. battalion, 142. —1751, hired with 6000 horse by the K. of Mysore to assist Mahomedally, compliments Clive on the defence of Arcot, 192. sends his nephew BASINROW to Clive with 1000, and proceeds with the rest to the Southward, 196. *m*, 203. *December*, 500 of his horse arrive with INNIS KHAN at Trichinopoly, 204. joins the Regent with 4000 at Caroor, 206. —1752.

February, on his arrival at Trichinopoly presses Gingen to attack the enemy's posts, 208. treats with Chundasaheb, 214. *March* 29, acts faintly in the general cannonade, 215. because in treaty with Chundasaheb, 216. which he breaks off, on the new activity of the English, 219, 220. *May*, eager to get possession of Chundasaheb, 238. threatens

Monacgee, 240. *June*, chosen mediator between the Nabob and the Mysorean, 244. his artful conduct in the conference, 245. gets money from the Nabob, 246. duplicity of his views between them, 246. solicits the pardon

of two Mysoreans, 258. plied with presents and letters by Dupleix and his wife, 260. *August*, prevails on the Regent to treat with them, and detaches INNIS KHAN to join the Fr. army, 261. *November*, goes himself to Pondicherry, leaving only 500 Morattoes with the Regent, 268. —1753, acts with the Fr. army at Trivadi; hardy in harassing the English in several marches for provisions, reproaches the Fr. with cowardice, 276. his Morattoes suffer on the 1st of *April*, and his nephew BASINROW is killed, 279. disturbers in the Carnatic pretending to be authorized by him and Dupleix, 287. assists in the attack of Trinomalee, 288. detaches INNIS KHAN with 3000 Morattoes to Seringham, 289. his brother-in-law BALAFAN killed at the battle of the Golden rock, 292. *August* 23d, arrives with 3000 Morattoes at Seringham, 304. his cavalry having suffered at Trinomalee, he went away intending to take Palamcotah; but, the French having other views, he returned to Trinomalee; and on the defeat of his allies at the Golden rock, joined the French reinforcement at Chilambrum.

brum, and proceeded with them to Seringham, 305, 306. presses Astur to attack the Eng before their reinforcement arrives, 307. m, 316 m, 326 (1200 of his Morattoes cut off by Monacree, 341, 342) — 1754 *February* 12th, leads with all his Morattoes in the attack and destruction of the Eng convoy and grenadiers, 344, 345. his brother arrives with 2000 horse, 347. the Mysore money failing, tires of the war, 353 leaves the Regent, and encamps with all his Morattoes to the north of the Coleroon, 354. receives proposals from the Nabob, 360 brooding schemes 361 crosses suddenly from Pitchandah, and defeats Gauderon at Tricatopolv, 361. gets money from the Nabob, Tanjore, and the Mysorean, and returns with all his Morattoes to his own country, 363, 364 which is 100 m. north of *Arcot*, it was granted to him when he resigned Trichinopoly to Nizamalmuluck in 1741 his abilities, excellence of his troops and officers, 389 — 1755. his Country lies 220 m. s. of *Golconda*, joins on the n. to *Canoul*, on the s. to *Colala*, on the w. to *Sanore*, 426 goes into Sanore with a considerable force, to assist the Nabob against Salabadjing and Balagerow, 426 is pardoned by Balagerow through the mediation of Bussy, to whom he gives up the bonds of a debt owing to him by the Fr company, 427.

MORATTOE, THE, meaning or applied to individuals. BALAGEROW, 347. BASINROW, 197. MORARROW, 50, 51. 238 243 245 305, 306 363 RAGOGEE BONSOLA, 319 332 336. 372 RAJA JONAGEE, 162. RAMAGEE LUNT, 411 415

MORATTOES, when meaning the nation in general, or armies employed by the sovereignty of the nation, or under either of its two principal generals BALAGEROW and RAGOGEE BONSOLA. In 1739 permitted by Nizamalmuluck to invade the *Carnatic*, 39 their country lies between *Bombay* and *Golconda*, 40 their origin and history little known to Europeans, 40 their military character, cavalry, warfare, 40. strict observers of the religion of *Brama*, eat nothing that has life, nor kill any thing except in war, 40 had possessions in the *Carnatic* before it was conquered by the Moguls, 41. and, on retreating out of it, stipulated to receive a part of the revenues, 41 — 1740 an army of 100,000 invade the *Carnatic* under RAGOGEE BONSOLA, 41. May the 20th, defeat Dostally at *Damal* hill, who is killed in the battle, 42. ransom the province by the negotiation of Meerassud, 42. and consent to his scheme of returning to attack Chundasaheb in Trichinopoly, 42 — 1741, return, besiege the city, defeat Budasaheb and Sadducksaheb, Chundasaheb surrenders;

they carry him away a prisoner, and leave MORARROW in Trichinopoly, with 14,000 Morattoes, 44. *Velore* built by them, 45. the ransom levied, 45 strict in demanding it, 46 In 1680, SEVAGEE was K. of all the Morattoe nations, and sent his brother to assist Tanjore against Trichinopoly, who became K. of Tanjore, and is the founder of the present reigning family, 108. — 1749. make exorbitant demands for the ransom of Chundasaheb, 118 again 119 conclude for 700,000 rupes, and lend him 3000 horse, 120, 121. and give him a patent of protection from their King, which procures his release when taken by a Rajah, 121. were bribed by Anwarodean Khan to protract his imprisonment, 126 were incited by Tanjore and other princes of the Indian religion to invade the *Carnatic* in 1740, p, 129, 130 how disastrous that incursion to the reigning family, 130 — 1750 three bodies, each of 10,000 men accompany Nazirung into the *Carnatic*, one commanded by MORARROW, 137. a race of Morattoe Kings at Gingee were the ancestors of SEVAGEE, 151. *Decan* bet the 4th, 20,000 drawn up in the field of battle, when Nazirung is killed, and do nothing, 156. they rate not the life of a man at the value of his turband, 231 — 1751 *March*, 25,000 under BALAGEROW oppose Salabadjing and Bussy between the *Kistina* and *Golconda*, 250 BALAGEROW, the principal General of the Salah Rajah, who is the King of all the Morattoe nations, and the descendant of the famous *Sevagee* but Balagerow was in possession of the whole authority of the state. *Nanah* is the appellation of Balagerow, entrusted from a nick name given to him, when a child, by his father — 1752 In the spring, 40,000 with BALAGEROW invade the country of *Aurangabad*, 435 from which the *Gunga* separates their territory, 435 Salabadjing and Bussy march towards *Penn*, burning their country, their cavalry always repulsed by the French musketry and field pieces, 435, 436 peace made in *July*, 436 — 1752. *October*, 100,000 with BALAGEROW and RAGOGEE BONSOLA attack the provinces north-west of *Gedec* hill, 273. are met by Salabadjing and Bussy at *Bedor*, 273, 274 are joined there by some of Ghazoon Khan's troops 274. Salabadjing and Bussy advance again towards the country of Balagerow, the Morattoes suffer by the French artillery, and make peace at *Calberga* in the middle of *November*, 328 the war renewed by RAGOGEE, 328 peace made with him, 329. — 1753 a large body brought in by Jajher enter *Chicaco's*, beat *Vizeramrauz*, ravage the country, burn *Bunlaparam*, spare *Viz-*
R r r 2 gapatam,

gapatam, give battle again to Vizeramrauze, now joined by the Fr. troops, by whom they are repulsed, and retreat with their booty through Condavir, 373; 374. — 1755. a large army under BALAGEROW approaching Mysore, 388. they enter the country, and meet Salabadjing and Bussy there, who deter them from committing hostilities, 404. 405. project formed in England, to remove the French troops from Salabadjing, by an expedition from Bombay in conjunction with the Morattoes, 405, 406, 407. they had formerly a fleet and possessions on the coast of Malabar, and made war by land and sea against the Mogul's Admiral, who interrupted their piracies, 407. In this war Conagee Angria revolts and gets possession of their fleet and all the forts and country belonging to them, 407, 408. they made peace with his successors, on condition of paying a small tribute, 408. In 1722, Angria throws off his allegiance, and cuts off the noses of their ambassadors, 410. 1755. after repeated applications, the presidency of Bombay agree to attack Angria in conjunction with the fleet and an army of Morattoes, commanded by RAMAGEE PUNT, 410. Indolence of their fleet, inactivity of their army, successes of Commodore James in this expedition, 410, 411, 412, 413. *April*, who delivers to them the forts he had taken without their assistance, 414. — 1756, another expedition from Bombay, with the squadron under Admiral Watson, and the Morattoe army from Choul, 414, 415. attack of Gheria, intention of RAMAGEE PUNT and the Morattoes, to get the fort in exclusion of the English; the fort surrenders to Admiral Watson, 415, 416, 417. and the Morattoes immediately recover all the territories which had been wrested from them by the Angrias, 417. Morarirow refuses his allegiance to the Sahah Rajah, or King of the Morattoe nations, 426. BALAGEROW with his army proceeds to attack Morarirow at the same time that Salabadjing and Bussy proceed against the Nabob of Sannore. Morarirow joins the Nabob in Sannore; but both submit to their respective superiors, 427, 428: on the rupture which ensued between the ministry of Salabadjing and M. Bussy, Balagerow proffers to take him and the Fr. troops as auxiliaries to the Morattoes, 429. and detaches 6000 with MALARGE HOLCAR to escort them until out of the reach of Salabadjing's army, 430. 12,000 Morattoes, under chiefs independant of BALAGEROW serve in Salabadjing's army, holding fiefs under the Mogul government in the Decan, on condition of military service, 431. See *Morattoes* of Morarirow, and *Morattoes* in the service of Salabadjing.

MORATTOES, of, or under the command of MORARIROW and his officers. — 1741. Fourteen thousand left with him in Trichinopoly, 44. — 1743. *August*, they quit the Carnatic with him, 51. — 1750. he is hired with 10,000 by Nazirjing: they arrive at the Coleroon in *February*, and harrafs Murzafajing's army returning from Tanjore, 157. *March* 23d, attack and break through the Fr. battalion, 142. — 1751, he is hired with 6000 by the K. of Mysore to assist Mahomedally, they encamp in the mountains 30 miles w. of Arcot, 192. *November* 9th, a detachment endeavours to get into the town, but cannot, 193. Morarirow proceeds to the s. with 5000, and detaches BASINROW with 1000 to Clive, 196. these plunder the country, are beat up by the Fr. and Rajahabeb; join Clive, 196. march with him and fight at Arni in a manner peculiar to themselves, 197, 198. proceed from Arni to Trichinopoly in *December*, 199. 500 detached by Morarirow with INNIS KHAN to Trichinopoly, 204. activity of this body, 204. beat up a small camp of cavalry, 204. cut off the Fr. dragoons, 205. offer to stand the whole of the enemy's cavalry, 205. BASINROW arrives at Trichinopoly with his detachment, 206. — 1752. Four thousand with MORARIROW join the Mysore army at Caroor, 206. and come with them to Trichinopoly, where the whole body in *February* is 6000, 208. *March*, displeased with the caution of Gingen, 213. act faintly in the canonade of *March* the 29th, 215. some go with Dalton to the attack of Elimiferum, 218. their high opinion of Clive, 220. *April* 6th, 3000 with INNIS KHAN detached with Clive to Samiavaram, 221. these cut off 700 Sepoys, who came with the Fr. party to surprize the posts there, 225. *May* 9th, 500 cross with Dalton to Utatoor, behave with activity in the fight against D'Autueil, but neglect to watch him in the night, 226, 227. rejoin those at Samiavaram: and all on this side the river serve at the attack of Pitchandah, some ride up the breach, 230. all averse to giving any terms to Chundafahab's cavalry, 231. *m.* 232. *May* 27th, 2000 march with Clive from Samiavaram in quest of D'Autueil, 233. whom they harrafs and amuse in his retreat to Volcondah, 234. charge the flanks of his line there, 234. the Morattoes would have sold Chundafahab to the highest bidder, 236. *m.* 246. the Nabob will not admit them into Trichinopoly, 246. remain after the Nabob and the English army had marched away, 247. their interest to protract the war, 260. Duplex ascribes to them the late successes of the Eng. at Seringham, 260. *August*, 3000 detached with INNIS KHAN to join the

- of the suspicion, 57, 58, 59.—1749. Chundasaheb preferred to him by the Chiefs in the Carnatic, 119. *August*, pays homage, and 700,000 rupees to Murzafajing and Chundasaheb, 131.—1750. had affected obedience to Nazirjing.—1751, but on his death re-acknowledges Chundasaheb, 168. *September*, joins Rajahsaheb at the siege of Arcot, 188. endeavours to deceive Clive, 189, 190. *m*, 212. *m*, 266.—1752, is inveigled by Dupleix, and levies troops, 275. *March, April*, comes to Pondicherry, pays Dupleix 50,000*l*. is proclaimed Nabob: they differ, and he returns to Velore, 278.—1753, his troops defeat those of Arcot and an English detachment, 287, 288. renews his correspondence with Dupleix, and sends his troops against Trinomalee, 288. who with their allies are routed, and raise the siege, 305. Patent from Salabaljing appointing him Dupleix's Lieutenant in the Carnatic, 338.—1756. *January*, the Eng. army appears before Velore, he negotiates with them, and calls the French from Pondicherry; his equivocations with Major Kilpatrick, Mahomed Illoof, and the deputy from Madras, 417 to 420.
- MOUDEMIAH.** See MOODEMIAH.
- Mound, a mile to the w. of Coiladdy, 180. prevents the waters of the Caveri from running into the Coleroon, 360.—1754. *May 24th*, is cut through by Maissin, 363. *September*, repaired and protected by Jo. Smith, 371 and 372.
- MOUSSIE**, River, runs by Hyderabad, has a stone bridge, 430. Charmaul situated on the strand, 433.
- MULLA**, head of the Mahomedan religion in Indostan, 26.
- MULTAN**, kingdom conquered by Scheabeddin in 1171, *p*, 10. Gelaladdin left it in 1224, *p*, 24. conquered by Hetermische Schamseddin from Nasserreddin, in 1225, *p*, 12. invaded, and the city taken by Pir Mahomed Gehanghir in 1398; *p*, 13.
- MUNNU**, son of Kimmuruldein, left to command against the Abdalli at Lahore, in *April* 1748, *p*, 122.
- Munsub**, a command of cavalry, 161.
- Munsu pett**, a pagoda near the road, between Samiavaram and Pitchandah, taken and retaken in *April*, 1752, *p*, 221; 222.
- MURZAFAJING**, favourite grandson of Nizamalmuluck, his real name was HYDAYET-MOHY ODEAN, which was neglected after he took this of Murzafajing, which signifies the Invincible.—1749. pretends to the succession of Nizamalmuluck and the Subahship of the Decan against his uncle Nazirjing, 123, 124. both arm, 125. is joined by Chundasaheb, 125. with whom he proceeds to the Carnatic, are joined by the Fr. troops, 126. *July* the 3d, they defeat Anwarodean Khan at *Amboor*, who is killed in the battle, *p*, 126 to 129. proclaimed Subah at Arcot, and proclaims Chundasaheb Nabob, 129. they go to Pondicherry, received magnificently by Dupleix, encamp 20 *m*. to the w. 131, 132. the Eng. uncertain concerning his title, 132. march, with Chundasaheb and the Fr. troops against Tanjore; they summon and attack it, 133 to 136. and break up their camp abruptly on the approach of Nazirjing's army, 136. harassed in their return to Pondicherry by Morarizow, 137. *m*, 138. *m*, 139. on the sedition of the Fr. officers, and the retreat of the battalion, Murzafajing separates from Chundasaheb, and surrenders himself to Nazirjing, by whom he is kept a prisoner in irons, 140, 141. *m*, 142. favoured by some of the ministers, and the *Pitan* Nabobs, 142, 143. these dispositions improved by Dupleix, 144. to whom he had given Masulipatnam, 146. and a territory near Pondicherry, 147. Dupleix insists on his release and restoration, 153. *December 4th*, during the battle Nazirjing orders his head to be cut off, 156. he receives Nazirjing's head, and is saluted Subah, 156, 157. treason already in his council, 158. reception at Pondicherry, 159. where Dupleix endeavours to reconcile his differences with the *Pitan* Nabobs, 160. installed Subah there, appoints Dupleix his Vicegerent s. of the Krishna, and Chundasaheb Nabob of the Carnatic, 161. his grants to the Fr. company, 161. Mahomedally negotiates with him, 162. Division of Nazirjing's treasures, he rewards the French troops, and consents to take a body of them with him into the Decan, 162.—1751. *January* the 4th, marches from Pondicherry, accompanied by 300 Europeans and 2000 Sepoys commanded by Buffly, 163. the grudge and treachery of the *Pitan* Nabobs breaks out in Cudapah, 163, 164. is killed in the conflict by the arm of Canoul, 164. *m*, 165. *m*, 168. *m*, 249. his infant son Sadoudin Khan provided for by Buffly, 249. his patents to Dupleix and Chundasaheb, 338. Maphuze Khan went out of the Carnatic with him, 346. *m*, 367. *m*, 403. *m*, 425.
- Musnud**, Throne, 250. very unlike our ideas of a throne in Europe.
- MUSTAPHANAGAR**, Province.—1753. *November*, obtained by Buffly, 334. joins to the N of Condavir, and has Elore to the n. w. 335. its revenues blended with the three other provinces, 376.
- MURTIZALLY.** See MORTIZALLY.
- MYANAH.** See MIANAH.
- MYSORE**, KINGDOM, COUNTRY, is extensive, 25. borders on the Carnatic to the s. w. 37. bounded on the e. by the s. part of the Carnatic, and the kingdom of Trichinopoly; extends

extends w. within 30 miles* of the sea coast of Malabar, 202. *Seringapatam* the capital, 203. *Kistna* cram in the road to Trichinopoly, 206 — 1753. *Agass*, the convoys coming from Mysore to the Regent's army intercepted, 306 — 1755 news that Salabadjung and Balagerow have entered the country, 388. m, 389 they are in the country, and levy a contribution, p. 404, 405.

MYSORE, KING OF. — 1739. invites the Morattoes to invade the Carnatic, 44. — 1751, is an infant, and the government is administered by his Uncle, the Dalaway, (or Regent) who demands exorbitant terms for his assistance to Mahomedally, 202. — 1755, Gideheu asserts the pretensions of the French to Madura and Tinivelly, in virtue of various rights assigned to them by Chundasaheb, who derived them from cessions of the King of Mysore, (a former king) 396 See the Regent or Dalaway of Mysore in the article immediately following

MYSORE, DALAWAY, OR REGENT OF. — 1751. hires Morarow to assist Mahomedally, 192. administers the government during the minority of his nephew, the King, agrees to assist Mahomedally, but on exorbitant terms, 202 — 1752, assembles at Caroor, 206 arrives at Kistnaveram, 207 at Trichinopoly, 208 impatient to get possession of the places which Mahomedally had agreed to give up to him, presses the Eng to fight, 208. dissatisfied at their inaction, 213 *May*, proffers money to Monacgee, if he will deliver Chundasaheb to him, 240 *June*, reveals his stipulation with Mahomedally, to receive Trichinopoly for his assistance in the war, 243 state of his pretensions, and how evaded by Mahomedally, 244, 245 temporary accommodation, is imposed on by Morarow, 246 m, 253 his schemes to surprize the city, 257, 258, 259. Gopaulraue, his brother, 271 posts a detachment to cut off the provisions coming to the city, and cuts off the noses of the country people who bring them, 272 establishes a separate camp at the Faconne's hope, 273 — 1753. *May*, endeavours to deter Tanjore and Pondicherry from supplying the city with provisions, 285, 286 *Agass*, his convoys coming from the Mysore country, intercepted by the Eng army, 306 — 1754 *April*, his artifices with Ponnapah to ruin Mahomedally, 348, 349. 350. humiliating proposal concerning the Nabob, 351 m, 352. — 1755. *January*, *February*, *March*, his farther projects to get possession of Trichinopoly, 388 *April* 14 h, decamps from Seringham and returns to Mysore, 389 weakness of his conduct in the course of this war, 389. *April*, the French are in alliance with him in consequence of his assistance to them against Trichinopoly, nevertheless his viceroy is pressed in Seringapatam by

Balagerow, Bussy, and Salabadjung, and pays 5,200,000 rupees, 404. See Mysoreans
MYSORE, great Seal of, 259. it is a hand, 348.
Mysore Army, 203 207. 291, 292. 396. See Mysoreans.

Mysore Camp, 312 See Mysoreans.

MYSORE General, Verana, 285

MYSOREAN, THE, meaning the Regent, 202. 240 243, 244, 245, 246 253 257, 258, 259 285, 286 explained above under Dalaway, or Regent of Mysore

MYSOREANS, THE, meaning the nation in general — 1752 Duplex promises to take, and give them Trichinopoly, 261 — 1754. *January*, proposals in the conference at Sadras concerning their differences with Mahomedally, 338, 339 *April*, Succogee treats with them, 347 but the King of Tanjore will not conclude, 348 they cede Seringham and its dependencies, to the Fr. which had been given to them by Mahomedally, 376, 377 and leave them, on the retreat of the r army, the representatives of all their rights and pretensions in the Carnatic, 396 — 1755 Salabadjung and Balagerow with the r respective armies are in Mysore, and the Vice Regent pays Salabadjung 5,200,000 rupees, as the arrears of their tribute to the Mogul, 404

MYSOREANS, THE, meaning their ARMY, CAMP, CAVALRY, TROOPS — 1750 the troops of Mysore serve in the camp of Nazaring, 156 — 1751, seventy arrive at Trichinopoly, who bring money to the Nabob, and see a skirmish, 203 *November*, their army assembling at Caroor, 203 are assembled there, but afraid to pass beyond the Fr. detachment at Kistnaveram, 206 where they are joined by English detachments, 206 — 1752 and proceed by another road, their extreme ignorance in military matters, 205, 207 *February* the 6 h, arrive at Trichinopoly, 208 displeased at the inaction of the English troops, 213 *March* 29 h, are in the field, and stand the cannonade, 215. their hug opinion of Clive, 220 *May*, some of Chundasaheb's horse take service with them, 231. their camp to the w of the city, 232. Chundasaheb will not trust himself in the r power, 236 *June*, seven hundred admitted into Trichinopoly, 246 they remain in the r camp, and with the Nabob's consent take possession of Seringham, 247. their discontent son ed by Duplex, 252 *December*, their schemes to surprize Trichinopoly, 257, 258, 259. the cannon of the city pointed at their camp, 259 they move under Seringham, 260. the 23d, their camp there beat up in the night by Dalron, 268, 269 they defeat the English troops in the great Chouliv, 269, 270, 271 the seven hundred Mysoreans turned out of the city, 271 their guard at the Pagoda of Velore put to the sword, 272 their

patrole on the plain beaten up, 272. they encamp a large part of their force at the Pacquire's tope, entrench, and cut off all provisions, 273. *m.* 275. — 1753. their blockade uninterrupted, 277. the city famished by their two camps, 281. their camp at Pacquire's tope frequently cannonaded by Dalton, and rejoins the other at Seringham on the approach of the reinforcement with Major Lawrence, 282. *May* the 7th, are joined by a detachment from Pondicherry, 283. the 10th, all act in the fight on the Island, 283. *m.* 187. their horse, 8000, *p.* 289. *June* 26th, all in the battle of the Golden Rock, 292. dispirited, and reproach the French, 294. *m.* 296. their detachment, encamped at Weycondah, beaten up in the night, 299. they always drew their provisions from their own country, 303. *m.* 304. *Sept.* 21st, their camp extends from the Golden Rock to the Sugar loaf Rock, 309, 310. the English troops march through it without resistance, 311, 312. *November* 27th, during the assault of Trichinopoly, their cavalry give alarms round the walls, 321. *November* 30th, all of them dismounted, march from Seringham to surprize the city. but retire without any attempt, 324. *m.* 343. — 1754. *February* 15th, 6000 at the defeat of the English convoy and grenadiers, 344. *May* the 12th, their whole force in the attack of the Eng. troops commanded by Polier and Calliaud, 355, 356. the Morattoes separated from them, 360. *August* 17th, their horse led by Hydernaig rout the rear of the Eng. convoy, 368, 369. — 1755. do not understand the truce, and form new projects to get Trichinopoly by their own means, 380. *m.* 384. *April* 19th, they depart to their own country, and leave the French in possession of Seringham, 389. and the representatives of all their rights and pretensions in the Carnatic, 396. had taken Teriore; but were never acknowledged by Arielore and Woripollam, 397. *m.* 399.

N.

NABI CAUN CATTECK, one of the Pitans, left by Allum Khan in 1752, in the government of the Madura and Tinivelly countries; their acknowledgement of Mahomedally after Allum Khan's death, 399. their profligate rule, 399. retires to the Pulitaver on the approach of Col. Heron, 400. leagues with the Polygars against Maphuze Khan, 421.

NABOB, NABOBS, IN GENERAL, Governor of a province in Indostan, formerly restricted and often changed, now absolute, and almost independent, 28. the title means Deputed, and is often assumed without a right to it; ought to be appointed by the Mogul, owe obedience to the Suban, 36. have of late years appointed their successors, 37. humbles

himself before the delegate from Delhi, 124. Efficacy of their character, 295. the hire of one often allotted to the territory of another Nabob, 326.

NABOB, THE, the title is often used in our narrative instead of the proper name of the individual, but in this makes the explanation is always given under the proper name: it means ANWAR UD DUL KHAN, in *p.* 55. 61. 64. 65. 68. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 126. 127. 128. meaning DOWRY ALLY, 37. 38. 39. 41. 42. 43. 45. meaning JAWED ALI N. of Rajahmundry and Chicacole, 377. 386. meaning MAHOMEDALLY, 148. 149. 150. 151. 172. 171. 172. 179. 180. 183. 186. 220. 253. 204. 206. 208. 209. 215. 217. 219. 220. 231. 233. 235. 239. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 264. 267. 268. 270. 271. 273. 276. 280. 281. 283. 285. 289. 294. 295. 296. 297. 299. 300. 303. 305. 316. 317. 318. 319. 325. 337. 338. 339. 345. 349. 350. 351. 360. 361. 363. 365. 368. 372. 377. 380. 383. 384. 386. 389. 390. 397. 398. 399. 401. 402. 417. 419. 420. 421. 422. meaning SADAFULLAH, 37. SUBBERALLY, 42. 43. 45. 46. 47. 48. 134. 266.

NABOB. NABOBS OF ARCOOT, see *ARCOOT*.

NABOB OF CANOUL. See *CANOUL*.

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC, see *CARNATIC*, and *ARCOOT*.

NABOB, OF CUDAPAH, see *CUDAPAH*.

NABOBS. THE PITAN, see under *PITAN*.

NABOB OF RAYAMUNDUM, see Jafferally.

NABOB OF SAVANORE, see *SAVANORE*.

NABOBS. SOUTH OF THE KRISHNA. — 1750. summoned and accompany Nazirj into the Carnatic, 137. *December*, each has a separate quarter in the camp, 155.

NABOBSHIP, THE, OF THE CARNATIC, one of the most considerable in the Decan, 37. ornaments peculiar to, 367.

NABOBSHIP, meaning of *Arcoot*, or the *CARNATIC*, *m.* 38. 119. 133. 144. 339. 367.

NADAMUNDULUM, districts of, lie midway between Madura and the Pulitaver's Place, 421.

— 1756. *February*, the troops stationed by Maphuz. Khan to defend the districts defeated, and *Chivelpatore* the fort taken, 421, 422.

NADIR SCHAH, another name of THAMAS KOULI KHAN. see *KOULI KHAN*.

NAGORE, OR NAGPORE. It is the capital of the territories of Ragogee Bonola in Berar, 350 miles N. E. of *Aurangabad*, 328. — 1754. *April*, Salabadjing and Bussy advance within sight of it, and make peace there with Ragogee, 373.

NAGRES, the military tribe of the Malabar coast: and even prouder than the *Rajpoots*. 10,000 of them disciplined like European Infantry

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Nelli Cotal, a *Colley* fort, 40 m. s. of Tinivelly.—1755. *May*, stormed by the Eng. troops, and all within put to the sword, 386. its fate terrifies the Travencores at Calacad, 400.

NELLITINGAVILLE, a *Colley* fort 30 m. w. of Tinivelly.—1755. *May*, summoned by Colonel Heron, who is amused there, 390. it is the residence and strong hold of the Pulitaver, 400. *m.*, 401. *N. B.* it is often called the *Pulitaver's Place*.

NELOOR, NELORE. CITY, COUNTRY, N. E. part of the dominion of Arcot.—1753. the city surprized by Mahomed Comaul, and the Governor Nazeabulla flees to Arcot, 317. *Nelore* Subahdar, meaning Mahomed Issoo, 252. *Neptune*, a Fr. 50 gun ship of Labourdonnais' Squadron, burnt by Mr. Griffin's in Madras road, *September*, 1747. *p.*, 87.

NEW HOLLAND, the East Indies extend to, *p.*, 1.

NIZAMALMULUCK, *SUBAH OF THE DECAN*, bred under Aurengzebe, offended by Mahomed Schah, invites Thomas Kouli Khan to invade India, 22. is averse to the succession of Doast Ally in the Carnatic, 37.—1739. and encourages the Morattoes to invade it, 39.—1740. by whom he was much respected, 41.—1741. dreaded by Subderally, 45. *m.*, 46.—1743. marches into the Carnatic with a great army, 50. regulates the province, Trichinopoly surrendered to him by Morarirow, 51. appoints Coja Abdulla Nabob, and returns to Golcondah, 51.—1744. on Coja Abdullah's death, appoints Anwarodean, 52. *m.*, 53. whom he had appointed Nabob of the Elore and Rajahmundrum provinces in 1725, *p.*, 53. Ghaziodean Khan father of Nizamalmuluck was *Subah of Guzerat, net of the Decan*, 53. *m.*, 53. Nizamalmuluck appoints Anwarodean to govern the Carnatic, only during the minority of Seid Mahomed, 54. *m.*, 58. but confirms him on the death of Seid Mahomed, 60.—1748. dies, his age great, 104. his sons, 122, 123. his affection to Hidayet Mohyodean, 123. uncertainty concerning his will, 124. *m.*, 129. Mahomedally asserts that Nizamalmuluck had given him the reversion of the Carnatic, 132. *m.*, 135. Nazirjing proud of being his son. *h.*, 143. great extent of his dominion, 158. the Pitan Nabobs never took the oath of allegiance to him, 160. *m.*, 251. Seid Laskar Khan his captain general, 329. *m.*, 363. In 1755, Mysore had paid no tribute since his death, 388.

NORTHERN MARITIME PROVINCES of the Decan ceded to the French on condition of military service, 404.

NOURJEHAN, Mistress of the Mogul Jehanguir, whom she governs, 1

O.

OGILBY, Ensign.—1753. defeats Mahomed Comaul, 318.

OMMIADES, Califs, 9. See *VALID*.

Opium, the soldiery in Indostan smoke it at night, 145.—1753. *December*, the Mysoreans intoxicated themselves with it, before they attacked the English in the Choultry on the island of Seringham, 270.

ORIXA, COAST OF, 334, 335.

OSTEND COMPANY, had a fort near Cobe-long, 262.

Oulgarry, Hulgarry, a village 2 m. s. w. of Pondicherry.—1748. *Aug.* the 26th. taken possession of by the Eng. army, 101.

OUTRAMALORE, Fort, nearly 20 m. w. of Sadras.—1754. *May*, taken by a French detachment from Gingee; retaken by assault by an Eng. party under the command of Ensign Pichard, 362.—1755. a controversy between the Eng. and Fr. governments concerning the districts, 403.

OXFORD, the commentaries of Sultan Babr, written by himself, are there, 17.

P.

PAGODA, PAGODAS, in general: the temples in which the Indians worship their divinities. (*N. B.* They are under a multitude of dedications almost as numerous as the divinities themselves,) the structure of their capital Pagodas beyond the present reach of the Indians in mechanics, 7. all on the coast of Coromandel built on the same general plan, 117. which is described, 117. vastness and veneration of *Seringham*, 178. collections at *Tripetti*, 317. the great men of the Indian religion on danger, or disappointment, visit some famous Pagoda at a great distance, 361.

PAGODAS, mentioned or described in this volume, are *ACHAVERAM, CHILLAMBRUM, COILGUDDY, CONJEVERAM, JAGGERNAUT, JUMBAKISTNA, MANARCOIL, MUNSURPETT, PITCHANDAH, SAILAVARAM, SERINGHAM, TRIPETTI, TRIVADI, VELORE* near Trichinopoly, *VERDACHELUM, WARRIORE, WYCONDAN* near Trichinopoly: all which See.

PALAMCOTAH, Fort with districts near *Chillambrum*.—1753. Morarirow wishes to take it, 305. it is the Jaghire of the Nabob of Cudapah, 326. *September*, attacked by troops from Pondicherry, who make a breach, when it is relieved from *Devi Cotal* by Lieutenant Frazer, 326, 327.—1754. *April*, attacked again by the Fr. and relieved from *Devi Cotal* by Captain Pigou, 358, 359.

PALK.

- Palk.** — 1753. *June*, sent by Lawrence to soothe the K. of Tanjore, 296. — 1754. *January*, appointed with Vassittar to treat with the Fr. deputies at Sadras, 337. *April*, prevents the K. of Tanjore from concluding a treaty with the Mysorean, 347, 348. *m.*, 351, 352. with Calliaud, prevails on the K. of Tanjore to dismiss Succogee, 361. — 1755. *August*, deputed, with Lawrence and Wallis, to invite the Nabob to Madras, 398.
- PALLASCATE**, Dutch settlers east 30 m. N. of Madras, *m.*, 66.
- PALLAR**, River, *m.*, 248. *m.*, 261. *Char, lapett* within half a mile of the Northern bank, 264. — 1752, *October* 31st, by the reduction of which and of *Colebr's*, all the country N. of the Palar is reduced to the Nabob's authority, 266. — 1753, *January*, the Morattoes plunder every where between the Palar and the *Colera*, 277. — 1754, produce of the Fr. lands to the S. 376. of the Eng. to the N. 377.
- PALAT**, *Paniar, Paven, Purnar*, River between Pondicherry and Fort St. David. — 1746. *December*, the Fr. army crosses it, 81. *March* 20, again there, 87. — 1748, Lawrence encamps the Eng. troops near the river, 88. *Tirvad* to the S. of it, 147. *m.*, 148. — 1753, *January*, the Fr. entrench on the N. bank in sight of *Tirvad*, 276. and in *p.*, 277.
- PARADIS**, a Swiss. — 1746, *October*, defeats Maphuze Khan at St. Thoinet, 77 who in *Dec.* harasses him going with a strong detachment to Pondicherry, 79. So. Duplex's partiality to him contradicted by the Fr. officers, 80. — 1747, is governor of Madras, and takes one of the company's ships from England, which anchored in the road, 85. *m.*, 86. *March* 20, commands the Fr. army, which marches against Fort St. David, and returns on the appearance of Mr. Griffin's squadron. — 1748, *August* 30th, killed in theully on the Eng. trenches at Pondicherry, 102.
- PAROPAMUS**, Mountains, which separate India from Persia, 2.
- PANNAR**, signifies a town, 146.
- PEARS**. See *PEARS*.
- Peabroke**, Eng. 60 gun ship, wrecked *April* 13th, 1749, in the storm at Fort St. David, and only 6 of the crew saved, 109.
- PEANAR**, River, meaning that near and to the N. of Nellore, 254. It must not be confounded with the *Pannar*.
- PENINSULA OF INDIA**, more than half the provinces conquered by Aurengzebe in person, 18 most of them are under the Viceroynalty of the Deccan, 35.
- PEONS**, *PEANS*, the general name of all the infantry raised in Indostan, which are not Topasies, or trained as Sepoys, &c. are variously armed, 80. — 1746 in the Nabob's army at Fort St. David, 82. *m.*, 99. — 1751. *March*, 1000 of Mahomedali's go over to Allum Khan at Madura, 170. — 1752, of Moravar join Chundasatib, 208. *July*, 2000 left by the Nabob 11 Trichopoly, 247. some of whose Captains conspire with the Mysoreans, 257. and are sent away with their companies to the Nabob at Tirvad, 258. — 1753, 500 in the service of Vellor, 288. cowardice of those in the service of Abdullahab, 288 15000 with the Mysoreans at Trichinopoly, 289 some beaten up at Weycondah, 299. *August*, a great number with Merzurov, 304. — 1754, 2000 with Maphuze Khan from Cudajal, 346. Tanjore Peons, 368.
- PERAINAUZE**. — 1754. *April*, concerned in the treachery of Ponisaph, 350, 351, 352, 353.
- PERSIA**, The East takes its name from the eastern frontiers of, 1. Homaion flees into Persia in the year 1540, and in 1555 by the assistance of the King recovers the empire of Indostan, 17. the throne of Persia usurped by Thomas Kouli Khan, who from thence invades Indostan in 1738, *p.*, 22 and returns in 1739, *p.*, 23 adventurers from, settle in India, 24 the Eng. settlements in, subject to Bombay, 33. Kouli Khan assassinated in Persia, 122. the Mahomedans of Indostan trade to the gulph of Persia, 407.
- PERSIAN**, *THE*, meaning Thomas Kouli Khan, 39.
- PERSIANS**, their invasion of Indostan causes the decline of the Mogul empire, 36 the provinces of Indostan ceded to them in 1739, are acquired by Ahmed the Abdalli in 1747 and 1748, *p.*, 122.
- Persic** Language, the history of Feritsha writ en in Persic, 30 *m.*, 144 *m.*, 213.
- Pettak**, the town contiguous to a fortress, of Tirvad, 147. of *Pardis*, 267. of *Ghe-nah*, 415.
- PEYRON**, commands the Eng. squadron in the engagement with Delabourdonnais, *June* 25th, 1746, *p.*, 63 leaves the C. of Coromandel, and sails to Berghal, *August* 23d, *p.*, 66.
- Phurmand**, patent from the emperor, 146.
- PHOLSHAR**, *PHOUZDAR*, literally means the commander of a body of forces, they are the officers commanding districts immediately under the Nabob, and often assume this title themselves, 36.
- PHOUZDAR**, the, meaning Mortazali of Vellor, 275. 278. 288. 305 417, 418, 419, 420.
- PICHARD**, Ensign, in the Eng. service. — 1754 *May*, joins Maphuze Khan who was recruiting with a platoon of Europeans, and makes Outramalore by assault, 362.

PICOT.—1751. *July*, one of the council at Fort St. David, accompanied by Clive conducts a detachment and relieves Verdachellum; they send the detachment on to Trichinopoly, and, returning to St. David, are sharply attacked and lose half their attendants, 181, 182.

PICOU, Captain.—1754. *March*, sent to Devicotah with a detachment intended for Trichinopoly, 345, *m*, 358. relieves Palamcotah, 359. *June*, joins the Eng. army at Tanjore, 361. *August* the 17th, killed in the action on the march to Trichinopoly; of promising hopes, much lamented, 370.

Pilgrims, to Seringham, 178. to Tripetti, 317 and 318.

PIR MAHOMED GEHANGHIR, grandson of Tamerlane, his governments: enters India from Gazna in 1398, and takes Multan, 13. joins the main army with Tamerlane, 13. who gives him the government of his conquests in India, and appoints him his universal heir, 16. is assassinated in 1404, 6 months after the death of Tamerlane, 16.

PISCHARD.—1751. *December*, commands and is cut off with the troop of Fr. dragoons, by Innis Khan and his Morattoes, 205.

PITAN, PITANS, we suppose to be the descendants of the northern Indians who were early converted to Mahomedanism, 7. the best troops and the most dangerous enemies of the throne, 7. *m*, 24. have of late years been opposed by the Morattoes, 40. a Pitau assassinates Subderally in Velore, 48. fierceness of their character, 55. a band of them assassinate Seid Mahomed at Arcot, 55, 56, 57. on which Anwarodean banishes all the Pitans of the city, and razes their houses, 59. *m*, 60. the Nabobs of Cudapah, Canoul, and Savanore in 1752, are Pitans, 142. See below **PITAN NABOB**, the whole nation erroneously supposed to have arisen from a colony of Arabians, who, 400 years ago settled at Masulipatnam, 147. Murzafajing tells Bully that every Pitau in his army is a traitor, 164. a Pitau of Monacgee's retinue is the executioner of Chundasaheb, 241. —1751. *February*, 4000 in Canoul when sacked by Bully and Salabadjing's army, 249. Mianah, Moodemiah and Nabi Cawn Catteck are Pitans, 399. so is the Nabob of Savanore in 1755, who is mentioned in *p*, 425 and 426.

PITAN NABOB, of Cudapah, Canoul, and Savanore—1752, accompany Nazirjing, as feudatories, into the Carnatic, 142. advise Murzafajing to submit to him. 143. resent the imprisonment of Murzafajing contrary to the promises which Nazirjing had made to them, and confederate against him, 143. correspond

with Dupleix, 145. dissemble with Nazirjing, and advise Dupleix to proceed to action, 147. their conspiracy kept secret 7 months, 154. *December* 4th, their conduct in the battle, 155, 156. Cudapah kills Nazirjing, 156. they demand exorbitant rewards of Murzafajing, 158. refer their claims to Dupleix, 159. pretend to be satisfied with his decision, and swear allegiance to Murzafajing, 162. *m*, 162.—1751. *February*, their treachery and attack on Murzafajing in the country of Cudapah, when Savanore is killed, Cudapah lies wounded, and Canoul kills Murzafajing, 163, 164. 165. it does not appear that they were instigated by Dupleix to assassinate Nazirjing, 379. another Pitau Nabob of Savanore mentioned in *p*, 425, 426.

Pitchankai, a fortified pagoda on the N. bank of the Celeroon, 1 m. E. of Seringham, taken possession of, and immediately quitted by the Eng. army in *July* 1751, *p*, 178, 179. *Manjerett* stands between this and *Samiaram*, 221, 222. a mound extends from it to the Westward, from which Clive cannonades the camp of Chundasaheb, *May*, 1752, *p*, 228. the Pagoda attacked and taken by Clive and Dalton, 228, 229, 230. Clive going in quest of D'Autueil leaves a strong garrison in it to deceive Law, 233.—1754. *May*, Morarirow quitting the Mylorens encamps here, 360.

POCOCK, Commodore.—1754. *December*, arrives at Madras with a 60 and a 70 gun ship, 375. *N. B.* it is implied, although not mentioned, that he served at Gheriah, 414, 415, 416, 417.

POLIER, Captain.—1754. *May* 10th, in the action at Seringham dislodges the enemy from a Choultry on the left of the line; not culpable for not pushing this success, 284, 285. —1754. *May* 12th, marches with the army to the relief of Calliaud's detachment surrounded by the enemy, who bring up the whole of their force likewise; is twice wounded in the action, and gives up the command to Calliaud, 355, 356, 357. —1755. *May*, leads the battalion marching through the streights of Nattam, 392. *July*, *August*, escorts the Nabob from Trichinopoly, by Tanjore and Fort St. David, to Arcot, 397, 398.

POLITAYER. See **PULITAYER**.

POLYGAR, is always understood to be the Chief of a mountainous or woodland district.

POLYGAR, FOLYGARS. Individuals.

—of *ARIELORE*, 396, 397, 403.

—*BANGAR YATCHAN NAIGUE*, 417.

—*BOMRAUZE*, 417.

—of *Calancandan*, 425.

POLYGAR

FOLYGAR CATABOMINAIGUE, 386. 390.

420 422, 423, 424

— **OF CHICACOLE**, One conducts the Morattoes over the mountains into the province, in 1754, p. 373 See underneath, *Polygars of the Northern Provinces*

— **CYNDOMNAIGUE**, of **COILORRE-PETTAN**, 425

— **OF ELEKEMPENAU**, 425.

— **OF ETAPORUM**, 420 424, 425.

— **LACHENAIGUE**, 381, 382, 383

— **OF MADURA**, their districts lie along the foot of the mountains to the w. — 1756, promise to join the league against

Maphuze Khan, 420, 421 join, and are defeated with their allies, *March 21st 423*—

— **OF MADURA AND TINIVELLY**, agree well with the Pitan governors left by Allum Khan in 1752, p. 399 their ravages in 1756, p. 424

— **IN MAHOMEDALLY'S ARMY**, meaning Tondiman, the Polygars of Trichinopoly, 1752, the force not strong enough to protect Chundasaheb, who therefore does not trust himself to them, 236 not obliged to act out of the districts of Trichinopoly, 426

— **MALADIRAO**, 430

— **MORAVAR**, THE GREATER.

— **MORAVAR**, THE LESSER

— **OF NATTAM**

— **OF NELLI COTAN**

— **OF NELLITANGAVILLE**, 390.

He is the Pulitaver

— **NORTH OF MADRASS**, they are Bangar Yatcham Naigue, Damerla Venkitapah, and Bomrauze — 1755 *Nov mber*, the Nabob and Kilpatrick march against them, 398

— 1756 *January*, they compound their arrears with the Nabob, 417 the army marches out of their countries, 418

— **OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCES**, they never pay but at the point of the sword, 404

— **POLITAVAR**, **PULITAVAR**, 390

400, 401 420, 421, 422, 423, 425

— One possessing a fort called **SAYANORE** in the country near Sayanore Banca-pore, 426

— **OF TINIVELLY**, agree well with the Pitan governors, left by Allum Khan in 1702, p. 399 — 1756, the eastern Polygars of Tinivelly are led by Catabominaigue, the western by the Pulitaver, who proposes a union between the two divisions, 420 *March 21st*, the eastern join and serve with Maphuze Khan in the battle against the confederates, 422 all in general ravage the country, 424

— **TONDINAN**, 208 289 357 402,

403 423

— **OF TRICHINOPOLY**, in 1752

are not strong enough to protect Chundasaheb, 236 not obliged to serve out of the dominion of Trichinopoly, 426 — 1755 *February*, the four principal settle and pay the arrears to Mahomedally at *Sanapar*, 380, 381

— **OF MADAGHERRI**, 420

— **ONE** near **VERDACHELUM**, invests the pagoda, but is driven away by the detachment with Pigot and Clive, *July*, 1751 181, 182

— **OF VIZIAPORE**, the Polygars of, reduced by Salabading and Bussy in their return from Mysore, 1755, p. 403

— **OF WOMOREPOLLAM**, 305 396, 397 — *N B* See the respective heads for such as in this table want explanation

PRINCELES, *Pon malee*, a fort, with districts 15 in w of Madras, built by the Moors —

In 1755, belonging to the Eng company *October*, Lieut Innis retreats hither with his party from Trivatore, 191 which, reinforced there, proceeds with Kilpatrick to Arcot in *November*, 193. — 1752 *January*, the districts ravaged by Rajahsaheb, 209 — 1753 infested by the neighbouring chiefs, 319 — 1754 *January*, allowed to the Eng by the Fr commissaries at Madras, 338

PONDICHERRY, CITY, GOVERNMENT,

— 1736 Subderrally and Chundasaheb go thither, 248 — 1740 the reputation of its fortifications induces them to keep their families there during the war of the Morattoes, 43.

— 1742 Duplex governor, 45 — 1745

July, the garrison had only 436 Europeans, and the fortifications were not completed, 60 alarmed by Bernet's squadron, 61 — 1746

June 26th, Delabourdonnais arrives there with his squadron after the engagement with Peyron, 63 *July* the 24th, sail reinforced to meet Peyton again, returns *August* the 10th,

64 *August*, he remains ill there, whilst his squadron sail to Madras, 66 m, 68. the government object to the ransom of Madras,

69 *September* the 27th, three more ships having on board 1360 men arrive, 69 *October* 2d, 3d, the storm at Madras not felt here,

70 m, 71 *October* 15th, Delabourdonnais anchors with his shattered squadron, they sail the 20th for Mauritius, 72 with what men

left, the Europeans amount to 3000, p. 73 Paradis marches with a reinforcement for Madras, which beats Maphuze Khan at St. Thom., 75

The inhabitants suborned, petition Duplex to break the treaty of ransom for Madras, 77 the governor of which is brought ostentatiously into the town, 78. *December*, Paradis is recalled, 79 and, having been routed on the road, is reinforced at Sa-

dras with a detachment from Pondicherry, 80 Seignys raised and trained here before the English had any, 81 — 1747 *January*, the

9th,

9th, four of Delabourdonnais' Squadron return from Achin, 84. the two Fr. deputies taken at Madras, sent back from Arcot, 84. *February* the 8th, the 4 ships sail to Goa, 85. Maphuze Chan comes, 85. *March*, Admiral Griffin stations his Squadron before Pondicherry, and Dupleix recalls his troops into the town, 87. *m*, 88.—1748. *June* 10th, Bouvet passes Pondicherry and sails to Madras, 90. and whilst Griffin is following him, the Fr. troops march and attack Cuddalore, 91. prepares to resist Boscawen's armament, 97. of which the siege of Pondicherry is the principal object, 97. *m*, 98. *August* 8th, the English army approaching, attack Ariancopang, 99. of which the garrison retire to Pondicherry, 100. description of the town, and bound hedge, 101. THE SIEGE, 101, 102, 103, 104. causes of its failure, 104, 105, 106.—1749. the number of troops brought hither by the war excite the Fr. ambition, 107. the wife and son of Chundafahab remained there, during his captivity, 119. *m*, 121. D'Autueil marches with 400 Europeans and 2000 Sepoys to join Murzafajing and Chundafahab, Rajahfahab goes with them, 126. *m*, 127. the town corresponds with the Catholics at St. Thomé, 131. Murzafajing and Chundafahab come here after the victory of Amboor, 131. Chundafahab gives the Fr. company 81 villages in the neighbourhood, 132. they encamp 20 *m*. to the w. 132. *October* 22d, Murzafajing and Chundafahab march with their own and a force from Pondicherry against Tanjore, 133.—1750. *February*, return on the approach of Nazirjing, 136, 137.—2000 Europeans encamp with them at Villavore, 138. *March* 22d, Nazirjing with his army encamps at Waldore, 15 miles w. of Pondicherry, 138. *m*, 139. D'Autueil obliged by a mutiny to march the French troops back to the town, 140. Chundafahab goes with them, 141. consternation on their retreat, 143. the army encamps again without the bounds, 143. two of the council deputed to Nazirjing, 144. who is impatient to quit the neighbourhood, and return to Arcot, 146. *July*, Mahonedally with his army afraid to pass near the districts, 148. *m*, 149. two officers sent by Nazirjing to treat with Dupleix, 153. *December*, the summons of the Pitan Nabobs arrives before the treaty from Nazirjing, 154. which he had sent ratified, 156. *December*, 4th, the news of Nazirjing's death arrives, 158. *December* 15th, Murzafajing arrives; the next day the Pitan Nabobs, 159. the adjoining territory given by Chundafahab valued at 96000 rupees a year, 161. *m*, 163. *m*, 164.—1751. Chundafahab and the Fr. troops march from Pondicherry to Arcot, 168. *September*, Rajahfahab, with 150 Eu-

ropeans, joins the troops sent by Chundafahab from Trichinopoly to attack Clive in Arcot, 186. *October*, battering cannon sent to their troops employed against Trichinopoly, 190. *November*, a party of Europeans with money sent to join Rajahfahab at Arni, 197. *m*, 202.—1752. *February*, Rajahfahab, and the Fr. troops with him recalled, 213. *m*, 221. *m*, 233. *June*, struck with consternation on the capture at Seringham, 248. *m*, 252. *m*, 436. *August*, a company of Swifs, going in boats from Madras to Fort St. David, taken by a ship from the road, 255. motions of the Eng. and Fr. armies near Pondicherry before the battle of Bahoor, 256. the Regent of Mysore sends ambassadors, 261. *m*, 261. *October*, detachment sent to relieve Cobealong and Chinglapett, 263. *October* 31, the garrison of Chinglapett march away to Pondicherry, 266. *November*, all the Morattoes at Seringham, excepting 500, sent to Pondicherry, 268. Devolton sent thither by Ghaziodean Khan, 274. arrival of a pretended ambassador from the Mogul and Salabadjing, 274. Dupleix's authority confined to the districts between Pondicherry and Gingee, which produce 50000 *£*. a year, 275. Mortizally invited to come, 275.—50 Europeans sent to Velore, 275.—1753. *March*, Mortizally arrives from Velore, and returns, 278. *April*, a small party sent with the Morattoes surprize Bonagherry, 280. Captain Chace dies at Pondicherry, 287. *July*, a detachment of 500 Sepoys take Verdachelum, and go against Trinomalee, 305. *August*, 350 Europeans sent into the field, their motions until they arrive at Seringham, 305, 306. *September*, a detachment against Palamcotah, 326, 327. *m*, 329. *m*, 337. Maphuze Khan taken at the battle of Amboor was brought to Pondicherry, and went away with Murzafajing, 346.—1754. *m*, 365. *August* 1st. Godeheu arrives, director general in India, 366. Dupleix dismissed from the government, and recalled to France, 366. the Swifs soldiers sent back to Madras, 367. *October* 11th, suspension of arms proclaimed, 371. by the conditional treaty, the districts to be allowed to Madras and Pondicherry were to be of equal value, 375. the 80 villages produce 105000 rupees a year, 376. the inhabitants lent Dupleix money to carry on the war, 377. *m*, 378.—1755. they regret his removal and departure, 379. *Feb*. Godeheu sails for France, 380. the government see the Eng. expedition into the southern countries with a jealous eye, 395, 396. Deleyrite governor, 396. *July*, Maissin's troops which had been at Terriore and against Arielore recalled into the district, 397. the pretensions of the government to the southern countries opposed

opposed by documents from Madras, 399
engage in no military operations in this year
after the retreat of Marissin from Anelore,
403. aided by the Eng. Squadron, 405 —
1756 *July*, their troops take the field, to
in effect the Eng. before Vellore, 418. and re-
turn when they do, 420. reason of their aversion
to hostilities, 425 their bond to Morarow
given up by him to Bussy, 427 Bussy re-
quests succours immediately on the rupture at
Snorre, 429 pleads his dependance on Pon-
dicherry, in excuse to the profers of Morar-
row, 432 and determines to wait at Char-
naul until the reinforcements arrive from
Pondicherry, 433 *Nov.*, 436.

PONT, POONSHI, Capital of the Moraroes
and of Palagrow, distant 130 m. from Au-
renzabad — 1752 Salabadjung and Bussy
advance within 30 m. destroying the country,
435. and Balagrow himself burns the grapa-
ries in the city, 435. *November*, Balagrow
returns from his campaign at Calberg, 328
— 1755, marches with a great army, into
Mysore, 404. *June*, returns, 405. — 1756.
marches against Morarow, 427.

Ponnapah, principal linguist of the English camp
at Trichinopoly — 1754. *April*, discovers
of his treachery, and scheme to ruin Ma-
homed Isloof, 348, 349, 350, 351, (is a bra-
min, 351) 352. is executed, 353.

POONAH See **PONT**

POKRO NOKO, the river *Falava* disembogues
here, violent storm, whilst the Eng. army are
there, *April* 13th, 1749, p. 109

PORTUGAL, King of, styled by Achar his
neighbour in virtue of his possessions at Goa
and on the C of Malabar, 18. the country of
several Rajahs in India is as extensive as Por-
tugal, 25

PORTUGUEZE, the converted Indians on the
C of Coromandel call themselves Portuguese,
and pretend to be descended from the nation,
66 St. Thome, famous during their pros-
perity in India, 75 and gives title to a Por-
tugueze bishop, 75 the Indian Portuguese
serve in all the European garrisons as soldiers,
and are called *Togueses*, 80 Goa, the capital
of their settlements in India, 85. Deigo Reys,
Maurinus, and Bourbon, discovered in their
first navigations to India, 92 their posses-
sions never greater than what the Fr. acquire
in 1753, p. 335 they waged war on the Ma-
homedan vessels on the C of Malabar, 407.
In 1722, an army from Goa proceed with
Commodore Mathews to the attack of Couda-
by, and run away, 410

Porro Clement, a Neapolitan — 1752 *Aug*
Capt of a company of Topasses in the Na-
bob's service at Trichinopoly, informs Dal-
ton of the profers of the Mysoreans to induce

him to betray the city, 258, 259. the agree-
ment produced to them, 260.

PRYOPPING, King of Tanjore. — 1749
his descent and competition with Saujohee,
109 For the rest, see King of Tanjore, under
Tanjore

PRESIDENCY. See Bombay, Calcutta, Fort
St David, Madras.

Protector, 40 gun ship belonging to the Eng
company, in which Commodore James ac-
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— 1746 *March*, Mahomed Isloof goes there
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RADIATHEDDIN, daughter of Hettumche
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brother Beharam Schah, in 1239, p. 12.

RAFFEI AL DIRJAT, son of Raffeh al
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RAFFEII AL DOWLET, succeeds his brother Rasseih al Dirjat, by the influence of the same lords; dies a natural death a few days after his accession, 21.

RAFFEII AL SHAN, son of Bahadr Schah, and father of Rasseih al Dowlet; killed, contesting the crown with his brother Ichander Schah, 20.

RAGOGEE BONSOIA, general of the Morattoes, next in extent of command to Balagerow. — in 1740, invades the Carnatic with 100000 Morattoes, 41. *May* the 20th, they defeat Doastally, who is killed; ransom the province, retreat, and return in *December*, 42, 43. — 1741. *March*, 26th, take Trichinopoly and Chundasaheb, 44. — In 1744, he invaded Bengal in conjunction with Balagerow, 273. — 1752. *October*, with Balagerow, attacks the provinces of Golcondah, 273. *November*, they make peace with Selabadjing and Buffy at Calberga, 328. *Nagpore*, in Berar, his capital, 328. he soon after renews the war; but on obtaining some districts near Berar makes peace again with them, 328, 329. *m.*, 330. — 1753. *October*, preparing to renew hostilities against them, 332. and they against him, 336. — 1754. they carry the war into his country, and advance as far as *Nagpore*, where Ragogee makes peace with them in *April*, 372, 373. his son leads an army into Chicacole, 373. See Morattoes.

RAJAH, RAJAHs, the word means King. Some, as *Iessing* and *Iessensing*, possessed of extensive territories, 25. a great force in one hand necessary to coerce the Rajahs in each of the provinces, 28. tributary to the Mogul, but suffered to follow their own modes of government, 35, 36. Tanjore governed by its own Rajah; and Trichinopoly until 1736, *p.*, 38. — Chundasaheb in 1749, sides with a Rajah on the western confines of the Carnatic and is taken prisoner by another, who releases him in respect to the patent of protection given him by the Morattoes, 121. The Rajah of *Chiterdoug* with his assistance defeats the Rajah, of *Bedour*, 121. — 1750. All south of the *Kristna* summoned to accompany Nairizing into the Carnatic, 137. who on his return to Arcot permitted many of them to return home, 152. *m.*, 155. Vizeramrauz the most powerful in the northern maritime provinces of the Decan, 373, 374. *Rhaddy* is a diminutive of Rajah, 390. *Niermly*, the most powerful of those between Poné and Golcondah, and heads them in *August* 1752, against Sallabadjing and Buffy, by whom they are intirely routed, 436.

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— 1751. *September*, joins the troops sent from Trichinopoly against Clive in Arcot, with 150 Europeans from Pondicherry, 186.

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January, appears again, plundering at Pona-mallee and St. Thomas' Mount, 208, 209. followed by Clive, and intirely defeated by him at Covrepauk, 210 to 212. abandons the fort, 212. *m.*, 212. recalled by Dupleix, 213.

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April

- April 15th*, Commodore James delivers to him the forts he had taken, 414.—1756. *February*, commands the Morattoe forces again in the expedition against *Gherah*, 414. *Angria* before the attack puts himself into his hands, tries to get possession of *Gherah* in exclusion of the English, 415.
- REGENT, or DALAWAY of *Myfore*, see under *Myfore*.
- REVEL, Lieutenant.—1751 *September, October, November*, commands the artillery in the defence of *Arcot*, 187. taken prisoner when passing wounded near *Conveyeram*, his steadiness when this place is attacked by *Clive*, 199.—1754 *February* the 15th, killed bravely, at the destruction of the convoy and grenadiers near *Kellu Kotah*, 345.
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- RIDGE, Captain.—1753, lately arrived from England, leads the reinforcement, which joins the army at *Tritchinopoly* *September* 19th, 309.
- ROBINS BENJAMIN.—1750. *December*, arrived from England, Engineer General of all the company's fortifications in India, proposes to intercept the Fr. troops returning with the treasures of *Nazirjng* to *Pondicherry*, a name of great science, 168.
- ROCK, the *Five*, the *French*, the *Golden*, the *Sugar-loaf* in *Tritchinopoly*, p. 300 See then.
- Rockets, made use of to frighten cavalry, 150.
- ROE, Sir THOMAS, sent Ambassador to *Ichangur*, by King James the First, p. 18.
- ROMI KHAN, an agent of Mr *Bussy's*, slays *Ibrahim Ally*, the Governor of *Hyderabad*, and is immediately killed himself, *June*, 1756, p. 431.
- S.
- SADATULLA, NABOB OF *ARCOT*, adopts his two nephews, appointing *Doastally* to succeed in the *Nobobship*, and gives the government of *Velore* to *Bokerally* appoints *Gulam Hassen*, Duan to *Doastally*, reigns from 1710 to 1732, and dies regretted, 37. his own, and the reigns of his family, mild and generous, 54.
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- SADRASSI, a Dutch settlement, 30 m. s. of *Madras*, 79.—1746 *December*, *Paradis* attacked near it by *Maphuze Khan*, 79.—1752 *October*, the reduction of all the country N. of the *Pohar* between *Sadrassi* and *Acet* completed by the capture of *Cobalang* and *Chinglapetti*, 266.—1754 *January*, conference on peace held here between the English and French Commissioners, 337. *Outwarfare* 30 m. w. 362.
- SADUCKSAHEB.—1736, placed by his brother *Chundafahab* in *Dindigul*, 39.—1741, killed coming to his relief when besieged in *Tritchinopoly*, 44.
- SAHAH RAJAH, TAV, Title of the King of all the Morattoe nations. Is on friendly terms with the presidency of *Bombay*, 405. *Angria* revolted against him, took his fleet, and all his territories on the coast of *Malabar*, 407, 408 and is acknowledged his tributary, 408. but throws off all allegiance to him, 410.—1755 *Moranrow* refuses to pay allegiance to him, 426.
- St. HELENA island, Suicide of the *Tellacherry* Sepoys banished thither, 88.
- Saint Louis, feast of, 367.
- Saint Paul, road, in the site of *Bourbon*, 92.
- SAINT THOMAS, MOUNT, the English country-houses there plundered by the troops of *Rajahahab*, *January*, 1752, p. 209.
- St. THOMAS. See *SAN THOMAS*.
- SALABADJING.—1750, son of *Nizam-ul-muluck*, brought into the Carnatic under strict confinement, with the army, by his brother *Nazirjng*, 165.—1751. *February*, is released, and proclaimed *Subah* on the death of *Murza-fajng* in *Cudapah*, 165. acknowledged by *Dupleix*, 166 marches with the army, now his own, and the Fr. troops out of *Cudapah*, 248 they take *Canoul*, 249 are opposed by *Balagerow*, who is employed by *Ghaziudin Khan*, the elder brother of *Salabadjung*, 250. purchase his retreat, 250. arrives at *Golcondah* in *April*, rewards the Fr. battalion, 250 in *May* proceeds to *Aurengabad*, 250 arrives there *June* 18th, 251, 252. receives a pretended delegate and honours from *Delhi*, 435.—1752 the war renewed by *Balagerow*, 435 marches, accompanied by *Bussy* and the Fr. troops, into the Morattoe's country. In *July* purchases a peace of them, 436 proceeds to *Golcondah*, is opposed by a large army raised by *Niennel* and other *Rajahs*, who are entirely defeated, 436 sends *Dupleix* a commission, appointing him *Nabob* of the Carnatic, 436. *October*, the war renewed again by *Balagerow*, and by *Ragjee Bonfola*, both employed as before by *Ghaziudin Khan*, 273 marches against them to *Beder*, 273 his mother poisons *Ghaziudin Khan* at *Aurengabad* 274 his patents displayed by *Dupleix* to *Mortizza*, 275 who likewise threatens *Tanjore* to bring *Salabadjung* with his army from *Golcondah*, 319 the war continues with the Morattoes, peace made at *Caberga*, 328 gives *Condavir* to the Fr. company, 328 the war renewed by *Ragjee Bonfola*, who is appeased by the cession of some districts near *Bezar*, 329.—1753, warned by the Duan, during the absence of *Bussy*, from his trust

in the Fr. troops, 330. proceeds to Aurengabad, and suffers only a small detachment of them to go with him, 331. in debt to his army, apprehends a renewal of hostilities with Ragooee Bonfola, 332. *November*, 23d, reconciled to Bussy at Aurengabad, who had proceeded thither with all the French troops, 333, 334. cedes the four northern maritime provinces to Bussy, on condition of military service, 334. his army and the Fr. preparing at Aurengabad to oppose Ragooee, 336.—1754. *January*, his patents produced, and his title asserted by the Fr. Commissaries at Sadras, 337, 338. terms on which the English might acknowledge him, 339. the parole of two English officers taken in his name, 345. Ensigns conferred by him on Dupleix, 367. marches with Bussy into Berar, 372. and in *April* makes peace with Ragooee at Nagpore, 373. Jafferally comes to Aurengabad, and makes submission to him, 375.—1755. proceeds against Mysore, 388. Madras alarmed by his march, 389. meets Balagerow in Mysore, encamps under Seringapatam, receives 500000 *Ri.* as arrears of tribute from the Mysorean, 404. In his return reduces the Polygars of Vizianpore, arrives at Hyderabad in *July*, and remains there the rest of the year, 405.—1756. *February*, proceeds with Bussy against the Nabob at Savanore, meets Balagerow there, who came to reduce Morarirow, 425, 426. Peace made by the mediation of Bussy; obliged by the Duan Seid Laskar Khan and his adherents to dismiss Bussy and the Fr. troops from his service, 428, 429. dispatches letters, requesting forces from Madras, 429. the van of his army commanded by Jafferally pursue the French troops, 430.—12000 Morattoes in his service under feudatory Chiefs, 431. who arrive before the rest, and summon Bussy to surrender his cannon and Moorish dignities, 432. Bussy says, he holds his dignities from the Emperor, not from Salabadjing, 432. Bussy still relies on his good disposition towards himself and the Fr. troops, 433. *July*, his letters and agent arrive at Madras, where the presidency are stopped from sending the troops he required, by news of the calamities which had befallen the Eng. settlements in Bengal, 434.

SAMARCAND, SAMARCANDE, capital of Tamerlane, who marches from hence into India in 1397, 1398, p. 13. returns 15. proceeds from hence against Syria, Egypt, and Bajazet, 15. In 1404, taken possession of, on Tamerlane's death, by Sultan Khali, 16.

SAMIAPARAM, SAMIAPERAM, village, with two Pagodas, 7 m. N. of the Coleroon. *April*, 1752, Clive encamps here with a division of the army detached from the S. of the Caveri, 221. Munfurpett in the road to it from Pit-

chundah, 221. *Lalgudly*, 7 m. E. 222. *April* 14th, night attack on the English posts here, 222 to 226. Dalton arrives here with a separate detachment, 226. his march to Utatoor discovered by Law from the spire of *Sering-him*, 228. who crosses, and is met by Clive from Samiaveram, but no action ensues, 228. *May* the 14th, Clive moves to the attack of Pitchandah, 228. which taken, he returns to Samiaveram, where 2000 of the Chundafahab's horse come over to him, 231. the division quits Samiaveram, and encamps on the bank of the Coleroon, 232.

SANORE, See SAVANORE.

SAN THOMAS, ST. THOMAS, four m. S. of Madras, its ancient prosperity, 75.—1746. *October* 24th, Maphuze Khan defeated there by Paradis, 75, 76, m. 77, m. 79. the Catholics there give intelligence of the Eng. affairs to Pondicherry, 131. Boscawen, in *August*, 1749, takes possession of the town for the Company, 131. an act of necessity, 133.

SATTARAH, METROPOLIS OF THE MORAR-TOSS, Chundafahab confined in a castle near it in 1741, p. 44. departs from Sattarah in 1748, p. 121. the emissaries of Anwarodean watched him there, 126.

SAVANORE, SANORE, NANON OF.—1750. a Pitan, one of the three who accompanied and conspired against Nazirjing, 142, 143. 145. (*For the progress and success of this conspiracy, see Pitan Nabab.*)—1751. *February*, is killed in Cudapah, fighting against Murza-fajing, 164.—1756. The successor of this Nabob leagues with Morarirow, and refuses allegiance to Salabadjing, 425. they are both attacked in Savanore by Balagerow and Salabadjing, and peace is made by the mediation of Bussy, 425, 426, 427.

SAVANORE, SANORE, CITY, PROVINCE.—1756. *February*, Salabadjing with Bussy march against it, 425. generally called *Savanore, Bancapore*, to distinguish it from another *Savanore*, the Fort of a Polygar in that part of the Decan, 426. it lies 200 m. S. W. of *Golcondah*, 30 m. N. W. of *Bisnagar*, and the rock and fort of *Bancapore* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from it, 426. Morarirow joins the Nabob with a body of troops, 427. Balagerow joins Salabadjing in the attack; peace made by the mediation of Bussy, 427. m. 434.

Saudet Bunder, the name given by the Moors to *Cobalung*, 262.

SAVOJHEE, descended from the brother of Savagee, had been King of Tanjore and deposed, comes in 1749 to Fort St. David, and procures the assistance of the English to restore him, 108. *April*, accompanies their troops into Tanjore, 109. has few abettors in the country, 112. Pratoppling, the reigning King, allows

- allows him a pension of 4000 rupees a year, 118
- SAUNDERS** — 1750, governor of Fort St David when the presidency, 168 — 1752, sends Pigot with a detachment to Verdache lum, 181. came to the government a little before the death of Nazirjng, after that event, opposed the schemes of Duplex with much sagacity, perseverance, and resolution, 337 — 1754, *January*, superintends and instructs the Eng commissaries at the conference of Sadras, 337 fairness of his proofs, moderation of his proposals, 337, 338, 339 which no being met by the same principles, 340 he breaks up the conference, 341 — *August*, corresponds with Godeheu on his arrival, 367 they agree to a suspension of arms for three months to commence from the 11th of *October*, 371, 372 and conclude a conditional treaty, to commence *January* the 11th, 1755, but referred to the determination of the two kingdoms in Europe, 375, 376, 377 — 1755 *January* the 13th, quits the government of Madras, and embarks for England, 379 *m*, 406
- SAUSSAYE, DE SAUSSAYE** — 1755 *April*, commander of the Fr. garrison at Seringham, informs Kilpatrick of the schemes of the Mysorean to surprize Trichinopoly, 388
- SCHAH GEHAN**, Great Mogul son of Iehangur, reigns from 1627 to 1666, when he is deposed and confined by his son Aurengzebe, 18
- SCHEABEDDIN**, Fourth of the *GAURIDES*, during the life of his brother and predecessor Gaiatheddin, conquers the kingdoms of Multan and Delhi, makes nine expeditions into Indostan, gains immense wealth, and in 1205 is assassinated by an Indian, who had vowed his death, gave Multan to Nassereddin, Delhi to Cothbeddin Ihek, Ghazna to Trageddin Ildiz, all three his captive slaves, 10 *m*, 11
- SCHAEDEDDIN**, son of Ghazodin Khan, son of Nizamulmuluck, *m*, 274 left at Delhi in 1752, when his father came to Aurengabad and was poisoned there, not then 16 years, but of great parts and iniquity and succeeds at that age to his father's office of captain general of the empire, 3, 6
- SCOT, COLONEL** — 1754 engineer general, died soon after his arrival at Madras appointed, before his death was known in England, to command the expedition projected to be carried on against Salabadjng from Bombay, 4, 6
- Seal used by the princes of Indostan as their signature, which being easily counterfeited renders the authenticity of their decrees uncertain, 123, 124
- SEASONS**, the year in India divided into two, described, 69, 70
- SEA WINDS**, on the coast of Coronandel, their period in the day, 89, 90
- SEBFGTECHIN**, Father of Mahmood, who founded the dynasty of the *GHANAVIDES*, died in 907, *p*, 9 the Mahomedan princes in Feristha begin with his reign 30
- Secrets, why difficult to discover the secrets of the princes of Indostan, 59
- Seerpaw, garments presented by inferiors in token of respect, by superiors of favour, 159 — 1752, *August* one sent by the Great Mogul to Salabadjng, 252 and 435.
- SEID LAKAR KHAN**, was general of Nizam almuluck's army, — 1750 accompanied Nazirjng into the Carnatic, who imprudently sent him back into the Decan, 329 — 1751 on the arrival of Salabadjng at Aurengabad he was appointed D. an. by the recommendation of Bussy, whose views he afterwards thwarted, 329, 330 — 1753 *January*, his artifice conduct to disgust the Fr troops after the departure of Bussy, and to wean Salabadjng from his trust in them, 330, 331. carries Salabadjng without them to Aurengabad, 331 *November*, on the arrival of Bussy with the French troops, is reconciled to him, the interview, 333 yields the four northern maritime provinces to the French company, 333, 334 but would rather have given them inland countries, 335, 336 — In 1756, is no longer Duan, but Shanavaze Khan in his stead, 426
- SEID MAHOMED**, son of Subderally, 1742, an infant, was in Madras with his mother when his father was assassinated by Mortizally at Velore, who demands him, proclaimed Nabob at Arcot on the flight of Mortizally, 50 — 1743 detained, but taken care of by Nizamulmuluck, 51 — 1744 who sends him back from Go'conda under the care of Anwarodean Khan, 55, much beloved in the Carnatic, 55 *June*, assassinated in the fort of Arcot by some Pitan soldiers, 55, 56, 57 Mortizally and Anwarodean suspected of contriving the murder, 57, 58, 59, 60 *m*, 118 — 1752 has a poisonous brother at Vandiwassil, 119 *m*, 126
- SEROIS INFANTRY**, composed of *Indus* and *Moor* armed and trained as Europeans, 80 — In 1746 the French had raised four or five companies, but the English had no yet adopted the idea, 81
- SEROIS** in the service of CHUNDASANEH — 1751 *July*, manv, 177 — 1752 *May*, 1500 with his permission leave him, and come over to Clive at *Sanjura*, 231
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TANJORE, CITY, had been besieged by Chundahab, from Trichinopoly, 129. — 1751. December, invested by Murzafajing, Chundahab, and the French troops, 134. succoured by twenty Europeans from *Trichinopoly*, 135. operations and negotiations there, until the siege is raised, 134, 135, 136. the want of money to go on had caused Chundahab to attack it instead of Trichinopoly, 137, 138. the money got there by the French officers the cause of the mutiny of the rest, 139 — 1753. July, Major Lawrence marches thither with the army, 294. arrives there, 296. *Candore*, half way between *Trichinopoly*, 296 m, 352 — 1754 May 23d, Major Lawrence marches again with the army to Tanjore, 318 arrives there two days after the defeat of Gauderow, Pizojous with the reinforcement from *Devi Cotah*, 391. m, 362 m, 364. July 23d, the army moves, and encamps at *Aichempettah*, 12 m. w. of Tanjore, 365

TANJORE, KING OF, in 1739, harassed by Chundahab, writes the Morattoes to attack the Carnatic, 41 — 1749 the Pretender to Tanjore Sawjee, the king reigning, *Prattoppy*, their family and descent from Sevagee the Morattoe's brother, 108 N B. From this time the King wants a PRATORING The two expeditions of the English against him for the restoration of Sawjee and the acquisition of *Devi Cotah*, 108 to 118 July, frightened by the revolution which had happened in the Carnatic, makes peace and gives *Devi Cotah* to the Eng company, 118 Conditions on which his ancestors submitted to the Moors when they conquered the Carnatic, 129. his predecessor, in 1736, attacked, and besieged in Tanjore by Chundahab, 129 — 1749 October, November, the King, attacked in his capital by Murzafajing, Chundahab, and the Fr troops, defends himself and negotiates, 134, 135, 136 December 31st, ratifies the treaty, and, besides money to the chiefs of the army, gives 81 villages dependant on *Karikal* to the French company, 136 — 1751 Allum Khan quits his service, and goes to *Madura*, 169 cautions of declaring, permits both the English and Fr troops to pass through his country, 182 — 1752 February, sends 3000 horse and 100 foot under Monaggee to the assist nce of *Madura* U u u homedally

homedally at Trichinopoly, 208. *m.* 214. prejudiced by his minister (Succogee) against his general Monagee, 236, 237. — 1753. *February*, sends his cavalry to join the English at Trivadi, but recalls them before they had joined, on an alarm of the Morattoes, 277. *April* 22d, deposes his minister Succogee to compliment the Nabob and Major Lawrence, visits them himself at Condore, orders his cavalry to accompany them, who return the next day, 281. *May, June*, deterred by the practices of the Mysorean from supplying the English army at Trichinopoly with provisions, 285, 286. ruled by Succogee, 286. *July*, Palk deputed to him: On the arrival of the English army from Trichinopoly, orders his cavalry to join them, 296. *November*, receives threatening letters from Duplex, is prevailed upon by Succogee to remove Monagee, and is on the point of signing with the Mysoreans, 319, 320. but is stopped by the repulse of the assault on Trichinopoly, 325. stations Gauderow with troops at Tricatopoly to oppose the Morattoes, and pretends that his army is assembling to join the English, 325. — 1754. *January*, the English deputies, in the conference at Sadras, insist that his country be guaranteed to him, 337. *February*, a body of Morattoes laying waste his country, he restores Monagee, and solicits Major Lawrence to march to Tanjore, 341. by the instigation of Succogee, removes Monagee again, as soon as he had defeated the Morattoes, 342. *February*, on the defeat of the English convoy, prevents his merchants from supplying more provisions to Trichinopoly, 346. imprisons Monagee, negotiates with the Mysorean. Palk deputed to him, who prevents him from signing the treaty, but cannot prevail on him to lend his troops, 348. *May*, Maissin plundering his country, and takes Coiladdy, 357. Major Lawrence, to take advantage of the King's fright, marches to Tanjore, 357, 358. who presses him to hasten his approach, 360. because Maissin had cut through the mound at Coiladdy, 360. and Morarirow had cut off 12 of the 15 hundred horse which the King had sent again under the command of Gauderow to Tricatopoly, 360, 361. on the arrival of Major Lawrence, disgraces Succogee, and restores Monagee to the command of the army, 361, 362. and consents to furnish the money demanded of the Nabob by Morarirow, 363. *July* 27th, his troops join the English at Ateempertah, 365. and *August* 17th, march with them to Trichinopoly, 368. *September*, Major Lawrence had promised him to protect the reparation of the mound at Coiladdy, 371. — 1755. had been long at variance with the Moravar, and renounces sharply against the friendship

between him by Col. Heron, 387. his quarrel with Tondiman, which arose in 1749, concerning Arandangi and the cession of Kellinelli Cotah, but had been suppressed during the brunt of the general war, breaks out again; both arms, but are prevented by the conduct of the Presidency and Callaud, and the unwillingness of Monagee, from commencing hostilities, 402, 403.

TANJORINE, Individuals, singular suicide of a Tanjorine of high cast, taken wounded at Devi Cotah, 116. wily, meaning the King, 134. meaning Monagee, 237.

TANJORINEZ, meaning the nation. — 1754. *July*, Morarirow promises, if paid by the King, never more to be an enemy to the Nabob, the English, or the Tanjorine, 237.

TANJORE, **TANJORINE**, **TANJORINEZ**, when meaning or applied to, their *Arav*, or Troops, 1749. *April*, opposing the English troops with Captain *Cope*, 109, 110. *July*, the army encamped under *Devi Cotah*, when the English come against it, 114. their horse cut to pieces most of Clive's platoon, 115. fall again, and 14 are killed at a volley, 116. — 5600 attack the English detachment in *Achavaram* during the whole night, and endeavour to burn down the gates with bundles of straw piled against it, 117, 118. — 1749. *November*, defending Tanjore against Murzasajing, the French, and Chundasaheb, 135. — 1752. *February*, 3000 horse and 2000 foot with Monagee join Mahomedally at *Trichinopoly*, 208. *April*, 1000 of their horse detached with Clive to *Samiavaram*, 221. Monagee, with the rest of the Tanjorines, takes *Coiladdy*, 226. *May* 10th, encamps with them at Chocklypoliam, 232. why Chundasaheb trusted himself to them, rather than to any other of the allies, 236. *June*, they all return home after the capture of *Seringham*, 247. — 1753. *February*, their horse, proceeding to join the English army at *Trivadi*, are recalled on an alarm of the Morattoes in their own country, 277. *April*, proceed one day's march with the English army from Tanjore, and return the next, 281. *July*, their troops assembling, 296. *August*, 3000 horse and 2000 matchlocks join the English army at Tanjore, and proceed with them to *Trichinopoly*, 299. On the 9th, in the action defending the *convoy*, remain with the Nabob's retinue, and the baggage and provisions, 300, 301. and neglect to charge the enemy when routed, 302. *September* 1st, encamp with the English army at the *French rock*, secure from the Morattoes, whom they fear, 307. *September* 21st, their cavalry in the *battle of the Sugar-loaf Rock* how disposed, 310. again, 311. plunder the camp, instead of pursuing the enemy, 313, 314. their rhodomontade

the ascendant over the *Eglaan Pehgar*, Carabominague leads the *Wegara*, 420. The city of *Madura* is the bulwark of the territory of *Tinivelly*, 421. Moodilee, a native, offers to take the country at farm, 421. Abdul Rohim, in *Cherulapure*, expects succours from *Tinivelly*, 422. the rebel confederates resolve to attack *Maphuze Khan* at *Tinivelly* before they attempt *Madura*, 422. *March* 21st, and are entirely defeated within seven miles of the town, 422, 423. *Cajetar* is 25 m. to the N. of it, 424.

Tumbar, Town, 8 m. w. from *Madura*, the *Pagala of Coligaddy* stands in it, *Mahomed Isfoof* passes through it, *April*, 1756, in his march from *Tritchinopoly* to *Madura*, 423.

TOGLIFLOOR, *Tamerlane* crosses the *Ganges* there, 14.

TONDIMAN, TONDAMAN, TONDEMAN, THE POLYGAR.—1752. *February*, sends 400 horse and 3000 *Colliers* to the assistance of *Mahomedally* at *Tritchinopoly*, 208. *June*, not strong enough, nor conveniently situated, to favour the escape of *Chundafateh*, 236. not obliged to act with the *Nabob* out of the districts of *Tritchinopoly*, 247.—1753. *May*, the *Mysoorean* endeavours to deter him from supplying provisions, 285. and bribes his officers, 286.—1754. *Maissin* in vengeance of his assistance to the Eng. ravages his country, 357. the *Pehgar* visits *Major Lawrence* passing through his country, and is received with the regard and attention due to his attachment, 366.—1755. had long been at enmity with the *Mirassar*, and is offended at the favour shewn him by *Col. Heron*, 187. In 1749, he had assisted *Monsegee* to take *Arandanzhi*, who gave him *Kellinelli Catak* for the service, which the *King of Tanjore* reclaimed; the subsequent wars stopped the quarrel, but it breaks out in *June* 1745, when the Eng. Presidency and *Calliaud* endeavour to reconcile them; and *Monsegee* delays to commence hostilities against him, 402, 403.—1756. *April*, promises troops to accompany *Mahomed Isfoof* into the *Madura* and *Tinivelly* countries, who comes to *Pakacutta*, and delivers to him the hostages of *Catabominague* and *Etiaperum*, 423. a body of his troops follow with his brother-in-law and join at *Madura*, where *Mahomed Isfoof* retains them in the Company's pay, 423.

TONDIMAN, THE COUNTRY AND WOODS OF THE POLYGAR extend s. and s. e. of *Tritchinopoly*, limiting in part the country of *Tanjore* to the w. 109. and lie between *Tanjore* and *Madura*, 208.—1752. *December*, remain the only district from which *Tritchinopoly* gets provisions, 272. to intercept which the *Regent* forms a camp at the *Facquire's Tope*, 273.—1753. *April*, a party of *Sepoys* sent to effect provisions, can-

not get back to the city, 281. but the convoys are protected by the army encamping at the *Facquire's Tope*, 285. m, 286. *June*, and after the victory of the *Golden rock*, the *Sepoys* return with a stock for 50 days, 294. *September* 21st, several of the *French*, who fled from the battle of the *Sagar-laf rock*, are knocked on the head in *Tondiman's* country, 313.—1754. the provisions were always brought to the skirts of the woods, and from thence escorted by detachments to the city, 343. The road from *Kelli Catak* to *Castanarah* lies through the skirts of the woods, 344. *February*, after the defeat of the convy, *Tondiman's* country remained again the only resource for provision; and 300 *Sepoys* are stationed to collect them at *Killanore*, a village in the woods, 12 m. from *Tritchinopoly*, 346. m, 351. *Maissin* with a large force enters the country, the inhabitants remove their cattle, and abandon their villages, which he burns, and takes *Killanore*, 357. *Major Lawrence*, marching to *Tanjore*, passeth through the woods, 358. *August* 20th, provisions procured as usual from this and the country of *Tanjore*, 370. *Puducottah* the principal town, 1756. *April*, *Mahomed Isfoof* marches thither in his way to *Madura*, 423.

TONDIMAN'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.—1755. *Calliaud* corresponds and confers with him on the *Polygars* quarrel with *Tanjore*, concerning *Arandanzhi* and *Kelli Nelli Catak*, 402.—1756. *April* 10th, he joins *Mahomed Isfoof* at *Madura* with some of *Tondiman's* forces, who retains them in the Company's pay, 423.

TOPASSES, are the mixed *Christians* born in India, employed as *Infantry*; pretend to be descendants of the first *Portuguese*, and have their name (it is said) from wearing a hat, 89. *TOPASSES*, in the service of *CHUNDASABER*.—1751. *July* the 13th, 100 advance with 4000 *Sepoys* to the attack of *Dalton's* post at *Utatoor*, p, 175.

TOPASSES, in the service of the *ENGLISH*.—1746. *December*, 100 at *Fort St. David*, 81, of which 50 are in the sally made on the *Fr. troops* retreating from the garden-house, 83.—1747. *June*, 200 arrive there from *Bombay*, 87.—1748. *August*, of the Company's battalion serving at the siege of *Pondicherry*, 300 of the 750 were *Topasses*, 98.—1751. *July*, 100 stationed with *Dalton* in the advanced post at *Utatoor*, 174. and behave well when attacked and retreating, 175.—1754. *May*, in the battalion of 400 men, which marched from *Madras* to join *Maphuze Khan* at *Conjeteram*, half were *Topasses*, 362. *August*, these and others form a part of the 1200 men in battalion, reviewed at *Aichampettah*, 368.

TOPASSES, in the service of the *FRENCH*.—1753. *May* 10th, in the fight on the island of

of *Seringham* near *Motacellinor*, 284. *September* 21st, two companies stationed at the *Gold. n Rock*, when the English army gain the victory of the *Sugar loaf Rock*, 310. *November*, 200 more arrive to the army at *Seringham*, 310. *December*, they have four companies each 100 men distinct from their battalion, 343. — 1754. *August* 19th, 400 in the action opposi^g the English army returning from *Tapore*, 369.

TOPASSES in the service of **MAHOMEDALLY**. 1752, a company at *Titchinopoly* commanded by *Clement Poirero*, 259.

TOPASSES in the service of **MORARIOW** and the **MORATTOES**. — 1753. *January* the 9th, two companies advance with them to the attack of the village of *Tivadi*, 276. *August* 23d, arrive with him at *Seringham*, 304.

TRADE WIND, at *Mauritius*, 94.

TRAVENCORE, COUNTRY, Kingdom of, is the most southern division of the *Malabar* coast, opposite to *Tinivilly*, and ends at that, at *Cape Concrin*, formerly of small extent, carried by the present King to the boundaries of *Cochin*, 400. the country does not admit the service of cavalry; 400. — 1755. *June*, *July*, *Moodemah* goes thither, returns with 2000 *Travencore* to *Calacaud*, accompanys them back, 401. and returns again in *September* with more, 402.

Travencore, KING OF, has greatly extended the dominion, employ *Launoy* a French officer, who trained 10,000 *Nires* as European Infantry, besides which the King has 20,000 other foot, he bought the fort and districts of *Calacaud* of *Moodemah*, 400, 401. — 1755. *July*, to whom he furnishes 2000 *Travencore* in order to retake this place, recalls these troops, 401. but in *September* sends *Moodemah* back with more, 402.

TRAVENCORES, meaning the native troops of the country. — 1755. *July*, 2000 proceed with *Moodemah* to *Calacaud*, are recalled, 401. but in *September* more return with him, 402.

TREASURES, the value of the effects and money carried by *Thamas Kouli Khan* out of *India* is said to amount to 70 millions of pounds Sterling, 23. *Treasures* in *India* are buried in times of danger, 134. of *Nazirjng* computed at 2,500,000l. the jewels at 500,000l. 162. Mr *Robins*' proposal to intercept them, 168.

TRENWITH LIEUTENANT. — 1751. *September*, killed by a French Sepoy at the Sally made from the fort of *Arcot* on the quarters of *Rajahsaheb*, 186.

Tritchinopoly, a fort 18 m n e of *Tritchinopoly*, — 1753. *December*, *Gauderow* stationed there with a body of troops to punish the *Morat-*

toes, 325. several convoys of provisions escorted from hence to the Eng. camp, 326. — 1754, the *Tanjore* merchants, who supply them, will not venture nearer than this place to *Tritchinopoly*, 343. *February* the 12th, the convoy and grenadiers halt here, who were cut off the next day, 344. *May* 22d, *Gauderow* with 1500 horse surprized and entirely defeated here by *Morariow*, 360, 361.

TRINCOMALEE, Bay and Harbour in the Island of *Ceylon*. — 1746. *June*, *Peyton* with the Eng. Squadron goes thither after the fight with *Delabourdonnais*, 63. *August*, puts to sea, refitted there, 64. — 1747. *October*, *November*, the ships of *Grisin's* Squadron which could not bear out the monsoon on the Coast, repair thither, 88. *December*, *Grisin* likewise in his own ship, and returns with his Squadron to *Fort St David* in *January* 1748, p. 88. *August*, *Grisin* with three ships goes there, and sails from thence to Europe in *January* 1749, p. 98. part of *Boscawen's* Squadron went thither on raising the siege of *Pondicherry*, 107. *April* 13th, most of the Eng. Squadron by being there escape the storm, which raged at *Fort St David* and *Port nova*, 109. — 1755. *Admiral Watson* with the Squadron go thither in *March*, to avoid the change of the monsoon, and return to *Fort St. David* in the middle of *May*, 397.

TRINCOMALEE. — 1752. *February*, parties of the *Morattees* plundering hereabouts, 277. situated 40 m s of *Arcot* in the high road to *Tritchinopoly*, *Mortizally* in *April* 1753 agrees with *Duplex* to besiege it. *Morariow* comes to assist, 288. It is besieged by *Morariow*, *Mortizally's* troops, *Hussan Ally* with 500 *Sepoys*, and 50 Europeans from *Pondicherry*, and is gallantly defended by *Berkatoolah*, 305. *September*, 500 *Sepoys* sent from *Arcot* fall on the besiegers in concert with *Berkatoolah*, when *Hussan Ally* is killed, and the rest raise the siege, 316, 317.

TRIPETTI PAGODA, very famous, on a mountain about 50 m n e of *Arcot*, the great feast is celebrated in *September*, when pilgrims arrive from all parts, and pay for their worship from these collections the *Bramins* pay a tribute of 60 000 pagodas a year to the government, this revenue the *Nabob* made over to the Eng. company, 317, 318. — 1753, *August*, *Mahomed Comaul* from *Nelore* tries to get possession of the *Pagoda* before the feast begins, and is defeated by a party from *Madras* commanded by *Ensigns Holt* and *Ogilby*, in conjunction with *Nazeabulla* and his troops, is taken prisoner, and immediately put to death by *Nazeabulla*, 318 m, 326.

TRITCHINOPOLY, COUNTRY, DISTRICTS, KINGDOM of, forms part of the Southern boundary of the *Carnatic*, 37. was governed by its own Rajah, who paid tribute to the Mogul through the Nabob of Arcot; in 1736 submits to Subderrally and Chundasaheb, who had got possession of the Queen and the city, 38. Chundasaheb is left in the government, 39. and injures Mysore and Tanjore, 41. — 1741. the Morattoes having taken Chundasaheb and the city, place Morariorow in the government, 44. In 1680, the King of Tritchinopoly attacked and well nigh conquered Tanjore, but is repulsed by the Morattoes under Sevagee's brother, 108. *Tanjore* limits it to the w. 109. m, 129. the country of *Madura* lies s. between this and *Tinivelly*, 169. Its Western boundaries adjoin to the dominion of *Mysore*, 202. Patents from Salabadjing, giving the country to Dupleix, produced at the conference at Sadras, 338.

TRITCHINOPOLY, CITY. — 1736. Subderrally and Chundasaheb proceed thither with an army on pretence of receiving the tribute, when Chundasaheb gets possession of the Queen and city, 38. is left governor of the kingdom, and puts the city in a good state of defence, 38. — 1740. marches from hence to assist Doastally; and returns on the news of his death, 42. Meerassud stipulates with the Morattoes that they shall take the city from him, 43. they besiege it unexpectedly. Chundasaheb's brothers attempt to relieve it, who fall, and he surrenders on the 26th of *March*, 1741, p, 44. the Morattoes leave Morariorow in the government, 44. *November*, who declares against Mortizally, 50. — 1753. *August*, Morariorow surrenders the city to Nizamalmuluck, 51. *Tanjore* lies about 30 m. w. 109. m, 118. — 1749. *July* the 23d, Mahomedally escapes thither from the battle of Amboor, his mother with his father's treasures had been deposited here before, 132. — 120 Europeans are sent to him there from Fort St. David's, 133. *October*, Dupleix enjoins Chundasaheb to attack it, 133. who invests Tanjore, 134. to which 20 Europeans are detached from Tritchinopoly, 135. — 1750. Dupleix rebukes Chundasaheb for not having attacked this city instead of Tanjore, 137. *March*, Mahomedally from thence joins Nazirjing at Valdere, with 6000 horse and the English detachment, 138. *December* the 4th, he escapes back from the field of battle on the death of Nazirjing, 157. treats with Dupleix to surrender the city, 162 and 168. — 1751. *February*, Captain Cope with 280 Europeans and 300 Sepoys sent from Fort St. David to protect it, 168. the town of *Tinivelly*

is 160 m. s. to which Abdull Rahim and Lieutenant Innis are sent with a force, 169. *Madura*, in the possession of Allum Khan, cuts off the communication with *Tinivelly*, 169. Cope and Abdullwahab sent against *Madura*, 169. there were only two serviceable pieces of battering cannon in Tritchinopoly, 169. Cope and Abdullwahab return frustrated, 170. Chundasaheb preparing to march against it from Arcot, 171. the Nabob's troops and Cope with the English detachment from hence join the English army, commanded by Gingen, 171, 172. the English army retreat from *Volcondah* towards Tritchinopoly, 174. arrive on the *Celeron* in sight, 177. the *Caveri* sends off the arm called the *Coleoon* about 5 m. n. w. from the city; the two channels nearly unite again at *Coiladdy*, 15 m. to the e. 177. the government had two boats to ferry horses on the *Coleoon*, 179. the cannon in Tritchinopoly, and those in the *Pagoda of Seringham* intersect, 179. the situation, extent, and defences of the city described, 180. The English army encamp on the w. side; the Nabob's on the s. 180. Chundasaheb's and the French to the e. 181. *July*, Pigot sends forward the detachment from *Verdachelum*, 182. *August*, Clive sent with another from St. David, Clarke with another from *Devi Cetah*, both join at *Condore*, and proceed through the *Tanjore* country: the King suffering both the English and French troops to pass, 182. — 600 men in the English battalion at the city. 183. Clive returning to Fort St. David proposes an expedition against Arcot, as a means of drawing off part of the enemy's force from the attack of Tritchinopoly, 183. *September*, Chundasaheb detaches 4000 of his troops to besiege him there, 186. the retreat of the English army to Tritchinopoly prejudices the reputation of their affairs, 192. m, 196. *December*, Basinrow leaving Clive proceeds with his Morattoes (1000) to Tritchinopoly, 199. ineffectual operations of the French and Chundasaheb against the city, 200, 201. the French fire the same shot at the city as had been fired by the English ships against Pondicherry, 202. Seventy horsemen with 500,000 rupees arrive to the Nabob from Mysore, 203. who see a skirmish, 203. *Carcor* is situated 50 m. w. 203. Innis Khan the Morattoe arrives with 500, p, 204. the plain of Tritchinopoly full of hollow ways, 204. the French dragoons cut off on the plain by Innis Khan, 204, 205. the Mysoreans preparing to come from *Carcor*; Trusser detached to meet them at *Kisnavaram*, 30 m. w. 206. then Cope, 206, 207. who being killed, Dalton

Dalton is sent, 207. and at length the Regent with his own army and the Morattoes of Morarow pass onwards, 207 and Dalton returns with the English detachments, 208 Monagee joins the Nabob with 3000 horse and 2000 foot from *Tanjore*, *Tandman* sends 400 horse and 3000 Corderies, the Nabob's force is now become superior to Chundasabab's, 208, *m*, 209 *March*, reinforcement with Lawrence and Clive, approaching through *Tanjore*, 213, *m*, 214 *March* the 28th, halt within 10 miles of the city, from whence they are joined by two detachments, under the command of Dalton, 214 the 30th, fight and cannonade in the *plain*, 215, 216, 217. the whole arrive at the city, 217. the English troops knew little of the *place*, and Dalton, detached in the night to beat up Chundasabab's camp, is misled by the guides, 217 the 18 pounder taken by him at *Elismyrum*, presented to the Nabob as the first trophy gained in the war, 219 *April*, Clive's division stationed at *Saivaram*, is with in a forced march from the city, 221. The Eng. and the troops of the other allies on the s. of the *Covers* form a line extending 5 m. on each side of the city, 226 *May* the 15th, the cannon of the city fire on the enemy moving in the island of *Seringham*, whilst Clive is cannonading them from *Pitchaulah*, 229 only three pieces of battering cannon in the city and with the allies, 232 240. the head of Chundasabab sent by Monagee to the Nabob, it is carried three times round the city, and then packed up in a box to be sent to Delhi, 241 Four hundred of the French prisoners, with the stores and artillery, taken at *Jumbalana*, carried into the city, 243. the Nabob is very unwilling to depart with the English army into the Carnatic, 243. the Mysorean reveals the cause, that the Nabob had agreed to give him Trichinopoly as the price of his assistance, 243 the Nabob's arguments and expedients to Major Lawrence, 244 his conference with the Mysore commissioners and Morarow, 245, 246 who mean to get the city himself, 246 *June* the 16th, the Eng. troops, which had proceeded to *Evator*, return in order to protect the Nabob against the designs of the Mysoreans, 246 Vague promises and accommodation with them 700 Mysoreans admitted into the city as a guarantee, 246, *m*, 247. *June* the 28th, the Nabob departs with the English troops, 247 the Tanjorines return home, the *Poligars* not obliged to serve out of the *districts* of Trichinopoly, 247 the Mysoreans and Morattoes remain in their encampment to the w. 247 Duplex foments their discon-

tent, 252. the Regent forms several plots to get the city, 257, 258, 259 the Pagodas of *Mature* 3 miles w. garrisoned by Sepoys from the city, 259, 260 Kiroodin Khan the Nabob's governor tells the Mysorean he has no city to expect, 260 the Regent pretends that he will relinquish his claim to it, if the Nabob will pay his expences, 8 millions and 5 hundred thousand rupees, 260. Duplex promises to take and give it to the Mysorean, 261. Innis Khan with 3000 Morattoes detached by the Regent to join the French, 261. the Regent cuts off provisions, 268. Dalton ordered by the Presidency to treat him as an enemy, 268 *December* 23d, marches in the night, and beats up the Mysore camp under *Seringham*, 268, 269 the next day the Mysoreans cut off half the English force of the garrison stationed at the *great Chakry* on the *island*, 270, 271 Dalton turns out the 700 Mysoreans, but detains their commander Gopaulrauz, the Regent's brother, 271. *Velore Pagoda*, 4 m. to the w. 30 Europeans beat up the enemy's guard here and give no quarter, 272. the Regent cuts off the noses of the country people bringing provisions, and sends them thus mangled into the city, 272 which in the end of *March* is almost reduced to famine, 273 Duplex protracts hostilities in the Carnatic, to prevent the Mysorean from receiving any interruption in his attempts against Trichinopoly, 277 Major Lawrence at *Irvadi* receives sudden news of the want of provisions in the city. Kiroodin Khan, having fold out all the stores of grain, 280, 281 marches with the Nabob and the army to its relief through *Tanjore*, 281 but the Tanjonne cavalry accompany him only one day's march, 281 Dalton from the city makes various attacks on the camp which the Mysoreans had established at the *Lacquer's* *spot*, 282 which rejoins the camp at *Seringham* on the approach of Major Lawrence, and the people of the country bring provisions, 283 *May* the 6th, Lawrence arrives, the army in the field, 500 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, 3000 horse, 283 the next day gives a strong reinforcement sent by Duplex to the Regent, 283. *May* 10th, action on the *island* opposite to *Montackill noor*, 283, 284 the English return to the city, 285. Practices of the Mysorean, to prevent *Tanjore* and *Tandman* from supplying provisions, 285 Lawrence promises them not to quit Trichinopoly, until their countries are secure, 286 the distress of Trichinopoly encourages Mortizally to take the field against Arcot, 287 *Trinamale*, 40 m. s. of Arcot is situated on the high road, 288 *June* the 26th, the battle of the Golden Rock saves the city,

city, 293. the Nabob, ready to proceed with the army to Tanjore, is stopped by his troops in his palace, and rescued by Dalton with the English grenadiers, 294, 295, 296. *Woods* skirt the *plain* to the s. 296. *Conandercoile* in the *woods* half way to Tanjore, 296. where Major Lawrence marching from Trichinopoly halts, 296. only 50 of the Nabob's troops accompany him, the rest remain under the walls, and go over at noon-day to the Mysoreans, not fired upon by the garrison, 296. Dalton blows up *Warriore*, the explosion fails at *Weycondah*, 296. De Cattans employed by Dupleix and Brenier to surprize the city by means of the French prisoners, is admitted, and detected by Dalton, 297 to 299. *Dalarway's Choultry*, 6 m. e. 299. *August* the 7th, the army returning from Tanjore halt here; whilst marching onwards, signals from the *Rock in the city*, apprize them of the enemy's motions on the *plain*, 300. *August* the 9th, action in which the enemy endeavour to prevent the army returning to the city with a convoy of provisions from Tanjore, and are defeated, 300 to 303. a reinforcement of Morattoes with Morarirow, and of troops from Pondicherry, stronger than the whole of the English force, arrive to the enemy, 304. m, 306. Motions and situation of the two armies near the city, 306 to 309. *September* the 21st, *Battle of the Sugar-loaf Rock*, in which the enemy are entirely routed, 309 to 314. *Weycondah* taken, 314, 315. *October* 23d, the army on the setting in of the rainy monsoon go into cantonments at *Coiladdy*, when 150 Europeans and 400 Sepoys are left to reinforce the garrison, 316. the city now well supplied with provisions, 319. *November*, design of the French to assault it, 320. description of *Dalton's battery*, and the *gateway* in which it was formed, 320, 321. *November* the 27th, *Affault and Escalade* made in the night by the French troops and repulsed, 321 to 324. a party from *Coiladdy* reinforce the garrison. *December* the 3d, Lawrence arrives from thence with the army, 324. the repulse of the assault reclaims the King of Tanjore, 325. *Tricatopoly*, a fort, 18 m. e. Gauderow stationed there, pretends he is preparing to march with the whole army of Tanjore to Trichinopoly, 325. m, 326. — 1754. the English force never sufficient to carry on the war both at *Golecondah* and *Trichinopoly*, 336, m, 338. *February*, not a tree standing on the plain, all cut down during the war, 343. the provisions out of the Tanjore country are lodged at *Tricatopoly*; out of *Tondiman's*, at the skirt of the woods; from whence they are escorted to the city by large detachments, 343. (*Feb.* 12th,

the great *convoy* coming with the Grenadiers, cut off between *Costaparah* and *Elimiserum*, 343 to 345.) on the loss of which the K. of Tanjore discourages his merchants from supplying more provisions to the city. 346. but some are got from *Tondiman's country*, and brought from *Killanore*, 346. the King of Tanjore suspends his treaty with the Mysorean, but will not send his troops to Trichinopoly, 348. *April*, discovery of Ponniapah's treachery, and design to render Mahomed Iffoof suspected of betraying the city to the Mysorean, 348. Gopinrawze, an inhabitant, concerned with Ponniapah, 350. the Regent offers to Ponniapah to repay the Eng. their expences if they will give him the city, 351. *May* 12th, Major Lawrence ill, is obliged to go into the city, 355. and views from the *gateway* the engagement of the two armies, 356. the attachment of Tondiman had alone of late enabled the Eng. to stand their ground, 357. Major Lawrence marches to Tanjore, trusting that the incursion of Maissin would induce the King to join his forces to the Eng. 357. adds 100 Europeans to the garrison, 358. m, 359. m, 360. m, 362. m, 363. the city receives two or three convoys after the departure of the army, on which the enemy encamp on the plain, and effectually stop them, 364. Monacgee agrees to collect as much provisions as will be consumed in the city during the stay the Eng. army make at Tanjore, 365. *August* 17th, (Action on the plain on the return of the Eng. army with the convoy, 368 to 370.) during which Kilpatrick falls with a part of the garrison against a party marching from *Seringham*, 370. the enemy destroy at *Mootachellinoor* the water-courses which supply the *ditches* and *reservoirs* of the city, 371. which are repaired under the protection of Mahomed Iffoof, and six companies of Sepoys posted there, 371. *October* the 11th, the suspension of arms proclaimed here, 372. when Major Lawrence quits the city and the command of the army, and goes to Madras, 372. *December*, the two armies waiting for the conclusion of the treaty had attempted nothing decisive, 372. — 1755. Notwithstanding the truce, the Regent of Mysore resolves to remain until he gets the city, 380. Maphuze Khan, with a thousand horse, arrived in the end of *December*, 380. In *February* Colonel Heron with the English troops, and those of Maphuze Khan, proceed to the reduction of the Madura and Tinivelly countries: the Nabob goes with them as far as *Manazar*, where four of the principal *Polygars* dependant on Trichinopoly settle and pay their arrears to him, 380, 381. but Lachenaig, another, equivocates and resists, 381 to 383. he is reduced and

and the Nabob returns to Trichinopoly, 383. Desaijaye, the Fr Commandant at Seringham, advises Kispatrik of the Mysorean's scheme to surprise the city, who in mockery offers to leave the gates open, 383. April the 25th, the Mysorean marches away to his own country, duped by all on whom he had relied to obtain possession of Trichinopoly, 389. The army, with Colonel Heron, returns and encamps at *Wanar Pagod*, 395. the districts of *Tamir* are 30 m. N. 396. Callaud, appointed to command in Trichinopoly, prepares to oppose Maissin marching against *Terriver*, 396. the *roads of Arcure* begin about 50 m to the N. E. of *Wanar Pagod* further Eastward. Callaud ordered to oppose Maissin attacking them, on which he is recalled to Pondicherry, 397 m, 399 m, 401. Callaud goes twice to Tanjore, to reconcile the quarrel between the K. and Tondiman, 403 and makes preparations as if he intended to take the field against both, 403 m, 404. the hostages of Catabominaigue and Lueporum prison in the city, 420. Callaud receives intelligence of the design of the rebels to seize *Mahara*, is ordered to equip and forward Mahomed Issoof, 421. March 24th, news brought of Maphuze Khan's victory over Moodemah and the Poligars, 423. Mahomed Issoof marches with 1200 Sepoys, 100 Colliers, some Colliers and artillery, carries the hostages of Catabominaigue and Lueporum to *Tondiman*, 423 m, 427 m, 436.

TRIVANDI, a fortified *PAGODA*, with a *pettah*, 15 m. W. of *Fort St David*, 147 — 1750. July, taken possession of by the Fr. it is S. of the *Paravar*, 148. the Fr. encamp 8 m to the East, 148. Cope with Mahomedally summoned the Nabob's troops afraid to attack it, 148 m, 149. *August* the 19th, the Fr camp reinforced, 150 they entirely defeat Mahomedally, left by the English, 150 m, 151 m, 167 — 1752. July the 6th, the French Sepoys surrender it to the Nabob and Lawrence on the first summons, the Eng army encamps here, 248. *Pilaparam*, 12 m. N. 253. the 26th, Major Kineer reinforced from *Trivadi*, 254. returns *hither* defeated at *Pinnawar*, 255. the Eng army moves, and encamp at *Chimandulam*, 255 m, 258. Major Lawrence having defeated the Fr at *Baker*, and been joined by 3000 Morattoes with Innis Khan, encamps again at *Trivadi*, 261. *October*, marches from thence against *Panduraj*, 266. the army returns *October* 31st, a violent storm, the rains and sickness oblige them to go to *Fort St David*, *November* the 15th, 267. Innis Khan, in the beginning of *November*, invited the Nabob at *Trivadi* and went to *Pondicherry* 268 — 1753. *January*, the French troops, and Morattoes with

4200 Morattoes, encamp on the banks of the *Pannar* in sight of *Trivadi*, the Eng and the Nabob return *hither*, 276. the 9th, Morattoes attacks the *village* and is repulsed, several fights during the month, the Morattoes harrying the Eng line marching to and from *Fort St David* for provisions, 276. a detachment sent to bring up the Tanjore horse, who are recalled by the King before they arrive, 277. Duplex reports that the English army are on the brink of ruin, 278. April 1st, fight long continued, as the Eng line are returning with a convoy from *Fort St David*, *Bainrow* killed, 279, 280. Major Lawrence approaches nearer the Fr camp, and cannonades their entrenchment, but finds it too strong, 280. Kispatrik detached to attack *Baincherry*, 280. April 20th, the army suddenly obliged to march away to the relief of *Trichinopoly*, which is reduced to the utmost distress for the want of provisions, 281. they leave in *Trivadi* 150 Europeans and 500 Sepoys, 281. on the march of the Eng. a part of the French troops likewise march from *Trivadi* to join the Mysoreans at *Seringham*, 283. the remainder attack the *village*, and are repulsed by Captain Chace, 286. they some days after attack it again; part of the garrison, having driven the Fr. back, quit the *village* to push the success, and are all cut off by the Morattoes, the rest within the *Pagoda* get drunk, mutiny, and oblige Chace to surrender, 280, 287.

Trivandaparam, near *Fort St David* — 1750. July, the Eng troops encamp here, in readiness to join Mahomedally coming with a large force from *Arcot*, 148.

Trivarc, 25 m. W. of *Madras* — 1751. *October*, Lieut. Innis, proceeding with a reinforcement to Clive at *Arcot*, is surrounded in *Trivarc* by Raynsabah's troops, and after a sharp fight extricates his detachment, 191.

TRUSLER, Ensign — 1751. *August*, detached by Gungen, takes *Coliadder*, defends it gallantly whilst tenable, 180. abandons it in the night, 181. *December*, sallies against the party at the Fr rock, 205. detached to *Kistnawaram* with an insufficient force, which is therefore followed by more with Cope and Dal on 206.

TUCCOORE, one of the three sons of *Savagee's* brother, who in 1680 took possession of the kingdom of *Tanjore*, in which *Tuccoore* himself likewise reigned, succeeding his brother *Serbogee*, 108.

TUCKERMAN, Governor of *Kanhab*, married to a sister of *Subderally*, 50 — 1742. *October*, summoned by the Eng army, of which the Sepoys storm his *Pettah* whilst he is negotiating, pays the Nabob 300,000 rupees, 266, 267.

TURMECHERIN CHAN, a descendant of Gings Khan, styled by Tamerlane's historian one of the great Emperors of Asia, acquires great reputation by his conquests and exploits in India in 1240, p. 11.

U.

USBEG TARTARS. Babr, yielding to their conquests, retires from *Mawranhar* towards *Inda*, 17.

USBEG TARTARY, *Indestan* is separated from it by deserts and the *Parapomifus*, 1, 2.

UTATOOR, STREIGHTS of, FORT, 25 m. from *Trichinopoly*, in the road to Arcot, the *streights* described, the *Fort* is two m. to the s. of them. — 1752. *July*, the Eng. and the Nabob's army retreating before *Cummafsahab* and the Fr. take post in the *Streights*, the fort, and a village in front of the *Streights*, 174. Gingen with some officers sally, and are well nigh cut off, 175. *July* the 13th, Dalton, attacked in the advanced village, retires to the main body, 175, 176. the whole army leave the *streights* and retreat to the *Coleroon*, 177. *May*, the division sent with Clive to *Samiveram* was intended to intercept all communication between *Seringham* and *Pondicherry* through the *Streights*, 221. *April* the 14th, D'Autueil arrives there with a reinforcement, 222. Clive marches to attack him, but he retires into the fort, 222. *May* the 9th, Dalton detached to attack him there, they fight, D'Autueil retires again into the fort, which he abandons the same night, and Dalton takes possession of the next morning, 226, 227, 228. is recalled by Major Lawrence, 228. *m.* 233. D'Autueil advancing again, is met by Clive seven miles beyond the *streights*, 234. *June* 16th and 18th, the Eng. troops proceed to *Utatoor*, but are immediately recalled to *Trichinopoly*, 246. — 1753: *May* 10th, the Fr. reinforcement comes to *Seringham* through the *streights*, 283. *Tirriore* lies n. w. of them, 398.

V.

VADAGHERRI, POLYGAR of, the most powerful of the western Polygars of *Tinivelly*, his districts adjoin on the West to the *Pulitaver's*, who leads him, 420.

VALARU, VALARU, RIVER, runs by *Velcondah*, 172. — 1752. *June*, motions of the Fr. and Eng. in the bed of the river, 173. — 1753. *May*, it is dry again, when crossed by Clive's Sepoys to attack D'Autueil under the *Pettah* of *Velcondah*, 234. The woods of *Arichre* stretch n. to this river, 396.

VALDORE, WALDORE, 15 m. w. from *Pondicherry*. — 1750. *March* 22d, Nazirjing's army encamps, and is joined there by Major Lawrence from *Fort St David*, and Mahomedally from *Trichinopoly*, 138. *April*, Major Lawrence returns to *Fort St David*, Nazirjing breaks up his camp, and goes to *Arcot*, 146. *m.* 149. *August*, the main body of the Fr. troops encamped here proceed to *Trivadi*, 150. — 1753. *January* 3d, they with the Morattoes march from hence, and encamp in sight of *Trivadi*, 276.

VALID, 6th of the Kalifs Omniades ascended A.C. 708, of the Hegira 90. he made conquests in India, 9.

VANDIYASHU, *Fort* of *Tuckeasahab*. — 1742, Seid Mahomed and his mother placed there after the death of his father Subderally, 50. In 1749, the mother with a posthumous son is there, 119. situated 20 m. n. of *Gingee*, 266. — 1752. *October*, summoned by Major Lawrence and the Nabob, the English Sepoys storm the *Pettah* during the negotiation, ransomed by *Tuckeasahab* for 300,000 rupees, 266, 267. the army returns from hence to *Trivadi*, 266. *m.* 268.

VANSITTART. — 1754. *January*, appointed with Palk to treat with the Fr. commissaries at *Sadras*, 337.

VELORE, VELOOR, FORT, Town, Donain, Fief. — 1710, given by Doastally to his nephew Bokerially, 37. — 1740. *May*, Subderally, on the death of his father Doastally, killed at the battle of *Damalcherry*, takes refuge in *Velore*, 42. the town well fortified, the citadel or fort built 200 years ago by the Morattoes, 45. is the strongest in the Carnatic, 45. — 1741. Mortizally, son of Bokerially, the Governor, unwilling to pay the proportion assessed on his fief towards discharging the ransom of the province to the Morattoes, 46. *October* 2d, causes Subderally to be assassinated in the fort, 47, 48. The army of Subderally encamped around, rise in tumult to sack the town, 48, 49. are appeased with promises and money, and acknowledge Mortizally Nabob, 49. *November*, who goes to *Arcot*, and is proclaimed there, 49. and returns in a great fright, 50. — 1744. *June*, comes to the wedding celebrated by Seid Mahomed at *Arcot*, 56. is present at the assassination of this Prince, and instantly escapes back to *Velore*, 57, 58. *m.* 59, the Pitans, who committed the murder, had often been with him here, 60. *m.* 119 *m.* 151. *m.* 168. — 1751. *September*, Mortizally from *Velore* joins *Rajahsaheb* at *Arcot* with 2000 men, 188. *November*, *Rajahsaheb* beats, up *Basinnor* near *Velore*, 196. and marches from thence to *Anni*, 197. *February*, Clive, marching towards *Velore*, is recalled to

Fort

- Fort St. David, 212. *m*, 247. 50 Europeans sent thither from *Pondicherry*, who conspire with the Fr prisoners at *Arcot*, 275. *March*, Mortuzally comes from *Vellore* to *Pondicherry*, and returns, 278. — 1753. *April*, the troops of *Vellore* defeat those of *Arcot*, mostly Sepoys, who desert their commander, Jo. Smith, and he, with two other Europeans, are taken prisoners, 287, 288. besiege *Trinomalee*, 305 where they are entirely defeated and their general killed (316,) 317. *m*, 338. — 1756. *January*, the Eng army, commanded by Kilpatrick, set down before *Vellore*, 417. Negotiations there until the army returns to *Arcot*, 418 to 420. Great importance of the Fort and town, 420 *m*, 421. *m*, 425.
- VELLORE**, GOVERNOR OF, PROUSDAE OF, meaning Mortuzally, *m*, 119, *n*, 131. *m*, 168. *m*, 275 *m*, 278 *m*, 338 *m*, 372.
- Vellore*, Pagoda, 4 *m* West of Trichinopoly, where the Mysoreans kept a detachment to intercept provisions — 1752. *January*, a party from the city blow open the gateway, and put all the Mysoreans within to the sword, 272.
- VENKATIGHERRI**, **VANKATIGHERRI**, 50 *m* inland from the sea, about 70 *m*. N. E. of *Madasi*, the principal town of the *Polygar* Bangar Yachan Nal, &c. 417.
- Vendaler*, a village 25 *m* S. W. of *Madras*, where Rajahsahb with the Fr. troops encamp and fortify, but abandon it on the approach of Clive, *February* the 2d, 1752, p. 208.
- VERDACHELUM**, **VERDACHILUM**, **PAGODA**, large and strong, 40 *m* inland of *Fort St. David* — 1751. *April*, attacked, and surrenders to the Eng army with Gingin, who leaves 20 Europeans and 50 Sepoys in it, 171, 172. In *July*, it remains the only fort acknowledging *Maomed Ali*, is visited by the troops of a neighbouring *Polygar*, who are dispersed by a detachment led by Pigot and Clive, they send on the detachment to *Trichinopoly*, 181, 182. is in the high road from *Trichinopoly* to *Trivadi*, 248 and to *Pondicherry*, 283. — 1753. *July*, surrenders to Hussian Ally, commander of the Fr. Sepoys, 305.
- Vicavandi*, Town, near the *gesses* of *Gingee*. — 1752. *July* the 26th, the Eng troops under the command of Major Kineer, attack the Fr posted here, and are repulsed and routed, 253, 254. 255 the Fr troops march from thence and take *Vilaparani*, 255.
- VICTORIA FORT**, the name given by the Eng to the Fort taken by Commodore James, *April*, 1753, p. 413.
- Villarc*, *Villarnet*, near *Pondicherry* — 1750. *February* Mortuzajing and Chundalsahb, and the Fr. troops returning from Tanjore, are harassed by Moratton, until they arrive here, 137 where they encamp, 138 a cannonade between the Eng. troops with Nazirjng and the French troops here, a mutiny of the French officers in the camp obliges D'Autueil to march all the troops to *Pondicherry*, Chundalsahb accompanies them, but Murzafajng surrenders himself to Nazirjng, 140, 141, 142. — 1752. *August*, the Fr. army, retreating from *Fort St. David* and *Bahoon*, encamp between *Villarc* and *Pondicherry*, and being cannonaded, retreat into the bounds, 256.
- Vilaparani*, a fort 12 miles N. of *Trivadi*, surrenders *July* 23d, 1752, to Major Kineer, 253. retaken and demolished by the Fr. troops after their success at *Vicavandi*, 255.
- VIRANA**, a General of the Mysoreans, leads the van of the army when passing by *Kistawnam*. *February*, 1752, very tumorous. In *April*, 1753, commands in their detached camp at the *Jaquire's* to *e*, which is frequently cannonaded there by Dalton, and hearing of the approach of Major Lawrence with the army from *Trivadi*, he rejoins the main camp at *Seringham*, 282, 283. *m*, 285.
- VIZAGAPORE**, **VIZIAPORE**, **KINGDOM OF**, in the Peninsula, Mahomed, son of Sebrgichin, Prince of Gazna, who entered India in 1000, is said to have conquered as far as *Vizagapore*, several *Polygars* of this country reduced by Salabadjng and Bussy in their return from *Mysine* to *Hyderabad*, in 1755, 405.
- VISTNOU**, **WISTCHNU**, a divinity of the Indians, 2 whom no foreigner can be admitted to the privilege of worshipping, 7. the identical image of *Wistchn*, which used to be worshipped by *Brama*, is in the Pagoda of *Seringham*, 178.
- VIZAGAPATAN** Town and Fishery belonging to the Eng in the province of *Cacel* — 1754. Jaffer Ally and Vizeramrauz apply to the Eng there for assistance against the Fr. 373 the Moratton ravaging *Cluacole* offer no violence to us, 374.
- VIZERAMRAUZE** — 1755, the most powerful Raja in *Chacole*, leagues with Jaffer Ally against the Fr when this province is given to them, and allies to the Eng at *Madras* and *Vizagapatan* for assistance, 373 quies the alliance of Jaffer Ally on the proffers of Moratton the Fr chief at *Masulatan*, 373. who in revenge brings the *Misrines* in *Chacole*, 373 374 before whom Vizeramrauz goes to *Masulatan*, a detachment with a body of Fr troops, who repulse the *Misrines*, 374.
- VIZIE**, the first minister of the Emperor of *Indostan*, governing all councils and departments — Even his property escheats to the

Great Mogul on his death, 27. and a new patent's necessary to give nobility to his son, 53. — 1750, the pretensions of Mirzafajing supported by the Vizir at Delhi, 158.
POLECONDAN, strong fortress on a high rock, with another, and a *Pannah* on the plain, 60 m. inland from the sea coast, and in the high road between *Arat* and *Tritchinopoly*, described, 172. — 1752. *June*, the Governor summoned, and the *Patnah* attacked by the English; the Fr. troops admitted into the *lower fort* during the fight between the two armies, 172, 173. 174. *m*, 181. — 1752. *May* 10th, D'Autueil invested by Dalton in *Utair*, returns to *Madras*, 227. the Governor promises to attack him there, 233. D'Autueil advancing again is met by Clive, returns, is attacked, takes shelter in the *lower fort*, and surrenders his detachment and convoy, 233, 234, 235. *m*, 239. — 1752. *June*, the English army with the Nabob and his troops arrive here from *Tritchinopoly*, the Governor pays the Nabob 80,000 rupes, and promises to be punctual in future, 227. it is in the road from *Verdache*-

more East than the woods of *Arielore*, and extend almost to the Coleroon, 396. — 1755. *June*, the *Polygar* summoned by Maillin to pay tribute to Pondicherry, denies any dependence, except on the Nabob; and the English interfering, the French withdraw, 396, 397.
WATSON, ADMIRAL. — 1754. *September*, arrives on the *C. of Cnemandel* with a 60, 50, and 20 gun ship, 371. *October* the 11th, sails to *Bombay*, 375. — 1755. *January*, returns to *Fort St. David* by a very able navigation against a contrary Monsoon, 379. (meets Mr. Pecoete arrived on the Coast with a 70 and a 60 gun ship;) they sail to *Trincanmalee* in *April*, return to *Fort St. David* in *May*, where the Nabob visits Mr. Watson's ship, the Kent, 398. they come to *Madras* in *July*, sail for *Bombay* on the 10th of *October*, and arrive there on the 10th of *November*, 405. where the Presidency resolve to employ them against *Angria*, 407. — 1756. *February*, Mr. Watson sails with his squadron and the fleet and land forces of *Bombay* to reduce *Gheriah*, in conjunction with an army of *Morattoes*. *Gheriah* surrenders to him on the 13th of *February*, after a cannonade of two days, 414 to 417. *April*, returns to *Bombay*, and arrives from thence at *Madras* on the 12th of *May*, 417.
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